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NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF STATE COMMISSIONERS

OF

PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR
NOVEMBER, 1886.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.:
H. W. ROKKER, PRINTER AND BINDER.
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BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

President.

W. A. GRIMSHAW.

Commissioners.

W. A. GRIMSHAW, Pittsfield.

Term expires 1887.

JOHN M. GOULD, Moline.

Term expires 1888.

CHARLES G. TRUSDELL, Chicago.

Term expires 1889.

F. B. HALLER, M. D., Vandalia.

Term expires 1890.

J. C. CORBUS, M. D., Mendota.

Term expires 1891.

Secretary.

FRED. H. WINES, Springfield.

214647



STATE OF ILLINOIS,
OFFICE OF BOARD OF PUBLIC CHARITIES,
November 1, 1886.

HON. RICHARD J. OGLESBY, *Governor*:

The Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities has the honor to make to you its Ninth Biennial, or Eighteenth Annual Report, as required by law.

We are, with respect,

Your obedient servants,
W. A. GRIMSHAW, *President*.
JOHN M. GOULD,
CHARLES G. TRUSDELL,
F. B. HALLER,
W. A. GRIMSHAW,
J. C. CORBUS.

FRED. H. WINES, *Secretary*.

NINTH BIENNIAL REPORT.

CHAPTER I.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS.

Since the last biennial report of this board, the number of institutions subject to its supervisory care has been increased by one. The Thirty-Fourth General Assembly made an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for the erection of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, which has been located at Quincy, in Adams county. The number of institutions included in the present report, therefore, is eleven; namely, four Hospitals for the Insane; the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb; the Institution for the Blind; the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children; the Soldiers' Orphans' Home; the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary; the State Reform School; and the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

In the present chapter will be found the financial record of these institutions for the two years ending September 30th, 1886, together with a statement of the use made of the moneys appropriated by the General Assembly at its session in 1885.

The requests of the institutions for appropriations to be made at the present session, and other special topics, will be discussed in subsequent chapters. In the appendix will be found various articles of interest to the public, especially to the legislature, also a number of tables giving statistical information as to the state and county institutions. By the act creating the board, the county jails and alms houses of the state are subject to the same inspection by it as the state institutions, and the present report contains, as usual, a full account of the observations of the officer of the board who visited the counties for this purpose. We have also during the past year given special attention to the subject of private charities in Illinois, and our statements with regard to them will be found unusually complete. The attention of the reader is further called to the index of subjects at the close of the volume, which will enable him to find anything in the report which he may particularly desire to examine.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1885-86.

Dr.

On the first of October, 1884, there were, in the hands of the several treasurers of the ten institutions under our care, cash balances amounting in the aggregate to \$103,582.06.

In addition to the cash balances in the hands of local treasurers, they had, in the state treasury, unexpended balances of appropriations undrawn, to the amount of \$1,042,110.86.*

The Thirty-Fourth General Assembly appropriated, for the use of eleven institutions, the sum of \$2,440,358.53, for the two years from July 1, 1885, to July 1, 1887.†

Besides the income derived from appropriations, the institutions receive a minor income from the proceeds of sales of farm produce, stock, and manufactured articles, from collections for clothing, etc., the amount of which, during the past two years, has been \$143,580.72, to which must be added \$14,567.12 received by the Northern Hospital for the Insane, on account of the "Burr Fund."

The sum of these four items, which is \$3,744,199.29, is the total amount to be accounted for in the present report and in the reports of the institutions herewith transmitted. It is evident that this amount must have been expended by the institutions, or remain either in the state treasury or in the hands of the local treasurers.

The distribution of debits among the several institutions is as follows:

INSTITUTION.	Cash. Oct. 1, 1884.	APPROPRIATIONS.		Petit Receipts.	Total.
		1885.	1886.		
Northern Insane	\$24,398 25	\$86,217 36	\$128,555 53	\$32,325 29	\$371,496 43
Eastern Insane	31,486 74	450,085 22	707,100 00	31,711 14	1,220,383 10
Central Insane	699 10	176,064 66	331,000 00	20,640 42	528,404 18
Southern Insane	17,272 22	89,936 54	234,328 00	21,690 81	363,227 57
Deaf and Dumb	2,341 45	75,895 84	221,800 00	18,381 51	318,418 80
Blind	5,427 98	26,203 76	70,500 00	5,721 00	107,852 74
Feeble-Minded	15,505 96	48,779 96	131,000 00	7,881 88	203,158 80
Soldiers' Orphans	5,616 91	41,633 94	105,400 00	540 34	153,191 19
Eye and Ear	387 80	13,205 66	45,325 00	352 58	59,271 04
Reform School	445 65	34,096 92	165,350 00	18,781 27	218,673 84
Soldiers' Home			200,000 00	121 60	200,121 60
Total	\$103,582 06	\$1,042,110 86	\$2,440,358 53	\$158,117 84	\$3,744,199 29

Cr.

The cash disbursements, by eleven institutions, during the past two years, were in the aggregate, \$2,487,234.99.

The amount remaining in the hands of local treasurers, September 30, 1884, was \$127,601.44.

* Of this unexpended balance in the state treasury \$787,750 00 was for ordinary expenses, and \$254,300 86 for special purposes.

† Of this amount \$1,753,000 00 was appropriated for ordinary expenses, and \$687,358 53 for special purposes.

The amount remaining in the state treasury, undrawn, at the same date, was \$941,857.55.*

The sum of \$187,505.31, appropriated but not drawn, lapsed into the state treasury.

From the "Burr Fund," belonging to the hospital at Elgin, \$14,-501 was invested in a loan, which, in the disbursements above and in the table below, is included (for convenience) with the cash disbursements, but is no part of the actual expenses liquidated.

The sum of these four items is \$3,744,192.29 which was the amount to be accounted for.

The distribution of credits among the several institutions is as follows:

Institution.	Total dis- bursements	Cash Sept. 30, 1885	Approp'ns undrawn.	Lapsed Sept. 30, 1885	Total,
Northern Insane	\$276,540 34	\$15,220 25	\$79,735 84	.....	\$371,496 43
Eastern Insane	730,508 39	42,100 11	260,274 60	\$187,500 00	1,220,383 10
Central Insane	377,224 59	13,770 53	137,409 06	.....	528,404 18
Southern Insane	256,588 78	20,043 15	86,595 64	.....	363,227 57
Deaf and Dumb	236,531 75	3,793 07	78,293 98	.....	318,418 80
Blind	78,984 32	5,449 49	23,418 93	.....	107,852 74
Feeble-Minded	117,400 98	9,882 82	45,875 00	.....	263,158 80
Soldiers' Orphans	108,916 18	6,675 35	37,594 35	5 31	153,191 19
Eye and Ear	45,028 37	27	14,242 40	.....	59,271 04
Reform School	166,293 75	10,544 80	41,835 29	.....	218,673 84
Soldiers' Home	63,417 54	121 60	136,582 46	.....	200,121 60
Total	\$2,487,234 99	\$127,601 44	\$941,857 55	\$187,505 31	\$3,744,199 29

Further details of these receipts and disbursements will be found in the tables appended to this report, and in the reports of the institutions named.

It will, of course, be understood that the figures above given represent cash receipts and disbursements, and that the actual expenses, during the fiscal years 1885 and 1886, may have been more or less than the cash payments, according to the amount of outstanding debt at the beginning and at the end of the period. In fact, they were more. The actual expenses incurred have been:

Institution,	Ordinary.	Special.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital	\$22,508 96	\$31,216 01	\$253,724 97
Eastern Insane Hospital	456,046 48	281,638 62	737,685 10
Central Insane Hospital	271,915 04	105,309 55	377,224 59
Southern Insane Hospital	221,465 74	33,117 89	254,583 63
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	213,193 35	23,535 02	236,728 37
Institution for the Blind	66,972 16	12,012 16	78,984 32
Asylum for Feeble-Minded	126,907 09	20,490 89	147,397 98
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	103,231 90	5,684 28	108,916 18
Eye and Ear Infirmary	37,671 85	9,038 26	46,710 11
State Reform School	101,521 02	64,769 73	166,293 75
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home .....	.....	92,715 43	92,715 43
Total	\$1,821,436 59	\$679,527 81	\$2,500,964 43

* Of this amount \$657,375 was the ordinary expenses, and \$281,482.55 for special purposes.

The agreement between the statement of cash payments and that of actual expenses is shown as follows:

Cash disbursements during 1885-86	\$2,487,234 99
Deduct payments on account of expenses of 1883-84 ..	18,406 06
Paid on expenses of 1885-86	\$2,468,828 93
Indebtedness of 1835-86 outstanding, Sept. 30, 1886...	55,802 79
Total expenses, 1885-86	\$2,524,631 72
Less principal of Burr fund loaned	\$14,501 00
Less interest of Burr fund expended ...	9,166 29
	<u>23,667 29</u>
	\$2,500,964 43

Surplus.

To meet the outstanding indebtedness, the institutions had the following cash resources:

In hands of local treasurers	\$127,601 44
In state treasury, on call	48,405 28
Total cash assets	\$176,006 72
Deduct amount of debt	55,802 79
Cash surplus	<u>\$120,203 93</u>

This surplus was divided among them as follows:

Northern Insane Hospital	\$13,142 16
Eastern Insane Hospital	31,143 19
Central Insane Hospital	20,566 28
Southern Insane Hospital	17,145 67
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	3,871 17
Institution for the Blind	6,118 13
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	11,393 65
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	6,675 35
State Reform School	11,702 90
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	121 60
	<u>\$121,885 40</u>
Less deficit in Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,681 47
Balance of surplus	<u>\$120,203 93</u>

This statement of surplus does not include ledger accounts (for clothing and incidental expenses of inmates) outstanding and uncollected. It may be remarked here, that the uncollected accounts of the state against Cook county are in bad shape, owing to the financial condition of the county treasury at the present moment.

It will be observed that the biennial period closed with a deficit in a single institution—the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, at Chicago. This deficit is not to the discredit of the management of that institution. It is due to the rapid increase in the average

number of inmates cared for, which was 78 in 1884, but in 1885 rose to 90, and in 1886 to 117, without any corresponding increase in the allowance for their care. On the other hand, the per capita cost, which, in 1884, was \$224.41, fell in 1885 to \$195.38, and in 1886 to \$170.77. We are personally cognizant of the great effort made to avoid a deficit, and know that it was, under the circumstances, inevitable.

Classification of Ordinary Expenses.

On pages 12, 13 will be found the classified summary of ordinary expenses of the institutions, for each of the two years 1885 and 1886, given by items.

Per Capita Cost.

We have fully explained, in former reports, the method of calculating the per capita cost of maintenance in institutions, and have given our reasons for applying a uniform rule of computation to institutions which have, and which have not, a vacation. But, against our will, we are compelled to make some additional remarks on the question, in view of a paragraph contained in the report of the superintendent of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb at Jacksonville, who says:

According to the tables published by the board of charities, based upon reports prepared on the formula prescribed by that board, the per capita expense of our pupils during the quarters of the first year of the biennium has been: For the first quarter, \$55.98; for the second, \$55.68; for the third, \$62.79; for the fourth, \$29.37; while the per capita cost for the entire year, (which must of course include the four quarters), is made to appear to be \$285.37. For the second year, these tables show the per capita cost for the first quarter, \$66.44; for the second, \$55.92; for the third, \$63.48; for the fourth, \$271.19; while for the whole year it is made to appear to be \$289.52. This is one of those very extraordinary and unusual instances in which a part is greater than the whole. This anomalous fact grows out of the endeavor to put an insane hospital, a prison, an orphan asylum, an infirmary and an educational institution into the same strait-jacket. The camisole answers very well for an insane hospital, an infirmary and a prison; but requires some flexibility for the other establishments. This flexibility the honorable board of charities have endeavored to furnish by means of an explanatory paragraph in their biennial reports. But all their quarterly and annual statements are based upon this unreasonable formula, and parade the educational institutions at a disadvantage, when the economy of their management is taken into consideration, in comparison with other institutions coming under their supervision.

Passing over the question of the courtesy of the language here employed, (since we are not sensitive on that point, and appreciate Dr. Gillett's motives in the statement quoted), it strikes us that its wit is more apparent than its good sense. Whoever has had occasion to make many statistical calculations, and is familiar with the mathematics of averages, knows that in this branch of arithmetic a part very frequently appears to be more than the whole; in that respect, the statements to which he objects are not singular. The expenditure of money, in an educational institution, may be just as great during the quarter-year when few or no pupils are present as in any other; but the seeming anomaly is corrected, when the per capita cost is calculated on the expenses of the entire year. We have no disposition to put any institution in a strait-jacket nor to "parade" it at a disadvantage. We mean to be simply fair to all parties, favoring none and doing none any wilful or conscious injustice. It is just to the institutions which have a vacation, that

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the Ordinary Expenses of Ten State Institutions, for One Year, from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			INSTITUTIONS FOR THE			Total.
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	
Attendance.....	\$28,438 55	\$70,824 04	\$12,019 24	\$36,745 00	\$49,300 84	\$14,640 88	\$25,441 16
Food.....	23,730 37	14,267 80	39,514 28	31,200 97	19,089 53	6,456 56	14,922 46
Clothing, bedding, etc.	8,430 43	13,557 80	8,211 85	7,305 04	1,221 35	1,746 52	2,139 85
Laundry supplies.....	751 62	901 73	833 52	531 39	557 73	118 65	594 87
Fuel.....	10,751 30	20,316 36	7,800 25	4,151 61	8,405 66	2,434 72	4,671 48
Light.....	2,654 12	2,461 65	2,226 11	2,679 62	2,632 41	149 37	2,406 95
Water.....			1,000 00		736 89	150 00	
Medicine and medical supplies.....	903 97	3,456 13	1,829 69	1,929 61	229 35	56 92	108 42
Freight and transportation.....	6,223 11	1,068 18	1,852 19	7,629 14	2,579 79	744 66	1,382 11
Postage and telegraphing.....	397 62	961 17	250 58	475 14	485 51	201 90	259 01
Books and stationery.....	279 05	754 80	658 96	586 80	485 70	583 47	259 02
Printing and advertising.....	559 41	917 08	665 68	442 35	222 90	162 80	147 25
Music and amusements.....	581 83	348 05	490 55	363 21	50 15	662 02	66 31
Instruments and apparatus.....	391 91	248 28		11 00	25 07	3 00	164 89
Household expenses.....	1,124 86	2,129 81	78 00	1,071 00	683 84	98 70	419 08
Furniture.....	2,178 90	2,748 40	2,835 23	3,486 10	1,757 75	2,010 67	1,785 26
Building, repairs, etc.....	3,311 98	13,204 04	2,717 71	3,065 27	3,767 33	77 22	2,149 01
Tools.....	75 46	243 26	176 49	63 14	90 13	24 57	92 37
Machinery, etc.....	226 39	2,674 99	388 12	163 12	1,010 20	259 25	51 25
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	4,990 80	8,573 27	3,787 05	2,465 96	5,010 46	1,583 21	3,439 60
Real estate.....		105 00			275 00		45 50
Legal expenses.....	30 00	17 75	150 00	25 36	2 00	50 00	30 00
Insurance.....	100 00	200 00	100 00	100 00			
Shop expenses.....		35 24	26 55	15 14	898 29	934 00	326 61
Burial expenses.....	27 00	778 00	436 45	194 00			51 00
Expenses not classified.....	58 94	1,212 12	12 65	17 70			159 88
Total.....	\$107,187 06	\$207,425 18	\$118,768 31	\$109,497 83	\$105,242 76	\$34,388 69	\$61,306 37
Average number of inmates.....	525	1,119	641	636	369	98	312
Per capita cost.....	\$203 72	\$185 42	\$185 31	\$172 29	\$285 37	\$349 52	\$196 38
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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY

Of the Ordinary Expenses of Ten State Institutions, for One Year, from October 1, 1885, to September 30, 1886.

EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.				INSTITUTIONS FOR THE		Asylum for the Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total
	Northern.		Central.	Southern.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.					
	Eastern.										
Attendance	\$40,187 57	\$89,667 06	\$50,994 02	\$38,838 03	\$53,875 07	\$15,137 50	\$26,663 03	\$18,389 14	\$5,858 18	\$14,490 61	\$354,100 21
Food	26,402 99	66,400 57	48,504 77	35,702 12	17,911 02	6,509 26	15,896 73	16,005 64	8,428 76	14,982 23	256,744 69
Clothing, bedding, etc.	12,788 01	18,909 00	13,153 43	6,135 52	4,344 02	1,613 97	2,772 92	6,982 22	15 53	5,682 52	72,387 74
Laundry supplies	1,379 98	1,248 76	1,113 61	1,833 65	632 95	2,233 46	5,632 86	3,883 47	432 98	6,613 09	8,304 11
Fuel	11,635 78	23,720 32	9,714 00	4,092 20	7,506 77	2,029 88	5,632 32	2,540 26	1,754 75	3,942 35	72,568 72
Light	2,156 83	2,736 80	3,020 59	4,016 24	2,180 52	5,066 60	2,928 26	787 82	329 50	827 57	19,490 73
Water			1,331 53		736 30	314 48			244 80		2,627 11
Medicine and medical supplies	1,018 55	2,815 07	1,568 68	2,070 63	351 89	67 31	125 28	119 44	504 44	245 55	3,245 44
Freight and transportation	5,824 11	3,834 07	2,439 49	7,586 38	3,074 20	615 21	1,280 70	573 62	508 72	3,487 18	28,894 47
Postage and telegraphing	364 84	979 80	525 69	520 35	406 59	118 05	268 25	198 00	118 82	159 42	3,719 75
Books and stationery	309 02	559 48	801 22	298 48	1,022 57	404 73	223 27	248 27	108 87	209 19	4,215 10
Printing and advertising	312 27	360 70	264 33	225 55	81 90	178 90	59 25	99 30	40 00	83 50	1,705 70
Music and amusements	604 50	432 89	712 31	297 01	1,014 53	813 38	264 87	194 70	3 60	186 31	4,824 10
Instruments and apparatus	41 82	116 73	293 46	40 40	451 31	2 50	265 62	9 32		7 45	1,228 61
Household expenses	1,127 53	2,069 16	872 23	756 13	555 15	190 02	683 57	398 44	133 71	621 23	7,407 20
Furniture	5,068 81	4,317 34	4,233 09	2,969 73	1,360 94	683 05	1,839 20	1,963 28	48 57	1,420 76	23,914 77
Building, repairs, etc.	2,935 72	16,881 24	6,585 03	2,517 22	3,848 33	316 17	3,384 93	1,947 98	882 87	2,849 95	42,149 44
Tools	90 02	499 09	134 68	152 72	80 14	14 85	114 53	67 00	19 55	49 01	1,221 59
Machinery, etc.	793 12	1,398 15	917 86	646 64	624 95	157 06	146 33	1,146 04	14 75	850 03	6,085 53
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	1,764 93	10,077 40	5,352 19	2,968 53	6,509 08	2,490 69	1,576 89	530 61	180 82	1,032 95	32,484 69
Real estate		112 00					217 33		338 00		667 33
Legal expenses		1 25		15 75	5 85		150 00		50		173 35
Insurance	100 00	130 00	100 00	100 00		50 00					480 00
Shop expenses		60 91	19 35	8 43	1,208 17	1,125 80	209 83			207 42	2,839 91
Burial expenses	59 50	466 55	475 00	137 00	137 00		119 00	83 00	18 00	87 00	1,514 05
Expenses not classified	56 00	766 36	39 11	39 11	26 75		47 77	26 67		108 42	1,082 25
Total	\$115,021 90	\$248,021 30	\$153,146 73	\$111,967 91	\$107,950 59	\$33,583 47	\$65,600 72	\$52,694 22	\$20,045 05	\$52,073 74	\$960,705 63
Average number of inmates	523	1,471	856	655	373	109	341	326	117	312	5,093
Per capita cost	\$215 87	\$169 07	\$178 94	\$170 99	\$289 52	\$307 65	\$192 33	\$161 56	\$170 77	\$166 93	\$188 64

their per capita expense should be calculated on the basis of the attendance of pupils during term-time. The per capita expense of institutions which have no vacation is always calculated on the number of days' board furnished to inmates during the year. But no fair comparison of the cost of caring for the insane and of educating the deaf and dumb can be made, unless, for both classes of institutions, the calculation is based either on days' board furnished or the number of individuals benefited; but, whichever of these may be selected, it must be the same for both. We have always taken days' board; we are equally willing, if Dr. Gillett prefers, to take the number benefited.

The institutions which have a vacation are: for the deaf and dumb, the blind, the feeble-minded and soldiers' orphans. To find the average number during term-time, we take the number of days' board furnished during the year and divide it by the number of days during which school was in session, as follows:

Institution.	1885.			1886.		
	Days' board	Days in term.	Average number.	Days' board.	Days in term.	Average number.
Deaf and Dumb.....	134,610	268	502	136,093	268	508
Blind.....	35,895	260	138	39,847	260	153
Feeble-Minded.....	113,947	297	384	124,496	303	411
Soldiers' Orphans.....	119,917	293	409	119,051	286	416
Total.....	404,369	1,118	362	419,487	1,117	376

To find the average for the year, the number of days' board, as just given, must be divided by 365, the number of days in the year, which gives as a result: Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, 369 in 1885, and 373 in 1886; for the blind, 98 in 1885, and 109 in 1886; for the feeble-minded, 312 in 1885, and 341 in 1886; for soldiers' orphans, 329 in 1885, and 326 in 1886.

Either of these sets of figures may be properly used as divisors. The dividend will, of course, be the total ordinary expenses for the year. The following table exhibits the per capita cost, calculated in each of these two ways:

Institution.	1885.			1886.		
	Ordinary expenses.	PER CAPITA COST.			PER CAPITA COST.	
		Year.	Term.		Year.	Term.
Deaf and Dumb.....	\$105,242 76	\$285 37	\$209 65	\$107,950 59	\$289 52	\$212 50
Blind.....	33,388 69	339 52	241 95	33,583 47	307 65	219 50
Feeble-Minded.....	61,306 37	196 38	159 65	65,600 72	192 33	159 61
Soldiers' Orphans.....	50,537 68	153 83	123 56	52,694 22	161 56	126 67
Total.....	\$250,475 50	\$226 06	\$174 79	\$259,829 00	\$220 04	\$174 62

Wherein any injustice is done to these institutions by the foregoing statements, we find it impossible to conceive. Between institutions of the same class, comparisons by either method will yield substantially the same result.

But when comparisons are to be made with institutions which have no vacation, whose per capita cost is based on days' board furnished, the highest and not the lowest figures in the preceding table should be taken for a divisor. If the lowest figures are insisted upon as correct, then the per capita cost of institutions of a different class must be figured upon a different basis.

To make this clear, we will take the four insane hospitals of Illinois, and figure both ways. The method of computing cost by days' board furnished has been sufficiently explained. On the basis of the number of beneficiaries—the number of patients receiving treatment during the year corresponding to the number of pupils receiving tuition during the school term—we must divide the total ordinary expenses for the year by the whole number treated. This will show how much has been expended on each individual. The following table gives the result:

Item.	Elgin.	Kankakee.	Jacksonville.	Anna.	Total.
1885.					
Ordinary expenses.....	\$107,487 06	\$207,425 18	\$118,768 31	\$109,497 83	\$543,178 38
Average number patients.....	528	1,119	641	635	2,923
Cost per capita.....	\$203 72	\$185 42	\$185 31	\$172 29	\$185 83
Whole number treated.....	630	1,658	923	762	3,973
Cost per capita.....	\$170 61	\$125 10	\$128 67	\$143 69	\$136 72
1886.					
Ordinary expenses.....	\$115,021 90	\$248,621 30	\$153,146 73	\$111,967 91	\$628,757 84
Average number patients.....	533	1,470	856	655	3,514
Cost per capita.....	\$215 87	\$169 07	\$178 94	\$170 99	\$178 93
Whole number treated.....	645	1,787	1,130	809	4,371
Cost per capita.....	\$178 32	\$139 12	\$135 52	\$138 40	\$143 85

The point of Dr. Gillett's objection to our computations seems to be: either that we should make no comparisons of cost between an insane hospital and an institution for the deaf and dumb, or that we should compare the cost of the former, calculated in one way, with the cost of the latter, calculated on an entirely different basis. We cannot concede the correctness or justice of either of these positions.

Neither can we concede the accuracy of his own computation, by which he makes the per capita cost of the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb \$211.85 in 1885, and \$218.07 in 1886. He does himself an injustice, in both years. On the subject of deductions to be made, to arrive at a net cost, we shall have a word to say presently.

The point of view, however, from which we regard the whole subject, is that of the appropriations necessary to be made for the support of the institutions, and their proper expenditure.

To show that a comparison may fairly be made between an educational and a non-educational institution, we call attention to following exhibit of the ordinary expenditures of the institution for the deaf and dumb and of the central insane hospital, both at Jacksonville.

1885.

ITEM.	INSANE HOSPITAL.		INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.		
	Expenses.	Per capita.	Expenses.	Per capita.	
				By year.	By term.
Attendance.....	\$42,019 24	\$65 55	\$49,300 84	\$133 61	\$98 21
Food.....	39,544 38	61 69	19,989 53	54 17	39 82
Clothing, etc.....	8,241 87	12 86	4,221 35	11 44	8 41
Laundry expenses.....	833 92	1 30	587 73	1 59	1 17
Fuel.....	7,800 23	12 17	8,905 66	24 14	17 74
Light.....	2,226 14	3 47	2,632 44	7 13	5 24
Water.....	1,000 00	1 56	796 89	2 16	1 59
Medicines, etc.....	1,829 09	2 85	229 55	62	46
Freight, etc.....	1,852 19	2 89	2,579 79	6 99	5 14
Postage.....	250 58	39	485 51	1 32	97
Books and stationery.....	658 96	1 03	1,657 70	4 49	3 31
Printing.....	605 68	95	222 90	60	44
Amusements.....	490 55	78	50 15	14	10
Household expenses.....	767 23	1 10	683 84	1 85	1 36
Furniture.....	2,835 23	4 42	1,757 75	4 76	3 50
Building and repairs.....	2,717 71	4 24	3,767 33	10 21	7 50
Tools and machinery.....	564 61	88	1,130 33	3 06	2 25
Farm, garden, etc.....	3,787 05	5 91	5,040 46	13 51	10 04
All other expenses.....	805 65	1 27	1,203 01	3 26	2 40
Total.....	\$118,768 31	\$185 31	\$105,242 76	\$285 21	\$209 65

1886.

ITEM.	INSANE HOSPITAL.		INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB.		
	Expenses.	Per capita.	Expenses.	Per capita.	
				By year.	By term.
Attendance.....	\$50,994 02	\$59 57	\$53,875 07	\$144 44	\$106 05
Food.....	48,504 77	56 66	17,911 62	48 02	35 26
Clothing, etc.....	13,153 43	15 37	4,344 62	11 65	8 55
Laundry expenses.....	1,113 61	1 30	612 95	1 64	1 21
Fuel.....	9,714 00	11 35	7,506 77	20 13	14 78
Light.....	3,029 59	3 54	2,180 52	5 85	4 29
Water.....	1,231 53	1 44	736 30	1 97	1 45
Medicines, etc.....	1,568 68	1 83	351 89	94	69
Freight, etc.....	2,429 49	2 84	3,074 99	8 24	6 05
Postage.....	525 69	61	466 59	1 25	92
Books and stationery.....	801 22	94	1,052 57	2 82	2 07
Printing.....	264 33	31	81 90	22	16
Amusements.....	712 31	83	1,014 53	2 72	2 00
Household expenses.....	872 23	1 02	555 15	1 49	1 09
Furniture.....	4,233 09	4 95	1,360 94	3 65	2 68
Building and repairs.....	6,585 03	7 69	3,848 33	10 32	7 57
Tools and machinery.....	1,052 54	1 23	705 09	1 89	1 39
Farm, garden, etc.....	5,352 19	6 25	6,509 68	17 45	12 82
All other expenses.....	1,477 88	1 18	1,761 08	4 72	3 47
Total.....	\$153,146 73	\$178 91	\$107,950 59	\$289 41	\$212 50

The first deduction to be drawn from the foregoing tables is, that an institution for the deaf is more expensive than one for the insane. This conclusion is confirmed by the experience of other states, as shown in their published reports; but we will not encumber these pages with the figures which demonstrate the truth of our statement.

On closer inspection, the special point of extra expense is found to be in the item for attendance, *i. e.* salaries and wages. Computed in one way, the annual difference in per capita cost of attendance, during the past two years, was, on an average, \$76.46; and, computed the other way, the difference was still \$49.57, or very nearly double, for the deaf, what it is for the insane. From an examination of the pay-rolls on file in our office, it appears that the amount paid to teachers of the deaf (including foremen of the shops), in the former institution, was \$27,344.34 in 1885, and \$30,022.60 in 1886, or more than half of the entire sum charged to salaries and wages for the two years. The hospital for the insane claims, as an offset to this account, the cost of attendants on the wards. The amount paid to attendants and supervisors in 1885, was, according to the pay-rolls, \$13,204.59; and in 1886 it was \$17,140.26, or a trifle more than half as much as the cost of teaching. On the other hand, the expense of attendants and supervisors of the deaf, during the two years past, has been \$3,570.82. After deducting from the pay-rolls of both institutions what is thus peculiar to each, the remainder for the two years, at the insane hospital, is \$62,668.41, or \$41.86 per patient and per year; but at the institution for the deaf and dumb, the remainder was \$42,238.15, which, according to Dr. Gillett's method, would be \$31.18, or, by our method, \$56.92, per pupil and per year. The salaries of teachers, at this institution, it must be observed, run on during the vacation, when they are off duty, at the same rate as in term-time.

When the total payments for salaries and wages, at both institutions, are deducted from the total expenditures, the difference in cost per capita is no longer so appreciable. Dr. Gillett would make it somewhat less, and we make it somewhat more, than at the insane hospital.

It must be evident that his method is applicable to certain items of expense, such as fuel, for instance; for the vacation occurs during warm weather. But our method applies to other items, such as light; for the insane hospital has to be lighted during the entire year, but the institution for the deaf is dark, in summer.

Taking all the items, one by one, the difference in per capita cost is for the most part easily explained. Food costs less per capita, where there is a vacation of three months. Medicines cost less in an educational institution than in a hospital. Books will cost more. Printing costs less, where the institution has a printing-press of its own. But it will be noticed that the cost of fuel, at the institution for the deaf, is at least fifty per cent. greater per capita than at the insane hospital; and the farm expenses are more than double. The cost of freight is also greater; but in this is included the trans-

portation of pupils. Clothing is much less, because the pupils bring their own clothing with them, and the time during which those of them who are clothed at county expense have to be provided for is nine months instead of twelve.

Net Cost.

We believe in comparisons, not only between the institutions under our charge in this state, but between our own institutions and those of other states. An effort is now making to secure, in order to this end, uniform financial statements on the part of all institutions in states which have state boards of public charities. The report of a committee appointed to devise a scheme for such statements was published in the *International Record of Charities and Correction* for June, 1886. It proposes that the per capita cost of maintenance be ascertained by dividing the *net* expenses by the average number of inmates. The rule given, by which to find the net cost is: to deduct from the gross disbursements the cash receipts from sales and the *net* earnings of shops which are managed on state account; also the receipts for labor of inmates employed under the contract system, or upon the piece-price plan. The remainder will be the dividend required.

Dr. Gillett, in his statement of net cost, goes still farther. He says:

The account for maintenance is entitled to receipts from sundry sources, chiefly for money refunded on account of clothing, etc., in the first year amounting to \$9,640.51, and in the second to \$8,741, which reduces the per capita cost to \$191.97 in the first year, and to \$196.45 in the second.

These are the figures furnished by him to the *Annals of the Deaf*, and printed in its annual comparative statement of the cost of institutions for the deaf in the United States and Canada. But are the figures for all the other institutions computed on the same basis? We fancy not. In that event, of what value is the comparison? In fact, the expenditures, in Dr. Gillett's institution, for clothing and bedding, during the past two years, were only \$8,565.97. The receipts from sundry sources, in either year, were more than this. What he gives is the *cost to the state treasury*, per capita. On that basis, the institutions which are supported without appropriations from the state should be made, in the table published in the *Annals*, to cost nothing at all.

We give, for information, the per capita cost of each of our state institutions in 1885 and 1886, in gross and to the state treasury, in parallel columns, as follows:

INSTITUTION.	1885.		1886.	
	Gross.	To state.	Gross.	To state.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$203 72	\$180 07	\$215 87	\$178 43
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	185 42	177 33	169 07	153 56
Central Insane Hospital.....	185 31	170 22	178 94	166 07
Southern Insane Hospital.....	172 29	156 18	170 99	153 34
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	285 37	259 08	289 52	265 97
Institution for Blind.....	339 52	322 06	307 65	272 37
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	196 38	181 42	192 33	180 30
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	153 83	153 13	161 56	160 46
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	195 38	195 38	170 77	168 31
State Reform School.....	153 18	126 67	166 93	134 05

Without pursuing the subject further, enough has been said to indicate that the problem of per capita cost is a complicated one. Tables which are printed without explanation as to the principle on which they are constructed, are valueless for purposes of comparison. We have, we trust, made clear the method pursued by us in all our reports, which is simple and sufficient for the end in view, which is merely to serve as a guide in making future appropriations.

II. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Appropriations of 1885.

The following is a complete list of the special appropriations made by the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly. The second column shows the balance unexpended September 30, 1886.

To the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

	APP'N.	BALANCE.
For repairs and contingent fund, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00	\$3,044 54
For improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	1,629 00
For front fence.....	1,500 00	62 30
For artificial lake or reservoir.....	5,000 00	.....
For outside fire-line, including hydrants.	4,289 53	.....
For fire-escapes, fire-extinguishers, hose cart and hose, extension-ladders, etc.	4,366 00	.....
For one fire-pump, with foundation, stand pipe, valves, piping, etc.....	1,400 00	.....
Total.....	\$28,555 53	\$4,735 84

To the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs.....	\$15,000 00	.....
For improving grounds, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00	\$1,324 75

For library, musical instruments and pictures for wards.....	\$2,000 00	\$945 00
For additional stock and farm implements, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00	1,929 56
For the construction and completion of the main building.....	73,000 00	42,983 46
For the construction and completion of the north wing of the employés' quarters.....	35,000 00	11,102 59
For gallery in amusement-hall.....	2,000 00	2,000 00
For ice, slaughter and packing-house....	8,000 00	
For detached kitchen and boiler house, and shop, and feed-mill.....	12,000 00	4,069 17
For electric lights	7,500 00	
For bath-house for males and house for plants.....	6,000 00	1,672 70
For seventeen acres of land.....	3,600 00	.....
For inside and outside painting.....	7,500 00	45 50
For farm-land.....	15,000 00	15,000 00
For farm-drainage.....	500 00	320 00
For rebuilding and refurnishing the south infirmary.....	17,000 00	134 77
For constructing fire-proof floors and walls around and above furnaces.....	6,000 00	1,616 81
For constructing fire-escapes on outer walls of buildings.....	5,000 00	.....
For hose-house, hose-cart, hose-ladders, reels, hydrants, etc.....	7,000 00	.....
For fixtures for the kitchen, laundry and shops, and pipe-covering and furniture	17,000 00	4,630 29
Total.....	\$247,100 00	\$87,774 60

To the Central Hospital for the Insane.

For improvements and repairs, \$5,000 per annum.....	\$10,000 00	\$5,934 45
For care and improvement of grounds, \$1,000 per annum.....	2,000 00	1,071 10
For the purchase of lands.....	16,000 00	.....
For the constructing an additional reservoir and extending water pipes and increasing water-supply, balance of appropriation for building (\$135,000)...	20,086 47	17,239 83
For fire-proof doors, flooring, lighting and plastering attics, etc.....	15,000 00	5,163 68
Total.....	\$63,086 47	\$29,409 06

To the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

For improvements and repairs, \$5,000 per annum	\$10,000 00	\$3,552 09
For care and improvement of grounds \$1,000 per annum	2,000 00	1,545 95
For a stone culvert and earth-fill	3,258 00	181 22
For renewing fences on farm	500 00	.....
For slaughter-house with cooling-room ..	2,920 00	27 00
For conservatory and gate-house	3,550 00	3,103 75
For additional settling-basin	2 500 00	2,493 00
For new boilers	6,500 00	.....
For a carpenter and paint shop, and machinery	3,100 00	292 63
Total	\$34,328 00	\$11,595 64

To the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum	\$10,000 00	\$1,214 87
For pupils' library, \$500 per annum	1,000 00	516 53
For the erection of a dairy-barn	4,000 00	371 99
For the purchase and setting of a new boiler, etc	1,800 00	.....
For the construction of sewer, to connect with sewer of the city of Jacksonville ..	1,000 00	1,000 00
For the erection of a gymnasium and amusement-hall	8,000 00	1,690 59
Total	\$25,800 00	\$4,793 98

To the Institution for the Blind.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,500 per annum	\$3,000 00	\$918 93
For the construction of a refrigerator and store-house	4,000 00	.....
For the extension of sewer	500 00	.....
For the construction of a pipe organ	3,000 00	.....
Total	\$10,500 00	\$918 93

To the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

For repairs and improvements, \$3,000 per annum	\$6,000 00	\$3,000 00
For improvement of grounds, \$500 per annum	1,000 00	500 00
For the purchase of thirty-eight acres of land	6,000 00	.....
For the erection of a detached hospital building, and for furnishing and heating ..	5,000 00	.....
Total	\$18,000 00	\$3,500 00

To the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

For repairs and improvements.....	\$5,000 00	.....
For books and papers for pupils' library.	400 00	\$94 35
Total	\$5,400 00	\$94 35

To the Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum	\$2,000 00	\$23 49
For furniture, \$2 500 for the first year and \$1,000 for the second year.....	3,500 00	718 91
For new floors	800 00	.....
For new range	225 00	.....
For enlarging kitchen	600 00	.....
For library	200 00	.....
For steam-heating apparatus.	2,000 00	.....
Total.	\$9,325 00	\$742 40

To the State Reform School.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum	\$2,000 00	\$235 79
For pupils' library, \$200 per annum	400 00	227 19
For erection, completion and furnishing a new kitchen, bakery, dining-room and chapel	55,000 00	922 31
For repairs to workshop.	4,000 00	.....
For a new carburetter and fan	550 00	850 00
For grading.	1,000 00	.....
For three hundred and fifty single beds.	2,100 00	2,100 00
Total.	\$65,350 00	\$4,335 29

To the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

For the purchase of the site and the necessary land, and for constructing buildings thereon and to fit said buildings for occupancy and use.	\$200,000 00	\$136,582 46
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Recapitulation.

Northern Insane Hospital	\$28,555 53	\$4,735 84
Eastern Insane Hospital.	247,100 00	87,774 60
Central Insane Hospital	63,086 47	29,409 06
Southern Insane Hospital	34,328 00	11,595 64

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	\$25,800 00	\$4,793 98
Institution for the Blind.....	10,500 00	918 93
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	18,000 00	3,500 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	5,400 00	94 35
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	9,325 00	742 40
State Reform School.....	65,350 00	4 335 29
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	200,000 00	136,582 46
Total.....	\$707,445 00	\$284,482 55

The expenditure of these appropriations has been so fully accounted for in the reports of the several institutions, that they demand little if any remark upon our part.

The additional protection against fire at Elgin is a valuable additional equipment of the northern hospital. The artificial lake, however, (for which the legislature made an appropriation of \$5,000 on the assurance of the superintendent that it was "a necessity as a means of protection against fire," and that "in no other way can a sufficient volume of water be readily procured for the purpose indicated,") is utterly unavailable for this purpose, owing to the failure to connect it with the fire-pump. Its only utility, other than as an ornamental feature of the grounds, is to supply water to the Elgin fire-engines in case of conflagration; the hospital itself can make no use of it, now that it has it. The front fence has been built, and presents a handsome appearance.

No use has been made of the appropriation of \$15,000 for the purchase of farm-land at Kankakee, but this money will be expended during the course of the ensuing year. A large appropriation for fire-protection was granted to the eastern hospital, and has been well applied. The apparatus and organization are probably unexcelled in any institution in the United States. The buildings provided for at the last session have all been erected, except that some inside work remains to be done upon the north wing of the main building. The slaughter and packing-house has been modeled after those of Chicago, and is admirably adapted to the end sought.

At Jacksonville an immense reservoir has been constructed upon the grounds of the central hospital, with the balance of the new building fund. It holds 7,000,000 gallons, and, with the two other reservoirs already in use, the institution now possesses a storage supply of 10,000,000 gallons. The new Hyatt filter which has been put in gives perfect satisfaction; we regard it as a great improvement upon any other form of filter of which we have any knowledge. The land for farming purposes granted to the hospital by the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly was much needed, and is felt to be a relief.

The improvements at Anna are, for the most part, of a minor character, but are none the less important and useful.

The new dairy-barn and gymnasium at the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb are well planned and well built. The appropriation for a sewer is unexpended, on account of the opposition of the city council of Jacksonville.

At the institution for the blind, the \$4,000 voted for a refrigerator and store-house was sufficient to build half a house.

The new hospital at Lincoln, in connection with the school for feeble-minded children, is an admirable improvement.

No appropriation voted at the last session of the legislature was more imperatively demanded by every consideration of convenience, economy, comfort and sanitary requirements, than that for a new chapel, kitchen and dining-room for the state reform school. The relief obtained by its erection was immediate, and the result is entirely satisfactory.

CHAPTER II.

REQUESTS FOR APPROPRIATIONS.

After reading the preceding chapter, the legislature will not be surprised to learn that the requests for appropriations to be made by the Thirty-Fifth General Assembly amount in the aggregate to a very large sum.

These appropriations, as has been already stated, fall into one or the other of two groups, namely: appropriations for ordinary or current expenses, and appropriations of an extraordinary or special character.

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

The ordinary expense appropriations are designed exclusively for the maintenance of institutions, their officers and inmates. There is little difficulty in arriving at a reasonable estimate of the sum required for this special purpose. For twelve years past, the accounts of the institutions have been kept upon a uniform system, and the classification of the items of expenditure has been the same from year to year. The amount expended each year for each item is a matter of record, as is also the average number of inmates supported annually. There has been, during all this period of time, a steady decrease in the per capita cost of maintenance, and during the year just closed it reached a lower point than ever before in the history of the institutions. It is a simple matter to determine whether or not there is likely to be any increase the next two years in the number of inmates in any given institution; and if so, what that increase will probably be. We have only, therefore, to assume whatever amount per capita for each institution experience has shown to be requisite, and multiply it by the probable number of inmates.

We have, however, for many years adopted the practice of making these estimates not in gross, but by items, so as to show precisely how much we suppose to be necessary for salaries and wages; for food; for clothing; for fuel, etc., etc., in each of them separately. These items, when added together, should amount in the aggregate to the figure obtained by the method described in the preceding paragraph.

The amount of appropriations required for ordinary expenses does not, however, equal the estimate of such expenses just referred to, for the reason that nearly every institution in the state has a petit

income from the charges made against counties or individuals for clothing, and from sales, which is to be deducted from the total expenses, in order to arrive at the amount necessary to be appropriated. The sum to be deducted, in the case of each, is determined in the same way—by an examination of the record for the past twelve years.

A further reduction is possible in the case of some of the institutions, in view of the surplus in their possession at the close of the biennial period. We have not usually taken this surplus into the account, for the reason that an institution which accumulates a surplus, demonstrates by that very act that it is not disposed to expend public moneys for the mere sake of getting rid of them; and if an institution can be trusted in this regard, its financial position is safer and easier, if it has a small surplus always on hand. We do not think it good policy to deprive the institutions of any margin which may be required, in the course of the coming two years, by reason of contingencies which cannot now be foreseen, such, for instance, as a possible increase of values and consequent rise in prices, or some other emergency arising from a contingency like the accidental destruction of property belonging to the institution, or an unexpected pressure for the admission of inmates beyond the number named in our estimate.

If, however the legislature should think it necessary to reduce appropriations by the amount of the surplus accumulated, or some portion of it, such reduction should be made only on the appropriations for the first of the two years beginning July 1, 1887.

We have already given on pages 12, 13, the classified summary of the ordinary expenses of the state institutions for each of the two fiscal years 1885 and 1886. The following table exhibits the amount of ordinary expenditure in the aggregate, the average number of inmates and the per capita cost in each of the institutions, during each of the past twelve years. It should be stated, however, that the fiscal year 1873 included only ten months, and that the actual figures for those ten months have been increased by one-fifth in order to admit of comparison between that year and the years which follow.

Ordinary Expenses, for twelve years.—Northern Insane Hospital.

Year.	Amount.	Average No.	Per capita.
1875.....	\$93,121 80	307	\$303 32
1876.....	105,318 85	466	227 53
1877.....	107,713 62	464	232 14
1878.....	104,080 09	498	208 99
1879.....	110,667 56	521	212 39
1880.....	104,167 17	521	200 10
1881.....	117,547 66	522	225 01
1882.....	110,465 96	519	212 81
1883.....	106,257 21	526	202 15
1884.....	109,549 44	526	208 45
1885.....	*107,487 06	528	203 57
1886.....	*115,021 90	533	216 00
Total.....	\$1,291,428 32	494	\$217 74

* Burr Fund omitted for 1885 and 1886.

Eastern Insane Hospital.

Year.	Amount.	Average No.	Per Capita.
1879.....	\$2,286 60	.....	.....
1880.....	35,419 86	63	\$558 11
1881.....	62,071 38	185	335 63
1882.....	76,825 36	308	249 68
1883.....	93,017 96	399	233 14
1884.....	103,053 73	515	200 25
1885.....	207,425 18	1,119	185 42
1886.....	248,621 30	1,471	169 07
Total.....	\$828,721 37	580	\$204 11

Central Insane Hospital.

1875.....	\$94,363 62	470	\$199 57
1876.....	109,248 90	467	234 15
1877.....	96,835 16	487	198 84
1878.....	106,905 73	496	215 54
1879.....	105,075 30	566	185 52
1880.....	116,955 06	625	187 29
1881.....	113,638 17	639	177 91
1882.....	120,643 77	639	188 90
1883.....	114,291 84	630	181 42
1884.....	121,902 78	629	193 74
1885.....	118,768 31	641	185 31
1886.....	153,146 73	856	178 94
Total.....	\$1,371,775 37	595	\$191 61

Southern Insane Hospital.

1875.....	\$46,651 87	148	\$315 22
1876.....	51,011 68	204	250 05
1877.....	57,176 73	246	231 48
1878.....	80,040 41	394	203 15
1879.....	82,721 55	466	177 06
1880.....	92,990 70	498	186 61
1881.....	88,552 45	498	177 83
1882.....	98,180 77	493	199 18
1883.....	103,993 35	526	197 57
1884.....	102,689 20	576	178 18
1885.....	109,497 83	636	172 29
1886.....	111,967 91	655	170 99
Total.....	\$1,025,474 47	445	\$192 04

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

1875.....	\$66,313 03	219	\$302 80
1876.....	79,805 53	257	310 53
1877.....	77,804 92	263	295 88
1878.....	87,774 33	304	286 84
1879.....	82,723 73	301	274 91
1880.....	88,124 61	307	286 67
1881.....	96,776 55	359	269 58
1882.....	94,651 73	340	278 56
1883.....	102,180 97	374	273 55
1884.....	100,067 72	368	271 83
1885.....	105,242 76	369	285 37
1886.....	107,950 59	373	289 52
Total.....	\$1,089,416 47	328	\$284 09

Institution for the Blind.

Year.	Amount.	Average No.	Per capita.
1875.....	\$29,716 52	62	\$479 29
1876.....	25,750 15	55	467 82
1877.....	24,979 22	57	438 18
1878.....	27,779 31	72	385 82
1879.....	27,913 51	75	370 84
1880.....	25,599 61	78	325 77
1881.....	28,348 73	77	369 94
1882.....	25,447 01	64	400 49
1883.....	27,852 06	79	250 96
1884.....	31,157 69	93	334 88
1885.....	33,388 69	98	339 52
1886.....	33,583 47	109	307 65
Total.....	\$340,495 97	77	\$370 51

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

1875.....	\$25,082 11	81	\$309 65
1876.....	28,812 87	80	360 16
1877.....	31,639 52	77	410 90
1878.....	53,062 88	168	315 35
1879.....	47,381 69	224	210 97
1880.....	59,502 70	274	217 57
1881.....	56,710 94	286	198 21
1882.....	63,284 23	279	226 69
1883.....	61,782 06	293	210 74
1884.....	54,372 82	292	186 41
1885.....	61,306 37	312	196 38
1886.....	65,690 72	341	192 33
Total.....	\$608,538 91	223	\$227 32

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

1875.....	\$46,111 71	297	\$175 45
1876.....	46,776 72	310	150 89
1877.....	42,498 83	275	152 87
1878.....	44,890 35	291	154 26
1879.....	41,859 79	302	138 78
1880.....	47,533 66	308	154 33
1881.....	43,461 52	301	144 50
1882.....	45,848 54	266	172 07
1883.....	45,071 93	273	165 07
1884.....	54,077 85	317	170 58
1885.....	50,537 68	328	153 83
1886.....	52,694 22	326	161 56
Total.....	\$561,362 80	300	\$156 19

Eye and Ear Infirmary.

1875.....	\$11,263 74	33	\$341 29
1876.....	12,653 51	45	281 19
1877.....	12,840 40	41	313 18
1878.....	18,478 23	77	236 90
1879.....	15,785 97	69	229 56
1880.....	15,624 92	62	250 96
1881.....	16,279 42	71	227 43
1882.....	18,001 55	72	248 64
1883.....	17,793 46	86	206 21
1884.....	17,586 87	78	224 41
1885.....	17,626 80	90	195 38
1886.....	20,045 05	117	170 77
Total.....	\$193,979 92	70	\$230 65

State Reform School.

Year.	Amount.	Average No.	Per capita.
1875.....	\$30,173 92	178	\$169 51
1876.....	29,402 80	180	163 45
1877.....	30,582 99	164	186 48
1878.....	34,546 67	182	189 81
1879.....	34,798 11	183	190 42
1880.....	34,157 66	190	164 23
1881.....	32,474 97	197	184 89
1882.....	33,806 89	220	147 65
1883.....	42,181 01	285	148 02
1884.....	46,582 80	308	151 03
1885.....	49,450 28	323	153 18
1886.....	52,073 74	312	166 93
Total	\$497,231 84	228	\$182 07

Consolidated Statement.

(TEN INSTITUTIONS.)

1875.....	\$448,798 54	1,795	\$250 02
1876.....	488,791 01	2,064	237 16
1877.....	482,071 39	2,071	231 78
1878.....	557,558 00	2,482	224 37
1879.....	551,213 81	2,707	202 75
1880.....	617,075 95	2,926	210 88
1881.....	655,861 79	3,135	209 21
1882.....	687,155 81	3,209	214 15
1883.....	714,421 85	3,471	205 81
1884.....	741,040 90	3,702	200 06
1885.....	860,730 96	4,444	193 71
1886.....	960,705 63	5,093	188 64
Total	\$7,765,425 64	3,092	\$209 30

After a careful examination of the foregoing table, the reader will be prepared to judge whether the following estimate of the average number of inmates, the cost per capita, and the total amount of ordinary expenses of each of the institutions, for each of the next two years, is reasonable or not:

Estimate in Gross.

INSTITUTION.	Average number.	Cost per capita.	Ordinary expenses.
Northern Insane Hospital	530	\$200	\$106,000
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	1,600	165	264,000
Central Insane Hospital.....	950	170	161,500
Southern Insane Hospital.....	650	170	110,500
Institution for Deaf and Dumb.....	400	275	110,000
Institution for Blind.....	120	285	31,200
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	350	190	66,500
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	325	155	50,375
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	150	180	27,000
State Reform School.....	325	155	50,375
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	350	160	56,000
Total.....	5,750	\$180	\$1,036,450

But our estimate will be better understood in the form on page 31, in which we have stated the probable expenditures by items, also the probable income from other sources than the state treasury. After deducting the latter, the remainder shows what we suppose to be the proper amount to be appropriated to each of the institutions, for ordinary expenses. In order to criticise it intelligently, with a view to any alteration of our figures, it will be necessary to show that our estimates for particular items in the case of particular institutions, are larger than they should be. We doubt whether this can be done successfully, and refer to a table printed in our eighth biennial report for 1883 and 1884, on pages 13-26, where the classification of ordinary expenses for ten years is shown in detail; also to the tables printed on pages 27-29 of the same report, neither of which require to be reprinted here.

This board has now had a continuous existence, without substantial change in its membership, for eighteen years, during all of which time it has had but one secretary. Our experience, therefore, has been such, that we feel great confidence in the correctness of the foregoing estimate. Whoever will take the trouble to look over our reports for a series of years past, and compare the estimates submitted to the general assembly, at each session, with the actual expenditures by the institutions during the succeeding two years, will discover that we have been able to arrive at very correct conclusions with regard to the sums required for their support.

The amount which we have recommended falls only \$29,000 per annum short of the aggregate amount asked by the institutions. We have deducted \$2,000 a year from the estimate of the northern insane hospital, which may be supposed to be the annual saving on fuel, due to the changes in the heating apparatus; \$17,500 from that of the eastern insane hospital, because we think that so large an institution ought not to cost quite so much per capita as those of smaller size, and that \$165 per year is as much as the people of the state are willing to expend on the class of inmates of which the population of that institution is mainly composed; \$1,500 from the estimate of the southern insane hospital, because the allowance per patient ought not to be larger at Anna than at Jacksonville; \$2,000 from that of the asylum for feeble-minded; \$5,000 from that of the orphans' home, and \$1,000 from that of the eye and ear infirmary, because our estimate of probable expense differs from theirs. We have estimated the expenses of the soldiers' and sailors' home on the basis of its present capacity.

In this connection we offer the suggestion, for the consideration of the general assembly, whether, on the whole, it might not be simpler and better to embody all the appropriations for ordinary expenses contained in this estimate in a single bill, instead of adhering to the established practice of voting these appropriations in separate bills. It has usually happened that the legislature has adopted them without alteration. In this respect it has shown a degree of confidence in our judgment and in our integrity of purpose, which we have appreciated and for which we are duly grateful.

We have no ulterior purpose in the suggestion which we have ventured to make. It seems to us that the practice which we propose would correspond, in the first place, to the practice with

Estimate of Ordinary Expenses in Detail.

ITEM.	Northern Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Institut'n for the Deaf and Dumb	Institution for the Blind	Asylum for Feeble-Minded	Soldiers' Orphan's Home	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	State Reform School	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Total
Salaries, wages, etc.	\$36,000	\$90,000	\$52,000	\$37,000	\$50,000	\$15,000	\$25,000	\$16,000	\$6,500	\$15,000	\$15,000	\$357,300
Food	30,000	80,000	60,000	36,000	21,000	8,000	13,000	16,000	10,000	13,000	15,000	307,000
Clothing, bedding, etc.	7,500	21,000	11,000	8,000	5,500	1,500	1,000	6,000	1,000	6,000	3,000	76,000
Laundry supplies	500	1,500	1,000	1,000	500	200	500	500	500	500	500	7,000
Fuel	10,000	25,000	10,000	1,000	10,000	2,500	3,000	5,000	2,000	3,500	3,000	81,800
Light	2,000	4,000	3,000	2,000	2,500	500	500	1,000	800	1,000	1,000	20,800
Water	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	200	500	200	1,000	200	500	3,400
Medicines, etc.	6,000	8,000	5,000	6,500	2,500	500	1,500	300	500	3,000	2,000	32,800
Freight and transportation	500	1,500	500	500	500	200	500	200	200	175	200	4,775
Books and stationery	500	1,000	500	500	1,000	500	500	500	500	500	500	6,500
Printing and advertising	500	1,000	500	500	1,300	100	200	100	200	200	300	3,900
Music and amusements	500	1,000	500	500	200	200	500	200	300	200	500	4,400
Household expenses	1,000	3,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	200	1,000	500	500	300	1,000	11,500
Furniture	1,500	4,000	2,500	2,000	3,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	19,000
Building repairs, etc.	2,500	6,000	3,000	3,000	500	500	2,000	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500	25,000
Farm, garden, stock, etc.	3,000	5,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,500	1,000	500	1,500	3,500	27,500
All other expenses	3,000	9,000	6,000	4,000	5,000	1,000	3,500	375	1,000	1,000	3,500	37,375
Total	\$105,000	\$264,000	\$161,500	\$110,500	\$110,000	\$31,200	\$65,500	\$50,375	\$27,000	\$50,375	\$56,000	\$1,036,450
Miscellaneous income	8,000	24,000	11,500	8,500	10,000	2,200	4,500	375	.....	8,375	.....	77,150
Appropriation needed	\$93,000	\$240,000	\$150,000	\$102,000	\$100,000	\$32,000	\$62,000	\$50,000	\$27,000	\$42,000	\$56,000	\$959,000

reference to the appropriations for the expenses of the state government contained in the general appropriation bill. In the next place, it would save the time of the legislature, and finally, it would entirely separate the ordinary expense appropriations (with regard to which there is commonly but little difference of opinion, since their propriety and necessity is admitted on all hands) from the special appropriations, which have sometimes given rise to more or less heated discussion upon the floors of both houses.

There can be but little doubt that, in some cases, appropriations have been made for certain special items, which might not have been made, had they not been included in the same bill with the appropriation for the ordinary expenses of the institution preferring the request of doubtful utility. We are of the opinion that our suggestion is in the line of economy in the appropriation and expenditure of public moneys. This is, however, wholly a matter for the determination of the legislature itself.

SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The following is a complete list of special appropriations asked, by the state institutions, of the Thirty-Fifth General Assembly.

By the Northern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum....	\$10,000 00
For improving grounds, \$1,000 per annum	2,000 00
For new buildings for the insane	335,694 00
For chapel and amusement hall	9,731 00
For reservoir and connections.....	6,390 00
For side-track.....	7,968 50
For new store-house.....	11,803 00
For hose, truck and ladder-house	8,627 00
For fire-proof doors and fire walls	8,850 00
For enlargement of bakery and dining-room, etc.....	3,345 00
For new barn, piggery, sheds, etc.....	5,890 00
Total.	<hr/> \$420,298 50

By the Eastern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$15,000 per annum...	\$30,000 00
For improvement of grounds, \$2,500 per annum	5,000 00
For library and means of recreation for patients, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
For additional stock and farm implements, \$2,000 per annum.....	4,000 00
For bakery and store-room for flour	14,160 00
For remodelling kitchen.....	9,000 00
For addition to D. W. No. 1 North.....	8,492 00
For south wing of employes' quarters and superintendent's residence.....	25,000 00
For addition to bath-house	2,000 00

For painting inside and outside.....	\$7,500 00
For pipe-covering	5,000 00
For straw-barn and stock-barn.....	2,500 00
For concrete paving.....	2,500 00
For enclosure of grounds by wall with front gate and entrance lodge.....	20,000 00
For dock at river.....	1,000 00
For additional boilers and pumps.....	10,600 00
For additional electric lights, and building for same...	9,000 00
For furniture	20,000 00
For water mains.....	7,500 00
For rendering apparatus, and building for same.....	3,500 00
For trucks and truck-scales for main boiler-house....	1,200 00
For morgue	6,000 00
For outside water-closets, (projected in outer wall)....	6,000 00
For amusement-hall.....	20,000 00
For new chimney-stack.....	3,000 00
For tower clock.....	2,000 00
For new stable.....	8,000 00
For duplicate Worthington pump.....	6,000 00

Total.....	\$242,152 00
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By the Central Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$7,000 per annum....	\$14,000 00
For improving grounds, \$1,000 per annum	2,000 00
For stables and carriage-house	7,000 00
For slaughter-house and refrigerating-rooms	6,000 00
For store-house	5,000 00
For extending 16 dining-rooms	7,282 00
For removing and rebuilding piggery.....	2,000 00
For three steam boilers and putting the same in place	5,000 00
For electric light plant, for both buildings.....	12,000 00

Total.....	\$61,282 00
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By the Southern Hospital for the Insane.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum....	\$10,000 00
For improving grounds, \$1,200 per annum	2,400 00
For electric lights.....	10,800 00
For new pump at big spring	917 00
For sidewalk and grading to Anna	2,500 00
For changing heating to low pressure.....	12,167 00
For moving and refitting house for engineer.....	500 00
For new building, to accommodate 300 to 400 patients.	225,000 00

Total.....	\$264,284 00
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By the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

For repairs and improvements, \$5,000 per annum....	\$10,000 00
For library, \$500 per annum	1,000 00

For purchase of land	\$20,000 00
For erection of girls' cottage	8,000 00
For extension and improvement of grounds.....	7,000 00
For extension of electric light plant.....	4,000 00
Total.	<hr/> \$50,000 00

By the Institution for the Education of the Blind.

For repairs and improvements, first year \$2,000; second year \$1,850.....	\$3,850 00
For bakery and offices	5,000 00
For water-filter and placing for use.....	900 00
For fire-escapes on front of building	1,200 00
For paving street.....	3,100 00
For extension north of centre building	25,000 00
Total.	<hr/> \$39,050 00

By the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.

For repairs and improvements, \$3,000 per annum....	\$6,000 00
For improving grounds, \$500 per annum.....	1,000 00
For purchase of two new boilers.....	2,000 00
For sewer.....	5,000 00
For custodial building for 100 inmates	34,000 00
For furnishing and heating same	6,000 00
Total.	<hr/> \$55,000 00

By the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

For repairs and improvements	\$6,000 00
For pupils' library.....	500 00
For furniture	1,000 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$7,500 00

By the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum....	\$2,000 00
For furniture	4,000 00
For additional land ...	25 000 00
For construction of north wing	32,000 00
For two boilers	2,500 00
Total.	<hr/> \$65,500 00

By the State Reform School.

For repairs and improvements, \$1,000 per annum....	\$2,000 00
For boys' library, \$200 per annum.....	400 00
For rebuilding front steps of main building.....	1,000 00
For artesian well.....	2,000 00
Total.....	\$5,400 00

By the Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.

For hospital building.....	\$30,000 00
For fencing boundary lines, etc., bridging railroad, making roadways, etc.....	19,200 00
For lodges, gateways, stables, wagon and carriage houses, farm buildings, shops, etc.....	14,500 00
For residence for superintendent.....	5,000 00
For furniture and equipment for superintendent.....	2,000 00
For additional boilers.....	4,000 00
For additional cottages, complete and furnished.....	200,000 00
For additional land and contingent fund.....	28,000 00
For cost of plans, superintendence of construction, etc.....	5,000 00
Total.....	\$307,700 00

Recapitulation.

Northern Hospital for the Insane.....	\$120,298 50
Eastern Hospital for the Insane.....	242,952 00
Central Hospital for the Insane.....	61,282 00
Southern Hospital for the Insane.....	264,284 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	50,000 00
Institution for the Blind.....	39,050 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded.....	55,000 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	7,500 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	65,500 00
State Reform School.....	5,400 00
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	307,700 00
Total.....	\$1,518,966 50

The aggregate amount asked is very large, larger than at any previous session of the general assembly. The amount asked, in 1876, over and above the ordinary expenses, was \$215,641.11; in 1878, it was \$239,041.06; in 1880, it was \$253,610; in 1882, it was \$659,697.37; and in 1884, it was \$818,257.01.

The moment chosen for these applications appears to us to be somewhat inopportune, in view of the very low prices of wheat and corn, and the necessity which exists for increased appropriations to the penitentiaries, in consequence of the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing contract labor in prisons and reformatories. We are not prepared to recommend the expenditure upon the public institutions of any such sum as requested, and we are somewhat embarrassed to know how to discriminate between the various demands.

The institutions which desire increased capacity for the care of inmates are: (1) the northern hospital for the insane, at Elgin, which wishes \$351,815, with which to provide for 600 additional patients; (2) the southern hospital for the insane, which asks for \$225,000, with which to provide for 300 or 400 additional patients; (3) the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, which desires to erect a cottage for girls, at a cost of \$3,000; (4) the asylum for feeble-minded children, which wants to put up a building for 100 custodial cases, which will cost (with the necessary furniture and fixtures) \$41,000; (5) the eye and ear infirmary, which asks for \$25,000 for additional land, and \$34,500 for the construction of a north wing and for two additional boilers; (6) the soldiers' and sailors' home, which desires \$200,000 for the erection of additional cottages, and \$30,000 for a hospital building. These various additions (which would, if voted, cost something over \$930,000) contemplate the care of 2,300 additional beneficiaries, which would be equivalent to an increase of about 50 per cent. over the present number. We have no idea that the general assembly will consent to any such sudden and rapid extension of the system of state institutions, involving, as it would do, an increase in the annual appropriations for maintenance of between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

We are aware that there is an actual demand for enlarged facilities for the care of the insane. Notwithstanding all that has been done within the past few years, our examination of the county almshouses shows that there are, upon county farms outside of Cook county, nearly or quite 500 insane and 300 idiots. We find also that the number of persons adjudged to be insane, in the state of Illinois, during the year ending March 31, 1885, was 1,526. We think it possible that some imposition is practised upon the state, by sending to her hospitals for the insane persons whose recovery is very improbable, and who are not especially dangerous to themselves or to others, but who need a home, or whose friends are unwilling to endure the annoyance and anxiety occasioned by their presence as members of the family to which they belong. Nevertheless, the causes which operate to produce insanity are independent of the existence of institutions for the care of the insane; and the number of persons who become insane within a given space of time will be the same, whether such institutions are provided or not. A refusal on the part of the legislature to make provision for their care and treatment, does not relieve the public at large from the burden of their support, which must be met either by the state, by the counties or by private individuals. Our observation of the condition of the insane upon the county farms, as a rule, has very strongly impressed us with the conviction that they are much better off in state institutions, and if the state will cheerfully meet the expense to the state treasury involved in this form of care, we should favor the continuance and extension of the present system. If at any time in the future the burden should prove to be too great for the state, and the state should elect to throw it upon the counties, we believe that a system of state supervision of the insane in county almshouses or insane asylums should be inaugurated, somewhat similar to that adopted by the state of Wisconsin. It is

certain that if the state does not provide the additional facilities demanded, they must be furnished by the counties. The question is after all only a question of method.

With respect to the request for an appropriation to enlarge the hospital at Anna, we are clearly of the opinion that it is inexpedient to grant it, for the following reasons: That hospital is situated in Union county, immediately north of Alexander county, which is the southermost county of the state. It occupies an unattractive site, is not easily accessible from all parts of the southern district for the insane as at present constituted, and the supply of water there is inadequate. During the past year, the spring from which water is obtained has not furnished enough for the uses of the institution, and it has been necessary to draw upon the large reservoir, or pond, constructed when the institution was first built. With an increased number of patients, the water-supply would be even more inadequate than it now is, and the scheme proposed by which to procure it, namely, from a large spring three miles distant from the hospital, does not impress us favorably. The quotas of the several counties in our state hospitals for the insane are governed by the relative population of the counties, and the number of beds provided in all institutions taken together. An increase in the number of beds in any one of these hospitals will afford as much relief to the counties included in the southern district, as if such addition were made at Anna, and as we shall show, the counties generally, including the southern counties of that district with the rest, would receive greater benefits, if any enlarged provisions that may be made shall be made in the northern rather than in the southern end of the state.

As to the enlargement of the hospital at Elgin, our judgment is equally positive. The site occupied by that institution on the bank of Fox river is probably the finest of any owned by the state of Illinois. We have no fault to find with it. The railroad facilities are very good indeed, and it is doubtless true, that the original outlay for the enlargement of an existing institution would be less than the amount necessary to be appropriated to build up a new institution from the foundation.

We say *original* outlay, because we wish to distinguish between the original and the ultimate cost of enlargement. The trustees at Elgin think that no more land would be required, for an institution with 1,100 patients, than for one with 500; but we cannot concur with them in this opinion. If 600 acres of land is enough for 1,100 patients, it is too much for 500; and if not too much for 500, it is not enough for 1,100. The remark here made respecting land (and it is not proposed to buy any more land at Elgin at present) applies to all other departments of the institution. In every department, the appliances for the care of 1,100 patients must, in respect of size and cost, be double what are necessary for 500; and, in the end, the state will have to expend just as much money, to furnish them, in one place as in another. The land required is likely, indeed, to cost more in the vicinity of an institution, than where no such institution exists. At Elgin, we are informed, land is worth \$200 an acre. By way of illustration of this point, we may refer to the history of the enlargement of the institution for the education of the deaf and

dumb, at Jacksonville, as it is given in our seventh biennial report (pages 89 to 92), where we have demonstrated by actual figures that, at Lincoln, a new institution capable of accommodating 350 pupils was erected at a cost (including the site) of \$600 a bed, while the enlargement of the institution for the deaf and dumb had cost in 1882 not less than \$700 a bed. In 1883, the general assembly made an appropriation for \$135,000 for an additional building, to accommodate three hundred patients, at the central hospital for the insane at Jacksonville; but already the patients in the new building complain that there is no accommodation for them in the chapel and amusement-hall of the institution, and it will be necessary (sooner or later) to make other changes there, which were not contemplated at the time of the original request. Every enlargement of the capacity of an institution involves alterations, which, when made, prove often more expensive than a new institution would have been; but the expense is scattered over a period of several years, and is not apparent to the public, unless their attention is specially directed to it.

But, without insisting too much upon this point, we have grave doubts of the propriety and expediency of massing the insane under the care of a single superintendent, however able and devoted he may be. The Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane has said that "the highest number (of insane) that can with propriety be treated in one building (meaning thereby one institution) is 250, while 200 is a preferable maximum." This proposition, adopted in 1851, has never been repealed by the association. On the contrary, all of the propositions of 1851 were, in 1866, re-affirmed and declared to be "still in force;" but an additional proposition was then adopted, which declares that "the enlargement of a city, county or state institution for the insane may be properly carried, as required, to the extent of accommodating 600 patients." By this action on the part of the association we understand that it meant to say, that institutions accommodating 600 patients might be tolerated in case of necessity, but that institutions of smaller capacity were in its opinion preferable. This is also our opinion. So long as it remains unchanged, we must oppose the tendency which prevails in all parts of this country to the undue enlargement of institutions of this description. The hospital at Kankakee, it is true, has a capacity of 1,600 patients. But we call attention to the fact that this extension was not recommended by us, nor asked by the institution itself, and we regret it. In an establishment of that size, the difficulty of organization and of successful management are greatly multiplied. The responsibilities thrown upon the superintendent are excessive. The patients necessarily receive less individual notice at his hands. His work has to be performed largely through subordinates; and there is no sufficient diminution in the per capita expense, to compensate for these evils. Besides, the larger the institution, the larger the territory from which the inmates are drawn; and this involves increased expense of transportation, greater distance from home, and more difficulty on the part of friends who desire to visit insane patients. We think

it better that the hospitals should be nearer to the people. We therefore prefer to see a new institution for the insane created at some other convenient point.

The proposition to enlarge the hospitals for the insane at Elgin and at Anna, opens up the interesting question of the growth of insanity in Illinois, and its probable future. There are not sufficient data for an exhaustive discussion of it, but we present such information as is at our command.

We repeat, that the records of the county courts, from April 1, 1885, to March 31, 1886, exhibit 1,668 trials for insanity, of which 1,526 ended in a verdict of lunacy.

By reference to the reports of the four hospitals belonging to the state, we discover that the total admissions during the year ending September 30, 1883, were 1,069, (of whom part were taken from the county farms, and not received directly from the courts); the total number under treatment was 4,373, (including readmissions and duplications between the institutions); the number of recoveries was 228, and of deaths 172.

According to these figures, not more than two-thirds of those adjudged to be insane in any one year can be admitted, for want of room. In fact, the ratio is less than two-thirds. The ratio of recoveries to admissions is about 1 to 4; and of deaths to admissions, 1 to 6; or of both recoveries and deaths, taken together, about 1 to 2.6, or 37.5 per cent., nearly.

Applying the same rate per cent. to the 1,500 annually adjudged to be insane in our county courts, not more than about 550 of them get well or die; the remaining 950 represent the annual increment of the insane population in this state, who must live at home or go to the county poorhouses if not provided for by the state.

But if we assume that one-half of these are duplications, or do not require state care, the fact remains that (if there is no error in our figures nor in the deductions drawn from them) the number for whom the state must furnish additional accommodations, each year, (if it intends to keep abreast of the wave of insanity which is sweeping over us at the present time, with no indication of any speedy abatement in its volume or velocity,) is not less than 500.

By the tenth census of the United States, there were, in Illinois, in 1830, in our state hospitals for the insane, 1,698; in the Cook county insane asylum, 470; in the private institutions at Batavia and Jacksonville, 27; in almshouses, 749; in jails, 14; in charitable institutions, 30; and at home, 2,146; total, 5,134.

On the 30th of last September there were, in our state hospitals, 3,614 insane patients; and the number found in the Cook county insane asylum was 683; in almshouses, 450; in jails, 28.

In six years, while the number of insane maintained by the counties remained substantially unchanged, the number supported by the state increased by nearly 2,000, or at the rate of more than 300 each year. If the ratio of insane who reside at home remains the same as in 1830, there cannot now be less than 8,000 insane in the state, which would be an increase of 3,000 in six years, or at the rate of 500 a year, which confirms our calculation above.

The pressure for admission to the state hospitals is unrelieved by the establishment of the Kankakee hospital and the enlargement at Jacksonville, and the county authorities are clamorous for further extension of the system, either by additions to existing institutions or the creation of new ones.

With these facts before us, we have given very serious consideration to this proposition. As already stated, we do not favor an enlargement either at Elgin or at Anna, for reasons which we have given. But we feel that it is incumbent upon us to offer to the general assembly an alternative, for its consideration.

We assume that, within the two years from July 1, 1887, there will be an actual demand for 5,000 beds in the insane hospitals of Illinois. The suggested increase of 600 beds at Elgin and of 400 at Anna will not, therefore, be greater than will be required. But we have to consider the effect of the proposed enlargement upon the boundaries of the insane districts of the state. The question is one of the convenience of the counties severally interested. To make this clear, we present herewith four maps, of which the first shows the districts under the existing statute, which was enacted in 1881, and ought now to be amended; the second shows the changes which should be made, assuming that no additional facilities are provided; the third shows the probable boundaries if the requests of the trustees at Elgin and Anna are granted; and the fourth shows what, in our judgment, would be a more practical and expedient plan for furnishing the desired relief from the present tendency to overcrowding.

Upon each of these maps is printed, in bold figures, the number of insane in 1880, in each district, according to the census. We think that, in re-arranging their boundaries, the insane population of the state, rather than the total population, should be adopted as a basis.

A glance at the first of these maps will give an impression of the absurdity of the present arrangement. In the Kankakee district, with a hospital accommodating 1,600 patients, the number of insane in 1880 was only 714; while in the Elgin district, with a hospital accommodating only 525 patients, there were, in 1880, as many as 1,515 insane. The combined hospital capacity of these two districts is 2,125; the number of insane in both, in 1880, was 2,229. But in the Jacksonville and Anna districts the capacity of the hospitals is 1,550; but the number of insane, in 1880, was 2,899. In fact, but slight attention is paid to district boundaries. The law provides that patients from all parts of the State may be received at Kankakee; but the quotas of the several counties in the Kankakee hospital are not defined. It is impossible to give to the counties, under such a system as this, the equality of benefits to which they are entitled. The following table exhibits the number of days' board furnished to patients from each county in each of the state hospitals during the past two years; the number of patients remaining on the 30th of September, 1886; the average number, and the number which should have been the average, had every county had its proportional quota and no more.

TABLE showing number of Days' Board given to Patients, etc., during two years ending September 30, 1886, in four Insane Hospitals.

COUNTIES.	Northern Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	Southern Insane Hospital	Total	Average No. of Patients.	Constituents, 1880.	Quota.	Loss.	More.	No. present Sept. 30, 1886
Adams		15,832	30,515		46,347	63.47	59,135	61.84		1.63	86
Alexander		261		11,649	11,910	20.43	14,808	15.59		4.84	23
Bond		3,004		8,874	11,878	16.27	11,866	15.55		.72	19
Boone	7,181	1,815			9,026	12.36	11,508	12.04		.32	14
Brown		2,049	5,341		7,390	10.12	13,041	13.64	3.52		39
Bureau		6,437	20,680		27,117	37.15	33,172	31.69		2.46	11
Calhoun		935	5,379		6,314	8.65	7,167	7.81		.84	11
Carroll	8,180	2,409			10,889	14.92	16,976	17.75	2.83		14
Cass		2,096	8,538		10,434	14.29	14,093	15.16	.87		19
Champaign		23,655			23,655	32.40	40,833	42.73	10.33		42
Christian		1,060	11,819		12,879	18.68	28,227	29.52	10.84		17
Clark		2,973		18,020	20,993	28.76	21,894	22.90	5.86		33
Clay		1,023	614	10,100	11,737	16.08	16,192	16.93	.85		17
Clinton				12,521	12,521	17.15	18,714	19.59	2.44		17
Coles		7,209	190	9,772	17,171	23.52	27,042	28.28	4.76		26
Cook	170,306	276,931		730	447,967	613.65	607,524	635.27	21.62		656
Crawford		471	210	9,038	9,719	13.31	16,197	16.94	3.63		12
Cumberland		351	52	7,409	7,812	10.70	13,759	14.30	3.69		10
DeKalb	12,518	5,990	227		18,735	25.66	26,768	27.99	2.23		28
DeWitt		1,882	10,652		15,534	21.28	17,010	17.79	3.49		28
Douglas	730	3,906		8,499	13,135	17.99	15,833	16.58	1.41		19
DuPage	10,484	4,029			14,513	19.88	19,161	20.04	.16		18
Edgar		6,414	214	18,038	24,696	33.83	25,499	26.66	7.17		36
Edwards		71		3,050	3,121	4.28	8,597	8.99	4.71		6
Effingham		2,478		15,204	17,682	24.22	18,920	19.78	4.44		28
Fayette				10,472	10,472	14.35	23,241	24.30	9.95		12
Ford		14,044			14,044	19.24	15,099	15.79	3.45		22
Franklin				12,594	12,594	17.25	16,129	16.87	.38		18
Fulton		8,319	21,926		30,245	41.43	41,240	43.12	1.69		53
Gallatin		730		1,674	5,404	7.40	12,861	13.26	5.86		8
Greene		5,312	13,368		18,680	25.59	23,010	24.06	1.33		31
Grundy		12,001			12,001	16.44	16,732	17.48	1.06		17
Hamilton				11,075	11,075	15.17	16,712	17.48	2.31		13
Hancock		3,693	18,830		22,523	30.86	35,357	36.95	6.09		58
Hardin		451		4,560	5,014	6.87	6,024	6.30		57	6
Henderson			5,352		5,352	7.53	10,722	11.21	3.88		9
Henry		8,033	22,882	429	31,344	42.97	36,597	38.27	4.70		51
Iroquois		32,427			32,427	44.12	35,451	37.07	7.35		51
Jackson		360		13,379	13,739	18.82	22,505	23.53	4.71		14
Jasper		583		8,644	9,227	12.61	14,515	15.18	2.54		9
Jefferson				9,652	9,652	13.22	20,686	21.63	8.41		14
Jersey		519	8,906		12,375	16.95	15,542	16.24	.71		26
JoDavies	11,558	4,112			15,670	21.88	27,528	28.79	6.91		27
Johnson		166		7,115	7,311	10.01	13,078	13.68	3.67		11
Kane	25,164	8,609			33,773	46.26	41,939	46.99	.73		49
Kankakee		35,023		730	35,753	48.98	25,047	26.19	22.79		54
Kendall	6,951	1,115		730	8,796	12.05	13,083	13.68	1.63		12
Knox		24,450	21,545		45,995	63.01	38,344	40.10		22.91	69
Lake	12,048	15,565			27,613	37.83	21,296	22.67		15.56	38
LaSalle	30,782	63,555	37		71,374	101.88	70,403	73.62		28.26	124
Lawrence				7,161	7,161	9.81	13,663	14.29	4.48		10
Lee	12,327	7,738			19,665	26.94	27,491	28.75	1.81		43
Livingston	691	33,057	261		34,015	46.60	38,450	40.21		6.39	45
Logan		4,870	15,049	1,610	21,529	29.49	25,037	26.18		3.31	39
Macon		5,467	14,928		20,395	27.94	30,665	32.07	1.13		55
Macoupin		14,006	20,475		34,481	47.23	37,692	39.40		7.83	51
Madison		20,781	1,108	30,012	51,901	71.15	50,126	52.42		18.73	78
Marion		3,018		10,403	13,421	18.39	23,686	24.76	6.37		24
Marshall		2,626	9,019		11,645	15.95	15,955	15.71		21	17
Massac		2,734	10,581		12,718	17.42	16,242	16.98		14	23
Massac				11,459	11,459	15.70	10,443	10.92	1.78		16
McDonough		3,841	12,237		16,078	22.03	27,970	29.25	7.22		31
McHenry	13,889	5,184		120	17,493	23.96	21,908	26.05	2.09		21
McLean	730	14,751	30,151		45,635	62.51	60,100	62.85	.31		78
Menard		4,092	8,087		12,489	17.11	13,021	13.62	3.49		22
Mercer		3,170	9,802		13,272	18.18	19,502	20.30	2.21		19
Monroe		2,308		12,010	11,318	19.61	13,682	14.31	5.30		23
Montgomery		1,809	17,249	575	19,633	26.89	28,078	29.36	2.47		33

Table of Days' Board—Continued.

COUNTIES.	Northern In- sane Hos- pital	Eastern In- sane Hos- pital	Central In- sane Hos- pital	Southern In- sane Hos- pital	Total.	Average No of Patients	Census, 1880.	Quota	Less	More	No. present Sept. 30, 1886
Morgan		4,000	21,418		25,517	34.95	31,514	32.95		2.00	42
Moultrie		560		5,799	6,359	8.71	13,699	14.34	5.63		10
Ogle	11,569	4,567			16,136	22.10	29,937	31.30	9.20		23
Peoria		2,492	24,809		27,301	37.52	55,855	57.88	20.36		46
Perry				10,454	10,454	14.32	16,007	16.74	2.42		11
Platt			8,457	730	9,187	12.58	15,583	16.28	3.70		16
Pike		6,242	19,588	421	26,251	35.96	33,751	35.29		.67	51
Pope				6,447	6,447	8.83	13,256	13.86	5.03		9
Pulaski		270		9,451	9,721	13.32	9,507	9.94		3.38	13
Putnam		158	3,741		3,899	5.34	5,554	5.81	1.47		9
Randolph		815		17,069	17,884	24.50	25,690	26.87	2.37		25
Richland		1,009		8,701	9,710	13.30	15,545	16.26	2.96		15
Rock Island	730	26,397	22,311		49,441	67.73	38,302	40.01		27.72	76
Saline				3,681	3,684	5.04	15,940	16.67	11.63		5
Sangamon		17,434	30,346	730	48,510	66.45	52,894	55.31		11.14	72
Schuyler		2,465	8,498		10,963	15.02	16,249	16.99	1.97		18
Scott		523	8,102		8,625	11.82	10,741	11.23		.59	16
Shelby				12,771	12,771	17.49	30,270	31.65	14.16		15
Stark		173	3,887		4,060	5.56	11,207	11.72	6.16		5
St. Clair		17,647	1,128	31,023	49,798	68.22	61,806	64.63		3.59	81
Stephenson	15,825	3,641			19,466	26.66	31,963	33.43	6.77		27
Tazewell		6,544	13,649		20,193	27.66	29,666	31.02	3.36		39
Union		2,282		13,163	15,445	21.16	18,192	18.93		2.23	19
Vermilion		33,260	730		35,990	49.30	41,588	43.49		5.81	57
Wabash				6,498	6,498	8.90	9,945	10.40	1.50		9
Warren		7,956	12,155		20,111	27.55	22,933	23.98		3.57	39
Washington		3,231		12,813	16,044	21.98	21,112	22.08	.10		24
Wayne		503		11,497	12,000	16.44	21,291	22.26	5.82		20
White		2,219		9,253	11,472	15.72	23,087	24.15	8.43		16
Whiteside	13,923	4,568			18,491	25.33	30,885	32.30	6.97		29
Will	2,190	49,616			51,806	70.97	53,422	55.86		15.11	85
Williamson		49		12,432	12,481	17.10	19,324	20.21	3.11		18
Winnebago	18,988	14,025			33,013	45.22	30,505	31.90		13.32	51
Woodford		7,542	12,070		19,612	26.87	21,620	22.61		4.26	32
Total	387,067	945,074	546,310	471,010	2,349,461	3,218.43	3,077,871	3,218.43	285.26	285.26	3614

In our second map we have drawn the boundaries, as they should be, with reference to the capacity of each hospital, the proportion of insane for whom provision has been made, and the geographical relation to the hospitals of the counties included in their respective districts. In assigning to the northern hospital 732 insane, we have included 93 from Cook county; the remaining 930 are assigned to the eastern hospital. Under the present law, Elgin has 755 and Kankakee 263. In other words, the present quota of Cook county patients at Elgin is 229, and at Kankakee 75. When the law shall have been amended, the quota of this county at Kankakee will be 276, and at Elgin 28. No other result is possible, without throwing into the Kankakee district counties which properly belong to Elgin. Even thus, the Elgin district stretches out to the city of Rock Island, and the Kankakee district to Henry county in the west and Crawford county in the south. This is the best arrangement practicable at present.

The third map makes apparent what the effect will be of granting the requests preferred by the hospitals at Elgin and at Anna for money with which to erect additional buildings on those two sites. The capacity of our four state hospitals for the insane would then be: Elgin, 1,125; Kankakee, 1,600; Jacksonville, 900; Anna, 1,000; total, 4,625. The ratio of insane provided for to the number of insane enumerated in 1880 would be $4,625 : 5,121 = 1 : 1.107$. This would give, for the Elgin district, 1,246 insane; Kankakee, 1,771; Jacksonville, 997; Anna, 1,107. It is impossible to secure this exact distribution; but the districts which we have marked out are as nearly of the right size as they can be made. To secure patients enough to fill the southern hospital, the boundary of the Anna district would have to be carried so far north as to include Christian and Moultrie counties. From Taylorville, Anna is distant by rail 154 miles; from Sullivan, 196 miles; from Charleston, 167 miles; from Marshall, 178 miles. The great inconvenience and expense to which the northern counties of the district would be subjected is evident. Nor would the northern district be much better off. After taking away from the Elgin hospital all of the Cook county patients, and assigning the whole of them to Kankakee, patients for the former could only be secured by including counties in that district as remote from Elgin as Mercer and Peoria. From Aledo to Elgin is 162 miles by rail, and from Peoria the distance is 157 miles. To remedy this inconvenience, it would be necessary to include part of Cook county in the northern district, which would disarrange the Jacksonville district, bringing both its north and south boundaries farther to the north; and this in turn would disarrange both the other districts, throwing the counties south of Jacksonville into the Anna district, and the line between the Anna and Kankakee districts farther south. The force of this argument against the practicability of the scheme to enlarge the hospitals at Anna and at Elgin can not be evaded. To our minds, it is conclusive.

But, if it should be proposed to enlarge either one of these hospitals and not the other, the difficulties which we have mentioned, would not be diminished, but, on the contrary, they would be greatly enhanced. For, if only the Anna hospital should be enlarged, then the Jacksonville and Kankakee districts would both be shoved to the north; and if the Elgin hospital alone should be enlarged, then both would be shoved to the south. Whichever way we turn, one district or the other would have to be made proportionally larger even than as it is shown on this map. We cannot believe, therefore, that the counties affected will approve or consent to either of these two projects.

What, then, is to be done? Our final map exhibits the sole plan which appears to us to be feasible and desirable, namely; instead of making additions to any of our present hospitals, to build two new institutions—one on the west side of the state, north of Jacksonville, and one on the east side, south of Kankakee.

In drawing this map, we have anticipated the moment, in the near future, when the number of insane provided for by the state, will equal the number enumerated in the tenth census. One of the new hospitals should have a capacity of 650 beds; the other, of 750. One

should cost about \$450,000 for lands, buildings, furniture and equipment; the other about \$550,000; or about \$700 a bed. The trustees at Elgin and Anna think that they can provide for 1,000 additional patients at a cost of not quite \$600 a bed. The apparent difference in cost is about \$100 a bed; but we repeat and emphasize the opinion expressed on page 37 of the present report, that the first cost is not the total cost of enlargement, and that, sooner or later, any enlargement must prove as expensive as the erection of new buildings; we think more expensive. But the difference in effectiveness between an institution of moderate size and one which is overgrown and unwieldy would, in any event, warrant the expenditure of more money upon it; and the difference in the cost of transportation to and from a hospital near at hand and one removed by half the length of the state of Illinois, would pay a fair interest on any extra cost of the new hospitals, to say nothing of the comfort both to patients and to their relatives and friends, growing out of proximity to each other.

Our whole duty to the legislature and to the people of the state will not be discharged, until we shall have again drawn their attention to the extra cost of fuel and freight at Elgin, as compared with the cost to other institutions within the coal field. Elgin lies outside of it. The following table exhibits the amounts paid for fuel and freight on coal by each of our insane hospitals, during each of the past eight years.

Item.	Elgin.	Kankakee.	Jacksonville	Anna.	Total.
1879.					
Fuel	\$12,515 39		\$5,257 42	\$3,019 51	\$20,792 32
Freight on coal	4,483 94			2,113 80	6,597 74
Hauling	1,446 37		74 48	710 00	2,230 85
Total	\$18,445 70		\$5,331 90	5,843 31	\$29,620 91
Per capita	35 40		9 42	12 54	19 08
1880.					
Fuel	\$10,902 22	\$4,197 31	\$6,089 75	\$2,914 95	\$24,104 23
Freight on coal	3,674 35	701 00		2,019 40	6,394 75
Hauling	1,144 25	106 22	59 50	671 70	1,981 67
Total	\$15,720 82	\$5,004 53	\$6,149 25	\$5,606 05	\$32,480 65
Per capita	30 17	79 43	9 83	11 25	19 02
1881.					
Fuel	\$18,420 91	\$10,106 13	\$8,525 47	\$4,380 36	\$11,432 90
Freight on coal	3,125 98			2,447 95	5,573 93
Hauling	1,309 20	40 79	40 55	1,627 57	3,018 11
Total	\$22,856 12	\$10,146 92	\$8,566 02	\$8,455 88	\$50,024 94
Per capita	43 82	54 84	13 40	16 97	27 13
1882.					
Fuel	\$18,643 08	\$10,395 74	\$7,387 15	\$3,762 12	\$40,188 09
Freight on coal	1,324 81			2,346 30	3,671 11
Hauling	1,123 17	40 75	65 25	1,282 63	2,511 80
Total	\$21,091 06	\$10,436 49	\$7,452 40	\$7,391 05	\$46,371 00
Per capita	40 63	33 48	11 66	14 99	23 66
1883.					
Fuel	\$15,100 48	\$14,368 09	\$7,332 30	\$1,239 09	\$41,039 96
Freight on coal	2,883 51			3,076 46	5,959 99
Hauling	1,191 73		92 95	1,255 31	2,539 99
Total	\$19,175 72	\$14,368 09	\$7,425 25	\$8,570 88	\$49,539 94
Per capita	36 45	36 01	11 78	16 29	23 80

Item.	Elgin.	Kankakee.	Jacksonville	Anna.	Total.
1881.					
Fuel	\$11,162 43	\$11,525 99	\$6,880 16	\$3,231 99	\$32,800 57
Freight on coal	7,522 58			2,273 53	9,796 11
Hauling	1,735 28		504 67	1,682 12	3,922 07
Total	\$20,420 29	\$11,525 99	\$7,384 83	\$7,187 64	\$46,518 75
Per capita	38 82	22 38	11 74	12 47	20 71
1885.					
Fuel	\$10,751 90	\$20,316 36	\$7,800 23	\$4,151 04	\$43,019 53
Freight on coal	3,440 58			3,384 10	6,824 68
Hauling	2,088 44	2,177 16	266 75	1,286 07	5,818 72
Total	\$16,280 92	\$22,493 82	\$8,066 98	\$8,821 21	\$55,662 93
Per capita	30 83	20 01	12 16	13 89	19 04
1886.					
Fuel	\$11,635 78	\$23,720 32	\$9,714 00	\$4,092 29	\$49,162 39
Freight on coal	3,261 86			3,585 70	6,847 56
Hauling	1,573 59	389 20	913 25	1,399 49	4,275 53
Total	\$16,471 23	\$24,109 52	\$10,627 25	\$9,077 48	\$60,285 48
Per capita	30 90	16 40	12 41	13 85	17 15
1879-1886.					
Fuel	\$109,132 22	\$94,629 94	\$58,986 48	\$29,791 35	\$292,539 99
Freight on coal	29,717 61	701 00		21,247 26	51,665 87
Hauling	11,612 03	2,754 42	2,017 40	9,914 89	26,298 74
Total	\$150,461 86	\$98,085 36	\$61,003 88	\$60,953 50	\$370,504 60
Per capita	35 87	24 17	11 67	14 02	20 78

The per capita cost of fuel, freight and hauling at Elgin, for these eight years, was \$35.87; at the three other hospitals for the insane it was \$16.14, a difference of \$19.73, or more than double. For the last two years only, the cost at Elgin was \$20.84; at the other three institutions \$15.47, a difference of \$15.37, or very nearly double. Assuming that the extra cost of heating at Elgin will not, in future, be more than \$15 per capita and per annum, the extra expense on this account, for 600 patients, will be \$9,000 a year, which might be saved to the state at some other location. This is equivalent to interest, at six per cent., on a capital of \$150,000. We are therefore of the opinion that the sum of \$150,000 must be added to the apparent cost of the proposed enlargement at that point, in order to arrive at the actual cost. The actual cost will be at least \$500,000, without counting the subsequent cost of the alterations and additions which must follow any enlargement. But for less than \$500,000, a new hospital, to accommodate 600 patients, could be built outright, on the detached ward plan, including the payment for land.

If it should be said, by way of comment on the above calculations, that the cost of fuel will be less at Elgin in years to come than heretofore, we reply that this may be true, but we have no evidence of it; this is a mere speculation, while our figures are history. The promises made, from time to time, by the officers of that institution, with regard to the cost of heating, though we do not doubt that they were made in good faith, have not been fulfilled. The consulting engineer, Mr. Levi R. Greene, by whose advice the change was made from the high-pressure to the low-pressure system, said, in a report dated June 20, 1881, which was printed in the seventh biennial report of the hospital: "The

amount of good bituminous coal that should properly be consumed in this institution is—for heating and ventilation, 1,840 tons; for pumping, 146 tons; for power, 300 tons; total, 2,286 tons, instead of something over 4,000 or 5,000 tons per year, as in the past.” The amounts actually consumed, since the change, have been: 3,028 tons in 1883; 4,841 tons in 1884; 4,170 tons in 1885; and 4,242 tons in 1886. The average consumption during the four years previous, 1879–82, was 4,458 tons annually, so that the actual annual saving has been only 383 tons, instead of 2,172 tons, which it should have been according to Mr. Greene’s estimate. We fear that any sanguine expectations which may at present be entertained by the superintendent and trustees will prove, in the end, equally illusory.

Our attention has been drawn to the fact that not only in Illinois, but elsewhere, much more has been done for the insane as a class, in proportion to their entire number, than for idiots. In the census of 1880 there were enumerated in this state 5,134 insane and 4,170 idiots, but the state has accommodation for the care of about 3,700 insane and only about 250 idiots. In Great Britain the insane are not distinguished from each other in the census, but are enumerated together. They do in fact constitute, in a certain sense, a single class of defectives, since the imbecility which is congenital, or due to disease or accident in infancy, does not differ essentially from the imbecility which is the sequel to an attack of acute mania or melancholia. The necessity for custodial care of imbeciles of the one class is perhaps as great as that which exists for the care and custody of the other. In view of the limited provision made for idiots, the constantly increasing demands for admission to the asylum of the feeble-minded at Lincoln, and the impossibility, or inhumanity, of turning adrift some of the more helpless cases which have there grown to manhood or womanhood, we favor the application preferred by the trustees for the small sum required to erect a building upon the land now owned by the institution for the accommodation of 100 custodial cases. There are some idiots who are perfectly capable of self-support under competent direction, who are utterly incapable without it, and the labor of some of this class might be utilized to advantage in the institution for the benefit of those of younger years who are receiving such physical and mental training as it is possible to give them.

The enlargement of the eye and ear infirmary in its present location at the corner of Peoria and Adams streets, in the city of Chicago, west of the river, does not commend itself to our judgment. We think that the price of real estate in that vicinity is too high, and that it would be better, if a purchaser could be found for the property of the infirmary, to remove to some other location further from the business centre of the city, on a larger tract of ground, which would admit of some extension of the buildings in future, and would afford yards of sufficient size for the recreation of the patients. If a purchaser cannot be found at a reasonable price, we suggest that the building now occupied by this institution could at slight cost be adapted to the uses of a temporary house of reception for the insane of the city of Chicago, pending trial and

removal to a state institution—an improvement in the system of caring for the insane which is very desirable, and which the state might well undertake and introduce.

We have not sufficient information in our possession to enable us to advise the legislature as to the expediency of enlarging the soldiers' and sailors' home at Quincy to the capacity recommended by the trustees. We do not know what the demand will be, on the part of the disabled and destitute soldiers, for admission to this home. In visiting the county almshouses, one of the questions asked was as to the number of old soldiers resident in the poorhouses, and, after diligent search and inquiry, we found only 240 of this class resident in almshouses, including 70 at Dunning, in Cook county. There are, besides, a number who receive full or partial support outside of the almshouses and many who are cared by the Grand Army posts. The injustice of requiring veterans of the late war to support their comrades in arms must be apparent, without argument. We are aware that the capacity of the National Homes provided by the U. S. Government is insufficient, and that many soldiers who apply to be admitted cannot be received. In consequence of the failure of the U. S. Government to discharge its duty towards this class of pensioners, a number of states have been compelled to establish homes of their own, namely: California, Connecticut, Indiana, Iowa, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Iowa and Pennsylvania. The total capacity of these state homes is probably 2,500 or 3,000, while the capacity of the National homes is about 10,000. Why should not the United States, with the immense surplus in its treasury, provide for all disabled veterans who require this form of paternal care? If the National Government will not do its duty in the premises, but leaves its defenders to appeal to the generosity and appreciation of the states from which they went forth to fight for the preservation of the Union and of the Nation, the states which respond to this appeal derive their glory from the Nation's shame. We believe that an effort should be made to secure from the government at Washington the appropriation of a sum of money sufficient to reimburse the states which we have named, for their outlay in this direction, and that that government should meet the entire cost of the maintenance of soldiers in state homes. But we leave the question to the patriotic consideration of the general assembly without recommendation.

The sums asked for repairs and improvements generally correspond with the rule established by usage, that these appropriations shall conform as nearly as may be to the rate of one per cent. upon the cost of the buildings to be kept in repair. Some of the figures will bear a slight shading to make them conform to this rule, namely: those furnished by the hospital at Kankakee; the institutions for the deaf, the blind, and the feeble-minded; the soldiers' orphans' home, and the eye and ear infirmary.

The special appropriations for improvement of grounds will, we hope, be discontinued at some day in the near future. Half of the institutions receive them, while the other half do not; and the aggregate addition to their resources is very trifling, being only

\$6,200 a year. In the start, they were intended merely to help institutions newly established to put their grounds in presentable shape, and not to be a permanent charge upon the public treasury.

The same remark applies with more or less force to the appropriations for furniture at the soldiers' orphans' home and the eye and ear infirmary. Other institutions keep up their furniture from the ordinary expense fund, without a special appropriation, and so, we think, might the two establishments named.

The small allowance asked for purchase of books and papers for the deaf and dumb, the soldiers' orphans, and the pupils of the reform school, are not more than usual, and have our cordial endorsement. If they were stricken out, the libraries of these institutions might still be maintained from the ordinary expense fund, but we are not quite sure that they would be; otherwise, we should recommend their discontinuance also, in order to simplify the accounts kept.

The electric light is now in use in four of our state institutions, and gives great satisfaction. It has been put in without any special appropriation for the purpose (except at Kankakee), by an arrangement with the Edison Company, under which the institutions pay a rental for the plant, and the instalments of rent paid constitute a sinking fund for the purchase of the plant. The hospital at Elgin asked, two years ago, for an appropriation with which to buy the plant outright, but was refused. There is no doubt that, as a financial operation for a private corporation or individual, it would be better to buy at once than to pay interest on deferred payments. In the case of a state institution, the same would be true, if the institution benefited would consent to a permanent reduction in the ordinary expense appropriation thereafter equivalent to the annual rental under the contract with the electric light company; otherwise, the whole pecuniary benefit would accrue to the institution, and not to the treasury of the state. Besides, the aggregate amount of all appropriations, ordinary and special, has to be met by taxation and affects the rate of the levy. Deferred payments have the result to keep the levy a trifle less than it would otherwise be. There is no other argument, on either side of this question, so far as we know, and the legislature can determine on which side the weight of the argument lies. The remarks here made apply particularly to the applications under this head by the hospitals at Jacksonville and at Anna. The case of the hospital at Kankakee, where the present facilities for lighting are insufficient, and the appropriation contemplates the erection of a building, is somewhat different. So, perhaps, is that of the institution for the deaf and dumb, which has a plant already paid for, but which requires extension.

With respect to the purchase of land by the institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, we are of the opinion that more land is greatly needed there; but we regard the purchase of a farm for pasturage of cows, etc., as more important than the enlargement of the front yard.

One of our grounds of objection to the putting in a side-track at Elgin has been removed by the knowledge that a way has now been found by which to connect such a spur both with the Northwestern

and with the Milwaukee and St. Paul roads. If one road were to be benefited by it, to the exclusion of the other, we should be compelled to oppose it on the ground of equity. The price charged for its construction still strikes us as unreasonably high. The annual interest on \$18,000, at six per cent., is \$1,080. The average amount paid yearly for hauling by the institution, during the past eight years, has been \$11,700.03; but not all of this has been for hauling coal and other freight from the depot. The saving effected would, in our judgment, be very slight, if any; the convenience would be considerable; but the track would to some extent mar the beauty of the grounds. If an appropriation should be made for the extension of the hospital, then the economy of delivering building material immediately upon the premises would be so apparent as to induce us to urge strongly the building of this siding. Otherwise, we do not regard it as of much importance.

New boilers are asked for by the hospitals at Kankakee and Jacksonville, the asylum for the feeble-minded, and the eye and ear infirmary. These we recommend on general principles, and in some of these institutions any delay in renewing those now in use would be dangerous. The desire expressed by the officers of the Anna hospital for a reconstruction of the heating apparatus throughout, and a change of the system from high pressure to low pressure, at a cost of \$12,000, is not unreasonable, and the change is desirable. The present apparatus is badly worn and in bad condition; whether it would serve every needed purpose for the next two years we do not know.

A number of out-buildings and additions of one sort or another, are requested by various institutions. We are very much in favor of providing store-houses for the hospitals at Elgin and Jacksonville. The extension of the ward dining-rooms in the latter of these two institutions is a necessity, and the wonder is that it has not been done long ago. A new bakery at Kankakee is also of primary importance, since the bread cannot be baked for patients with the present apparatus and facilities, except by running two sets of hands, one by day and one by night. But if the bakery were removed from the kitchen building, it would be possible to postpone the alterations suggested in the kitchen itself. It is also very important that the building for employes at Kankakee, should be completed at once. Of the buildings asked for, the above appears to us to be the most essential.

A hose, truck and ladder house at Elgin would be a good thing, whether a necessity or not. So would the fire-proof doors and walks proposed, similar to those which have been constructed by the Jacksonville hospital. The other applications of this institution are, as we understand, contingent upon the enlargement of its capacity.

Some of the applications by the Kankakee hospital are, in our opinion, of minor consequence. The list is a long one, and we do not care to scrutinize or criticise it too minutely. But if it is impossible to do all for that institution that it desires, we suggest striking out the item for a wall and lodge; the proposed outside water-closets; the duplicate Worthington pump; the addition to

detached ward number one, north; part of the appropriation asked for furniture; and possibly the erection of a new amusement hall, might be put off to a more convenient season. The work of inside and outside painting should, we think, be pressed to completion; the enlargement of the water-mains is essential, and so is a new smoke-stack. With respect to the other items included in the list, some of them are very desirable, and almost indispensable; others appear to us to be of more doubtful utility. But we do not intend to imply that there is not a good reason for any one of them. What we wish to say is, that circumstances may compel a state, as they often compel private persons, to decline to spend money for improvements which in themselves may be perfectly reasonable and proper. If the legislature shall decide to give to this hospital all that it asks, we shall not complain. One item, which has provoked opposition heretofore and is likely to provoke it again—a separate residence for the superintendent and his family, outside of the main building—has our earnest approval and support. This was a feature of the original plan, which has not yet been carried out, but for which there are abundant precedents and arguments; and we shall continue to urge it, until it is done.

The request of the central insane hospital for a slaughter-house is justified by the fact that the three other hospitals have them, and that they have proved an economy, as well as a great convenience. The removal of the piggery is important and illustrates, in a small way, (as does also the change of water-mains at Kankakee), how enlargements necessitate alterations. As to the new stable and carriage-house, our judgment in favor of this improvement is less positive.

We favor the new pump at Anna; also the construction of a sidewalk on the right of way owned by the state; and the moving of the engineer's house, though, for this last, a special appropriation would seem to be unnecessary. It ought to be possible to do it with the repair fund.

On the question of a girls' cottage for the deaf and dumb, we have nothing to add to what we have said in previous reports, which is, in substance, that the separation of the little girls from those of older years would be a wise measure in itself, but that we do not approve of any further enlargement of the capacity of the institution.

The application by the institution for the blind for \$25,000 with which to build an extension of the centre building to the rear, has our qualified approval. It does not strike us as essential, however desirable, and the amount which it is proposed to expend is in excess of the advantages to be gained. A new dining-room could be built for less money, and the present dining-room is not very badly crowded. The amount asked for a filter is, we think, too small; a larger size would be better. This institution badly needs a new laundry, and we approve of the completion of the building for offices.

It only remains to speak of the two small requests of the reform school for new front steps and an artesian well. We recommend granting these, but the appropriation of \$3,000 instead of \$2,000 for the well. It is not certain that \$2,000 will enable the institution to reach water, and we believe that it will not spend one dollar more than is necessary to accomplish the result, whatever may be the size of the appropriation. This institution is affected by the adoption of the constitutional amendment prohibiting contract labor in prisons and reformatories. We are informed that, with \$30,000 for the purchase of machinery and material, the officers of the institution believe that the change can be made from the contract to the public account system; and we recommend the appropriation of that sum for this purpose.

EXPENSES OF THE STATE BOARD.

In conclusion, we feel it to be our duty to the people of the state to say to the general assembly that the appropriation heretofore made annually of \$4,000 for the expenses of the state commissioners of public charities is no longer sufficient to enable us to do, to our own satisfaction, the work imposed upon us by law. In our judgment \$7,000 per annum would be a fairer estimate, and the efficiency of the institutions under our charge would be promoted by such an increase. But an increased appropriation of some amount is indispensable. We have found it impossible during the past two years to keep our expenses within the limit of the appropriation, and we anticipate that, by the first of July, 1887, we shall have a deficit to meet of \$1,500, or thereabouts. The commissioners serve without compensation; the performance of the duties required of us involves an absence from home of nearly or quite one month in the year; we are allowed our actual travelling expenses, which are sworn to by us; and no member of the board, nor its secretary, has a pass on any railroad in the state. The salaries paid to the bookkeeper and messenger in our office aggregate \$2,200 a year; we should have another clerk. The travelling expenses of the commissioners may be estimated at from \$800 to \$1,000 annually. The cost of visitation of the counties by an officer of the board is about \$800; the law requires that this visitation should be made every year, but for want of funds we are not able to make it oftener than once in every two years. The travelling expenses of the secretary, and the general office expenses, have also to be provided for; and we are liable at any time to be called upon to make special investigations, which involve unforeseen expenditures, as in the case of the Cook county investigation. Much more might be said, but we will not take up the time of the general assembly, but simply ask that the appropriation for the board for each of the next two years be fixed at \$10,000, of which \$3,000 is for the salary of the secretary, and \$7,000 for other expenses.

CHAPTER III.

THE CHILDREN OF THE STATE.

The state of Illinois is justly proud of the advanced position which she occupies, in many respects, in the great work of providing for those who have a claim upon her care. In the general excellence of her state institutions, the liberality with which they have been sustained, the economy with which they have been managed, the ability and fidelity of their officers, the comfort of their inmates, and the exceptional freedom which they have enjoyed from political interference with their internal administration, they are probably unsurpassed in this country, if not in the world.

Nevertheless in one particular we are, it must be admitted, behind many of the other states. We refer to the matter of legislation on behalf of the children of the state. We have a home for the orphan children of deceased soldiers and a state reform school for boys, but that is all. Our county poor-houses are full of children who should not be there. We have no reformatory institution for girls; and the reformatory for boys at Pontiac is not based upon the law of guardianship, according to which the state stands *in loco parentis* to children within her borders who have no parents, or whose parents fail to perform the duties devolving upon them in the parental relation; but upon the stern principle of retribution for offenses committed against the criminal law. Commitments to this institution are not during minority, but for a definite term of years, as is the case with the convicts in the state penitentiary. The law contains no provision for the conditional liberation of these delinquent children, and no boys are received except those committed by the sentence of a court of record. In the line of preventive work, the state may be said to be doing absolutely nothing. It is true that it has by statute authorized the organization of industrial schools for girls, by private enterprise; and the commitment of children to these institutions, by the order of a county judge, there to be maintained at county expense. But the operation of this law has been far from satisfactory, and it is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the situation. Our deficiency in this regard will appear more clearly by comparison with what has been done in other states.

The question under discussion is one of great difficulty, and we cannot claim to have exhausted the subject in the remarks which follow.

The children who naturally fall under the notice of the state, belong to one or the other of two classes—pauper children and juvenile offenders. Children who are paupers, have the same right (at common law and by statute) to be maintained at public expense as pauper adults; and this claim is intensified, if possible, by their tender years, their helplessness and presumable innocence of wrong. The state is of course bound to provide for those whom it arrests and incarcerates in any prison or other place, without reference to the age of the person so confined; but it is evident that the definition of the words “pauper” and “criminal” may be more or less extended, according to the views entertained by the law-making power. In its application to children, the word pauper may be made to include destitute or dependent, and the word criminal may be made to include the disorderly, the disobedient, the stubborn and the incorrigible. In legislating for children, it is necessary in the first place to determine the precise signification of these two words.

When this has been done, a new question arises, namely: what is the relation of the state to children who are neither criminals nor paupers? It seems to us to be evident that the children who do not fall under either of the classes just named have no claim upon the state, as a matter of right, though the state may, if not restricted by the fundamental law, extend to them its bounty, as a matter of humanity or of public policy.

The duty of the state toward children may be summed up in two words, protection and punishment. By protection, we mean both the protection of the child himself from wrong or from neglect, and the protection of the state, or the people who compose the state, from the injury and expense which must result, if children are allowed to grow up in ignorance, idleness or vice. Punishment for crime is perhaps a necessity, but certainly prevention is more important than punishment; and if crime could be wholly prevented, there would be no occasion for punishment. The surest method of preventing crime, is neither by punishment for the sake of its deterrent effect upon others, nor by the reformation of mature and hardened criminals, but by training the young in habits of industry, self-control and obedience to the law. It is therefore the dictate of statesmanship as well as of philanthropy to take children, whose situation and surroundings are such as to foreshadow for them a probable life of crime, and, at as early an age as possible, to surround them with better influences, either by the agency of private benevolence, or by putting into operation, if necessary, the machinery of the government on their behalf.

In the present chapter we propose to touch very lightly, if at all, upon the question of the relation of the state to juvenile offenders. It is this preventive work which we have in mind, and we confine ourselves principally to the discussion of the duty of the state to children who are actual or constructive paupers.

There is a sense in which every child born into the world is dependent; for he is dependent upon his parents or guardians during his minority. He has nothing that he can call his own. And there is a sense in which no child should be said to be a pauper, for the term implies a stigma, which, in the case of a child, is unmerited.

Yet the legal relation of children, who have neither means of subsistence of their own, nor friends who are liable for their support, is that of paupers, and we use the expression only in its legal application.

The subject will be relieved of much perplexity if we begin with an examination of what has been done elsewhere, with a view to the discovery and determination of the principles which underlie it, as they have been formulated in existing legislation.

Massachusetts.

The Massachusetts system of caring for children of the commonwealth grew out of her laws of settlement, under which paupers who have no settlement in any town are chargeable to the state, as state paupers. In 1866 there were in Massachusetts three institutions known as state almshouses: one at Tewksbury, one at Bridgewater, and one at Monson.¹ In consequence of legislation had that year, the almshouse at Tewksbury was made a state asylum for the chronic insane, that at Bridgewater a state workhouse, and that at Monson a state primary school, though all three of them retained their name and legal status as almshouses. The primary school at Monson was connected with an almshouse until the year 1872, when the almshouse department, which had been steadily diminishing in the number of its inmates, was finally abolished.

The act creating the state primary school provided that there should be received into it as paupers "such children as are now maintained and instructed in the state almshouses, * * * but they shall not be considered as inmates of the almshouse, nor allowed to mingle with the inmates, nor shall they be designated as paupers."²

In the year 1869 an act was passed, by which the governor was authorized to "appoint an agent to visit all children maintained wholly or in part by the commonwealth, or who have been indentured, given in adoption, or placed in the charge of any family or person, by the authority of any state institution." This act was modified in 1870, and again in 1871. It is not essential here to quote in detail its provisions. It is sufficient to say that it grew out of action previously taken by the board of state charities, and that it had three distinct objects, namely: First, to secure the visitation of all state pauper children who had been indentured or placed in the charge of any private person; second, the finding of suitable homes for children; and third, attendance, by the agent in person or by his representative, at trials of children charged with any offense. The judge of the probate court, or commissioner, before whom a child was brought on any complaint, might, upon request of the visiting agent, authorize the board of state charities to take and indenture, or place in charge of any person, or in the state primary school, the said child, till he or she should attain the age of twenty-one years. The visiting agency (in this form) was abol-

¹We observe, however, that in the index to the general statutes, (Vol. I. p. 1062,) it is called the "State Primary School for state pauper children," an expression which undoubtedly correctly defines its legal relation.

ished in 1879; but, as will be observed, while the law was in force it had the effect of changing to a slight extent the basis of the school at Monson, which had formerly been exclusively for children of the pauper class, but, under the operation of this act, received also children of the criminal class, when transferred from the custody of the courts to that of the board of state charities, in accordance with the application of the visiting agent.

We may observe in passing, that while the Massachusetts visiting agency accomplished a great work, and marked a period of transition in the policy of the state toward its dependent children, and laid the foundation for still greater advances in the same direction, yet there were some grave defects in its practical operation, so that Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, a member of the Massachusetts board of state charities, said of it (in a paper read at Chicago in 1879) that it "proved a very incapable machine, on the whole." We find, in the eleventh annual report of the board of state charities (submitted to the legislature January 6, 1875,) some remarks concerning it, from which we gather that it did not fully accomplish the purpose of its creation. It is said that "the extreme limit of prudence in discharging and placing on probation the children complained of has been reached. Thus we find that of 4,356 children who upon arrest were either discharged or put on probation, 570, or more than 13 per cent., were re-arrested and reconvicted, while of about 1,400 committed to the state reformatories, or to the custody of the state board, less than 10 per cent. have been re-arrested and reconvicted." It is also said: "In regard to the attendance of the visiting agent and his deputies at all the sessions of every court where young offenders are tried, this board is inclined to believe that the law, as it now stands, is too exacting. Practically, it makes the business of the courts wait upon the convenience of the deputies of the visiting agency, while it compels the latter to hasten from one court to another, in order to put in an official appearance, which, in at least one-half of the cases, cannot affect the interests of the child or of the commonwealth." Complaint is made that it is too expensive, and that "it has had the effect (which too often follows a vigorous centralization of power and responsibility) to weaken and partially paralyze the efforts formerly made at the different establishments in the same work of providing good homes for children." In its twelfth annual report the board observes: "It has not increased the number of homes for poor and delinquent children, as was hoped, there being no more such homes now than when the agency was created in 1869. Nor has it diminished crime among the young in any perceptible degree, nor yet saved to the public those large sums of money which were reported in the years when the work was still an experiment."

In 1879, the state board of health, the board of state charities and the visiting agency were abolished, and a new board created, entitled the state board of health, lunacy and charity. It was provided that the new board should have all the powers and duties and exercise all the functions of the boards abolished, and of all their bureaus and agents, including the visiting agency, and that it might assign any of its powers and duties to agents appointed for the purpose, and might execute any of its functions by such agents,

or by committees appointed from and by the state board. Acting under the authority conferred by this statute, the new board assigned the duties formerly performed by the visiting agent to the superintendent of the department of in-door poor, and the system was adopted of employing auxiliary visitors to do a large part of the work of visitation proper. These auxiliary visitors are unpaid volunteers, and we believe that all of them are women. An interesting account of their work may be found in a paper read by Mrs. Anne B. Richardson before the National Conference of Charities and Correction at Cleveland, O., in 1880. She said: "Without materially altering the other functions of the old visiting agency, and while the male wards are still visited by men in the same capacity and subject to the same general rules as those of the former system, the board has, through its department of in-door poor, permitted and indorsed the organization of a band of women as auxiliary visitors to the female wards, who are commissioned by and made responsible to the head of the department. These women began their work in part in December, 1879. The number of women commissioned was fifty. In addition to this number, three women in New Hampshire and three in Connecticut have signified their willingness to visit the girls who in the past had been placed from Massachusetts institutions in homes in these states. All auxiliary visitors may employ what assistance they desire, but no one but the visiting commission is recognized by the department, to which reports must be made once in three months, unless the exigencies of the case require more frequent ones." Further accounts of the operation of the system are contained in the papers read by Miss Elizabeth P. Putnam before the conference of charities at Boston, in 1881, and at St. Louis, in 1884. She said: "The auxiliary visitors are charged with the duty of especially investigating homes and families, relative to their fitness for the custody of children not especially vicious; and when applications for such custody are not sufficiently numerous, they are expected to seek out families who will receive and provide for such children in accordance with their respective wants. The women appointed have no charge of boys over 12 years of age. They do not form an organization by themselves, but each reports direct to the central office, never acting without orders from the same." And again: "The excellences of this volunteer system have proved to be as follows: 1—The visitor, if properly chosen, is already formally established in the respect and regard of the neighborhood. 2—The qualifications of the neighbors are either already known or readily ascertained by her. 3—She is within call and can attend to the small beginnings of ill-health or of misconduct. 4—She can warn the girls against unsafe companions, while encouraging proper friendships."

The general court of Massachusetts also passed, in 1879, an act making it the duty of overseers of the poor, in any city of the commonwealth, to place all pauper children in their charge, who were over four years of age, in some respectable family in the state, or in some asylum therein, to be supported there by said city; and the overseers are required to visit such children, in person or by agent, at least once in three months, and make inquiry as to their treatment and welfare. The second section of this act forbade the

retention in any almshouse of any child that can be cared for as above directed without inordinate expense, provided that nothing in the act shall apply to any child that has a legal settlement in the state, nor to any child that is idiotic, or otherwise so defective, bodily or mentally, as to make such child's retention in an almshouse desirable; nor to any child under the age of eight years, whose mother is an inmate of an almshouse and a suitable person to aid in taking care of such child.

This act was adopted at the suggestion and earnest solicitation of the Hampden County Childrens' Aid Association, which has been in operation since the 1st of January, 1879. The statute is defective, in that it provides no penalty for the violation of the law, and it is in large measure a dead letter, outside of Hampden county, where, through the energy and devotion of Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, it has been efficiently enforced. Mrs. Leonard said, at Washington, in 1885: "In the city of Springfield the influence of the Union Relief Association, and its branch, the Childrens' Aid Society, has led to the placing in families of all delinquent children supported by the state. Only a few infants with their mothers are in the almshouse. This system now practised for six years has not only proved highly beneficial to the children, but a financial saving. The children who formerly ran wild in the almshouse, exposed to evil influences from adult paupers, now are reared in orderly and virtuous families. We find every little while children born of vicious and intemperate parents growing up in childish innocence and intelligence in most respectable families, beloved and cherished and likely to be first-rate men and women. Indeed the success has been greater than the most sanguine advocates of the system anticipated."

In 1882, the legislature conferred upon the state board of health, lunacy and charity power to "make all necessary provision for the care and maintenance of poor and indigent children in need of immediate relief, between the ages of three and sixteen years, having no lawful settlement in the commonwealth, at the state primary school or elsewhere." Prior to this time it had been the practice of the state board, under the law, to place children under three years of age in private families and pay a reasonable price for their board. The trustees of the state primary school had also the right to board out children. But the act which we have quoted inaugurated a system of boarding out pauper children of the state on a larger scale than ever before.

The general results of the system described are given in the report of the board of health, lunacy and charity of 1885, as follows:

It appears from table V of the pauper abstract that, notwithstanding the act of 1882, there were, on the 31st of March, 1885, not less than 685 children under 16 years of age who were inmates of the town almshouses. The average number of children in the state primary school during the year was 416. The number of infants left motherless or neglected by their parents cared for during the year was 235. Part of these were retained in the Massachusetts infant asylum, and part were transferred from the asylum to private families, or placed out directly. The number of children between three and ten years of age, boarded out at the weekly rate of \$1.50,

with an additional charge for clothing, not to exceed 50 cents per week, was 140. The whole number remaining in boarding places January 1, 1886, was 208, besides 50 for whom the infant asylum was responsible, and of whom more than 40 were boarding in families. The number of visits made during the year by the paid visitors of the board was 1,654 and by the auxiliary visitors 690. The whole number of children subject to visitation, October 1, 1885, outside of the state primary and reform schools, including those indentured, was 1,139.

The principles which underlie the Massachusetts system were well formulated by Mrs. Leonard, in a paper read by her at the Conference of Charities at Chicago, in 1879:

1. Institutional life, both public and private, should be recognized only as a temporary make-shift or stepping-stone to a family life.

2. The younger the child when it enters the family, the more beautiful will be its future in life; the longer the child remains in the institution, the greater will be the prospect that it will be a public burden always.

3. In order to bring dependent children at an early age into family life, it will be necessary to pay a small sum for their maintenance for a time, in many cases.

4. To prevent the neglect or abuse of children by mercenary or unprincipled persons, who take them only for gain, careful supervision and visitation are indispensable.

5. Official visitation alone will never be found effective; it must be supplemented by voluntary visitation from suitable and authorized persons actuated by benevolent motives.

6. Local committees will be most efficient in performing this visitation, because they will have better facilities for knowing what occurs in their own neighborhood, and avoid the expense of travel.

7. A central board for the association, whether it be of the county or state, is necessary, to receive reports and to see that rules are obeyed. Also to furnish a bureau of registration and reference.

8. A small sum may be paid for board; but families who will take children without payments should always be carefully sought. The payment should cease as early as practicable, and the spirit of gain in the whole matter should be carefully guarded against.

9. Religious toleration and concession must be practised, in order to make the work adequate to the needs of the time.

To this admirable summary of principles may be added another quite as important, which is, in the language of the Massachusetts state board, that "the work of visitation can be best performed by agents independent (for their appointment) of the institution from which the children to be adopted, indentured, placed out and visited, are sent."

Our study of the Massachusetts system has made one very distinct (though perhaps mistaken) impression upon our mind, namely: that whatever of peculiarity attaches to it grows out of the fact that the primary responsibility of the state board is for the care of state paupers, to whose condition and necessities their attention is in the first place, if not for the most part, directed. This remark, it seems to us, applies to its action not only with reference to children, but to the insane as well. To some extent the same remark possibly applies to the work of the New York board of state charities. In Illinois, where no distinct class of paupers chargeable to the state for their support exists, the spirit of legislation on all questions touching the defective, dependent and delinquent classes is likely for that very reason to be freer and broader in its scope. We are quite sure that if the legislation of Massachusetts could be extended, so as to apply equally to pauper children who have a local settlement and are now maintained at the expense of towns, its operation would be more humane and more satisfactory even than it now is. We congratulate ourselves that, in Illinois, the distinction between state and county paupers does not exist, and that the general assembly will have the gratification of knowing that whatever action it may take in the direction of better care of dependent and neglected children will reach and bless all of them alike.

New York.

The system pursued by the state of New York differs from that of Massachusetts in several particulars. The starting point of the Massachusetts system, as we have seen, was the sense of responsibility on the part of the board of state charities for the better care of children maintained in the state almshouses, and its work has from the beginning been more or less hampered by the fact that the state primary school at Monson was originally, and for several years after the establishment of that school continued to be, an almshouse. New York, on the contrary, has never followed the plan of putting state paupers in almshouses owned and controlled by the state, but has made provision for them in the county almshouses at state expense, and the movement inaugurated by the New York board of charities originated in the sense of the injustice and impolicy of allowing pauper children to remain in association with adult paupers on the county farms. New York has not established any visiting agency, neither does it board out any pauper children at state expense in private families, but it has developed the system of caring for pauper children in private charitable institutions, at the expense of counties and municipalities, to a degree unparalleled elsewhere. It was perhaps the first state in the union which succeeded in the herculean task of emptying its poorhouses of pauper inmates under the age of sixteen years, and much of the credit of this success is, as we understand, due to a single philanthropic citizen, the Hon. William P. Letchworth, formerly of Buffalo, but now a retired merchant residing upon his estate at Portageville on the Genesee river.

What is commonly known as the "Childrens' Law" was enacted in 1885. It forbade the commitment to poorhouses, by any magis-

trate, superintendent or overseer of the poor, of vagrant, truant, disorderly or pauper children, over three and under sixteen years of age, who were not idiotic, epileptic, paralytic, or otherwise defective, diseased or deformed; and the officers named were directed instead to commit all such children to some orphan asylum, or other charitable or reformatory institution.

The legislature at its session in the year following took a step in advance and ordered all the officers of the poor in charge of county poorhouses to remove from those establishments all children coming within the description contained in the act of 1875; also all such as might thereafter be committed to their care or be born at any poor-house before they should arrive at the age of three years, and provide for their support and care in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions.

By subsequent acts passed in 1878 and 1879, the limitations as to age contained in the childrens' law of 1875 were changed so as to forbid the commitment to, or retention in any county poorhouse of any child between the ages of two and sixteen years; the proper officers were empowered to provide for such children in families, orphan asylums, hospitals or other appropriate institutions; and the boards of supervisors of the several counties, and the board of estimate and apportionment of the county of New York was directed to take such action as might be necessary to carry out the provisions of the act.

The religious clause, which was originally attached to the act of 1875, but omitted by the amendatory act of 1876, was in 1873 re-enacted, and is as follows: "When any such child is committed to any orphan asylum, or reformatory, it shall, when practicable, be committed to an asylum or reformatory that is governed or controlled by persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child."

Under this legislation, (which refers exclusively to pauper, vagrant, truant or disorderly children), the number of children maintained at public expense in the city of New York rose from 9,363 in the year 1875 to 19,255 in 1885. In other words, it more than doubled in ten years' time. The cost of their support, which in 1875 was \$777,858, was \$1,505,663 in 1885, or very nearly double what it had been ten years before. These figures are for the city of New York alone; and the sum named was paid from general taxation, the excise fund, and the school fund.

Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell, one of the state commissioners for public charities for the state of New York, and a person than whom no one could be more competent to express an opinion upon the subject in question, says of this system: "It contains within itself a principle of growth, by which the numbers of such children are increased at a much faster ratio than the population of the city, regardless of the good times or bad times, and thus a heavy present burden is put upon the tax-payer, while it also appears that the final effects of the system are often not good, either for the children themselves, their parents, or the city."

The reasons for such growth are very obvious. Parents who are unable or unwilling to provide for their children, but who might feel a natural reluctance to see them committed to county poor-

houses, have often no objection whatever to their commitment to a private charitable institution, which presents advantages to their imagination corresponding in some measure to those offered to the children of wealthy parents by private boarding-schools. The number of magistrates empowered under the law to commit children to these institutions in a city like New York is very great. The per capita allowance for support fixed by law is in some instances, at least, larger than the actual cost of the support given, and the profit thus arising is a source of income to the institutions to which the public moneys are paid. The responsibility for commitments is very slight. No adequate supervision of the institutions to which children are committed exists, and little or no pains is taken to effect the discharge of such, as would be benefited by removal, or are not proper subjects of the public bounty. Finally the religious clause engrafted upon the statute cannot operate otherwise than to increase the number of dependents upon the public treasury; first, by stimulating the activity of religious orders in the direction of creating and developing sectarian institutions at public expense, and, second, by appealing to the religious zeal of parents who feel that in surrendering their children to the care of institutions of their own faith, they are promoting not only their bodily but also their spiritual welfare.

From a table printed in the report of the New York state board of charities for 1885, we learn that of \$1,282,656.55 paid in that year by the city of New York to private charitable institutions for the support and care of children, \$814,357.18 was paid to Roman Catholic; \$71,874.79 to Jewish, and \$396,424.48 to (presumably) Protestant institutions. The number of children in these institutions September 30, 1885, was 13,381, namely: 7,501 boys, and 5,880 girls, and their total receipts for the year from other sources than the city treasury were \$861,292.16. To have deprived them of financial aid derived from the city, would have been to have cut off very nearly three-fifths of their revenue. Their pecuniary interest, therefore, in the maintenance of the system is very great, and any abuses which may occur under it are very likely to be perpetuated, if the influence of the institutions included in the list is sufficiently strong to prevent its overthrow.

Outside of the city and county of New York, the evil here alluded to does not appear to be equally great. The board of state charities reports in the aggregate \$1,578,429.54 paid by cities, and \$296,326.06 paid by county boards of supervisors in aid of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless; which would indicate that nearly or quite \$600,000 must be added to the annual income of these institutions from funds raised by taxation in the outlying counties of the state. The remedy proposed by Mrs. Lowell for this state of things is to create in the city of New York a department for the care of dependent children to be under the control of an officer appointed by the mayor, to be called the commissioner for dependent children of the city of New York, and to have all the authority concerning the care, custody and disposition of dependent pauper and vagrant children of the city which the commissioners of public charities and corrections now have. In addition to power to place children maintained by the city in private

institutions, he shall also have power to remove any child placed in any such institution whenever he may think proper to do so. No child, in her opinion, should be retained in any private institution, at the expense of the state after it shall have reached the age of twelve years, except the institution be a reformatory. All institutions receiving payments for the care of dependent children from the city, should be subject to visitation and inspection by the proposed commissioner, whose duty it should be to audit all bills for such support before they are presented to the state controller for payment.

Whatever may be said of this proposal, it is tolerably certain that the remedy suggested could at best prove but a partial relief, since it applies to but one county of the state and makes no provision for the care of dependent children otherwise than in public or private institutions.

Pennsylvania.

In the state of Pennsylvania an act was approved by the governor, June 13, 1883, which prohibits the receiving and detaining of children in almshouses for a longer time than sixty days, unless such child is an unteachable idiot, an epileptic or a paralytic, or otherwise so disabled or deformed as to render it incapable of labor or service. Overseers of the poor are required to place pauper children over two years of age in some respectable family or some educational institution or home for children, and to visit each of them, in person or by agent, not less than once in every six months. Any county, or any two or more counties acting together, may establish and maintain an industrial home for children; but such home must be remote from any almshouse or poorhouse, and entirely disconnected from the same and under separate management from the keeper of the poorhouse.

By reference to the reports of the board of public charities, we learn that the number of children in almshouses on the 30th of September, 1882, before the passage of this act, was 1,070. On the same date in 1885, it was 620. By this time no doubt it is less. But laws of this character do not enforce themselves. There must be power lodged somewhere to compel overseers of the poor to do their duty, and some central agency for the supervision of the entire work.

The work of emptying the almshouses of Pennsylvania is largely in the hands of the "Children's Aid Society," a voluntary organization which receives aid to the amount of \$6,000 a year from the state treasury, and has branches in various counties. Its object is to provide for the welfare of destitute and neglected children by such means as shall be best for the community. The method of accomplishing this is:

1. By placing such children in carefully selected families, mostly in the country, paying a moderate rate of board where necessary, and following up each case with such inquiry and supervision as may secure to the child the conditions of physical and moral well-being.

2. By utilizing existing institutions for children as temporary homes while permanent family places are being sought.

3. By putting, as far as possible, the support of the child upon its relatives or parents, legitimate or otherwise, and by preventing the needless separation of mothers and children.
4. By keeping an open office (39 S. 17th st., Philadelphia) where any citizen can obtain free information about public provision and private opportunities for homeless children.

The experience and observation of the society have led it to formulate the following general conclusions:

1. That there is no need of any more public institutions for the care of destitute children, and that much of the money now devoted to orphan asylums, etc., might be more usefully spent in securing homes for such children in private families and paying their board.
2. That there is no serious difficulty in finding suitable private homes, on the boarding-out plan, for all homeless children, except such as require treatment in hospitals or training in idiot asylums.
3. That children brought up in institutions are not so well fitted for their later life outside such institutions, as those reared in families. Congregated in large numbers, they run greater risk of contagious diseases; they lead an unnatural life of monotony and stimulation; they must all be treated alike, with a minimum of personal regard; they are often at the mercy of hired care-takers with little parental feeling.
4. Child-caring institutions are nevertheless important as temporary homes, or as receiving or forwarding houses for the children while permanent places are being found.
5. The law forbidding the detention of these children in almshouses can best be carried out by the co-operation of the directors of the poor with voluntary associations of discreet and benevolent women, who are willing to find places for the children, look after their welfare, and report to the directors. It is for the interest of the taxpayers that these children be taken out of the pauper class as soon as possible and absorbed in the community.
6. In a county where such an association exists, and where the directors make fair allowance for the support of the children, there is no excuse for detaining any child in the headquarters for paupers, and no need of creating an institution for pauper children.

Ohio.

The Ohio system of county homes for children originated with a woman whose name will be forever held in honor in that state, Miss Katharine A. Fay, of Washington county. Miss Fay was a teacher in the schools of Kentucky and elsewhere. She was a witness of a death-bed scene in Arkansas, where a mother, deserted by an intemperate husband, died, leaving five children to be cared for by the careless world. This lady took the youngest, a babe, for a few days, but, owing to her failing health, she decided to return to her friends in Ohio, and gave up this little one to a lady who had an intemperate husband. Not long after, its presence gave rise to a quarrel, in which its young life was sacrificed to the crime of intemperance. Its tragic death weighed heavily on the mind of Miss Fay, who felt that she was to some extent responsible for the act. After her return to Ohio and the partial restoration of her health, she visited the county infirmary, and was so shocked to see little children in such a place, that the thought again pressed upon her: "I can and will do something to remove these little ones from the presence of crime and degradation." As she had saved some money from her salary as teacher, she decided to purchase twelve acres of land on Moss Run, about twenty miles from Marietta, on which she erected a one-story frame house with but two rooms. She then proposed to the directors of the infirmary to care for the children under their charge, at the price of \$1 a week, they to provide a change of clothing when she should take them and pay one half the doctor's bill in case of sickness. On the first day of April, 1853, she received from the directors permission to take the infirmary children to her new home and assume charge of their support and proper education. Under her judicious management, during ten years of trial, the homeless and helpless children of that county found not only a happy home, but received the necessary training and educa-

tion to fit them for useful vocations. During all this period Miss Fay was urging legislation upon the subject, in order that the work of rescuing little children from lives of vice and crime might become general throughout the state.*

In 1868 her efforts resulted in the passage of the law under which the county homes of Ohio are operated to-day.

The county commissioners are authorized, when in their opinion the interests of the public demand it, to submit to the qualified electors of the county the question of establishing a childrens' home. In case an affirmative answer is returned at the ballot-box, the commissioners proceed to levy taxes for the purpose of purchasing a suitable site and the erection of the necessary buildings. The home, when organized, is governed by three trustees appointed by the county board, who serve without compensation, and have entire charge and control of the institution and the inmates. In the language of the act, every such county home is designated to be "an asylum for all persons resident of the county under 16 years of age who, by reason of abandonment by parents or neglect or inability of parents to provide for them," are suitable subjects for admission and care. The trustees of the home also receive children of corresponding age from other counties on contract, under conditions prescribed in the law. Inmates "who may have been neglected or abandoned, or have been by parents or guardians voluntarily surrendered to the trustees," are "under the sole and exclusive guardianship and control of the trustees during their stay in the home, and until they arrive at the age of sixteen years." The trustees may discharge any inmate, and may return inmates to parents or guardians, "when they believe them capable of caring and providing for themselves, or their parents and guardians for them." It is the duty of the trustees to make all proper effort to obtain homes for the children under their care, either by indenture or adoption.

Dr. A. G. Byers, the secretary of the Ohio board of state charities, objects to the provision of the law which requires the submission by the commissioners of the question of establishing a home in any county to a popular vote, and thinks that it would be better to leave this matter wholly within the discretion of the county board. Some of the details of the organization adopted are also unwise. The county board should appoint the trustees, the trustees should appoint the superintendent, and the superintendent should appoint all subordinate officers. But these are minor criticisms.

The trustees and superintendents of the childrens' home in Ohio hold an annual convention. From the proceedings of their meeting at Cincinnati, September 14 and 15, 1886, we learn that at the present time twenty-eight counties have established such homes, and two other counties have united in the establishment of a district. The statistics of the number of inmates, cost of maintenance, etc., are not given. The president of the convention submitted for its consideration two proposed bills amendatory of the present statutes, which were referred to the committee on legislation. One

*Marietta Register, April 29, 1880, and report of the Franklin County Children's Home, 1885-6.

of these bills makes its obligatory upon the commissioners of every county in the state, when the interest of the public demands it, to erect, establish and maintain childrens' homes, and to issue county bonds, or notes, to provide funds for the purchase of a site, and for the erection of suitable buildings thereon for its use; provided that the commissioners of two or three adjoining counties may unite to form a district for this purpose, as under the present act. The other bill contains the following clause: "No child, after the passage of this act, being of sound mind and free from all infectious or contagious disease, under sixteen years of age, shall, under any circumstances, be admitted to any infirmary, unless it shall be an infant and accompanied by its mother."

In the report of the Franklin county childrens' home for 1885-6, the superintendent, Mr. Albert S. White, says:

The system, if it may so be called, of district and county homes for children, has proved the most important factor yet introduced for diminishing the number of criminals, by making good citizens of the offspring of offenders. Home adoption of homeless children, whose strong tendency is to drift into the permanently criminal classes, is said to be one of the most practical aids yet devised to prevent recruiting the great army of tramps and criminals who prey upon property and disturb the peace of the people. "Home adoption," says one who is well advised, "is born of heavenly beneficence and blesses alike the giver and receiver." Having obtained full possession of a child, we will keep him in the home, if necessary, till he reaches a self-supporting age, but we hope to do better than that and are not often disappointed. We wish to retain him long enough to become well informed of his disposition, and, if needful, to train him in the rudiments of cleanliness, morals and religion. As long as he remains with us we also look carefully to his education. But our prime object is to place him in a home, as soon as one suitable can be found. Attending to this is a very large and responsible part of our work.

Connecticut.

The state of Connecticut has substantially adopted the Ohio plan. At Washington, in 1885, Mr. Henry E. Burton, secretary of the state board of charities, reported: "The signal reform of late years in Connecticut is in the provisions of the act of 1883, establishing county temporary homes for dependent and neglected children, between the ages of two and sixteen years; forbidding overseers of the poor to keep such children in poorhouses; forbidding courts to commit any child under the age of sixteen years, vicious, truant or incorrigible, to any jail, poorhouse or workhouse; permitting courts to commit children of the class described in the act to any county temporary home, and requiring that these homes shall not be used as a permanent protection or residence for any child, but for its temporary protection, for so long a time in all as shall be absolutely necessary for the placing of the child in a well selected family home. The fundamental doctrine of the law is that the best place for a child is in the average private home of the state. The purpose is to put her dependent children into such homes. The business of the temporary home is to take proper care of them until they can be placed in the right private homes. The duty of the boards of management (consisting in each county of the county commissioners, one member of the state board of charities and one member of the state board of health) and of the committees provided for in the act, is to find such homes, get the children into them and see to it that they are well treated after they are so placed. There are three ways of getting children into the temporary homes: 1st, overseers of the poor may commit them at the expense of the town; 2d, courts may commit them at the expense of the

state; 3d, private persons, societies, etc., may commit them at their own expense. There are two ways of getting them out of temporary homes: 1st, they may be taken by the authority which committed them; 2d, they may and must be put into good private homes, subject to the approval of the board of management, and subject to the right of that board to remove them at will. While in the temporary homes, the children attend the district schools of their neighborhoods and are fed, clothed, doctored and in every way properly cared for, at a cost of about \$2 per week each. In private homes found for them they really cost nothing. Up to November 30, 1884, 230 children had been gathered into the temporary homes, of whom about 50 per cent. had gone out into private homes."

At the same meeting of the conference at which this report was made, Mrs. Virginia T. Smith read a paper on the same subject, in which she gave the history of the movement. In 1876 she assumed the public city mission work of Hartford. She obtained permission to use a part of the voluntary contributions which she received, in making some satisfactory provision for dependent and neglected children. Permission being granted, she hired a comfortable tenement of a few rooms, to which was attached a pleasant yard, and put a woman, who loved little children, to care for the helpless little wanderers whom she was liable to receive at any hour of the day or night. "That one temporary home, humble and inexpensive as it was, and used only in connection with the city mission work of Hartford, in six and a half years took to its sheltering care, from all sources of miserable surroundings, 237 children, more than one-half of whom were placed in good family homes, where, according to her latest knowledge of them, they still remain. The home was at no time over-crowded, and during that period of more than six years we lost by death but seven children, all of whom were less than one year old." This experience, and her observations in her visits to the town almshouses of the county, determined her to ask the general assembly to adopt the same system for the state at large. The legislature refused at first to comply with her request, but appointed instead a commission of five persons "to inquire into the number of children in almshouses and also into the number and condition of neglected, dependent or abused children in the state," and to report to the next general assembly the information obtained, together with its recommendations as to the legislation which it might deem necessary or desirable. This commission discovered nearly five hundred children in the town almshouses, and it reported the fact that there were between four and five thousand dependent, neglected and abused children in the state, who needed the state's special care and guardianship. The law which Mr. Burton explained to the conference was passed, and by the 1st of January, 1884, each county had opened its home and was ready to begin its work.

Michigan.

The state public school at Coldwater grew out of the investigation made by special commissioners appointed in 1869 to examine the condition of juvenile and reformatory institutions and county poor-houses and jails. They found at that time 212 children under six-

teen years of age in the poorhouses of the state, and they urged the "establishment of a state primary school, where those children and others who swarm in the streets, gather about docks and wharves, and are almost sure to take up crime as a trade,—orphans who have no one to provide for them, and vagrant and abandoned children,—could be gathered, and receive mental, moral and industrial training, and from which they might at length be sent out to situations in the country or elsewhere, where they could grow into virtuous and useful citizens."

The recommendations of the commissioners were embodied in a bill, which was drafted by Mr. C. D. Randall, of Coldwater, who was a member of the Michigan senate, and it became a law in 1871.

The act provides that "there shall be received as pupils those children that are over four and under sixteen years of age that are in suitable condition of body and mind to receive instruction, who are neglected and dependent, especially those who are now maintained in the county poorhouses; those who have been deserted by their parents, or are orphans, or whose parents have been convicted of crime." The object of the institution is declared to be: "To provide for such children only temporary homes until homes can be procured for them in families." The board of control of the institution are made the legal guardians of the inmates, with authority to bind out any child under their care to any pursuit or trade during minority. It is further provided that "whenever there shall be sufficient room for the reception of the class of children described in the act, no such child shall hereafter be maintained in county poorhouses." But this provision to the contrary notwithstanding, the number of children in the poorhouses has steadily increased, and was, in 1895, not less than —. The superintendents of the poor were authorized to have any child brought before the judge of probate in the county where the child belongs, for examination as to his alleged dependency, and the judge might order his or her commitment. The board of control was required to apportion the children to the several counties as nearly as possible in proportion to the dependent children in each. Authority was given to it to designate some officer, teacher or other employé connected with the school, to act as its agent. His duties as such agent might be prescribed by the board, and "shall include the visiting as often and at such times as said board of control shall determine, any and all children placed in charge of any person by said board, to inquire into the condition of such child, and make such investigation as may be necessary in relation thereto, and report the same; to investigate all applications to take such children by adoption or otherwise; and to enter into a contract in writing, in behalf and under the instructions of said board, with the persons taking such child."

In 1873, an additional act was passed establishing a state agency for juvenile offenders. By the terms of this act, the governor was empowered to appoint in each county of the state an agent of the board of state commissioners for the general supervision of charitable, penal, pauper and reformatory institutions, to hold his office at the pleasure of the governor. The duties devolving upon the

county agents correspond substantially to those which formerly devolved upon the visiting agent in the state of Massachusetts. They were required to investigate the charge or charges preferred against any boy or girl under the age of sixteen years, for the commission of any offense not punishable with imprisonment for life, and to report the result of such investigation to the court or magistrate, and the court might in accordance therewith make an order for the return of the child to its parent, guardian or friends; or he might authorize the agent under the advice of the judge of probate of the county to take the child and bind him or her out during minority; or the court might cause the child to be sent to the reform school or house of correction. The agents were also required once in each year to visit children indentured or placed out in the counties of which they were residents, and to seek out suitable persons willing to adopt children arrested for offenses, committed to any state institution, or abandoned and neglected children in charge of any state institution or officers. It was made the duty of the superintendent of the reform school, upon the discharge of any boy or girl received therein, to notify the county agent of the state board residing in the county from which such child was sent, and the agent had the same supervisory authority over children discharged from reformatory institutions as from the state primary school.

Three ideas seem to have lain at the foundation of this undertaking: 1. The conviction that all destitute and dependent children are entitled to the parental care and oversight of the state. 2. That there should be a complete separation between children who are proper subjects for a reformatory institution and those who are simply neglected and friendless. 3. That the best disposition to make of all such children is to place them, if possible, in private families, and allow them to grow up under the same circumstances and with the same surroundings as other children. The institution is expressly declared to be only a temporary home for them, and it operates as a sort of depot of reception and distribution, from which they are scattered all over the state; but without being withdrawn from the protecting care of the government, which watches over them by its state and county agents.

The first buildings were erected in 1873, and the school was opened for the reception of children May 21, 1874. At the national conference of charities and correction at St. Louis in 1884, the superintendent, Mr. John N. Foster, read a paper entitled "Ten Years of Child-Saving Work in Michigan," from which we collate the following interesting facts with regard to the operation and results of the school. It is organized upon the cottage plan. Each group consists of about thirty children, under a cottage manager, who is a woman, and sustains to the children under her charge the general relation of a mother. Five hours each day are devoted to school work proper, having a graded school of five departments, to which is to be added a kindergarten for the young ones. All of the children have regularly assigned tasks to perform. From the opening of the school in May, 1874, to the close of the year ending September 30, 1884, there were received into the school 1,672 children, 1,120 boys and 552 girls; of these 349 were under six years of age; 604 from six to nine, 561 from nine to twelve, and 158 were over twelve years

of age, and 70 per cent. were from three to ten years of age. The number who came from poor-houses was 702. The following statement exhibits the disposition made of them:

Whole number received	1,672
Returned to counties	209
Died	58
Adopted	95
Became of age	63
Married	14
On trial	56
In homes	894
In the school	293

Of the 209 returned to counties, 115 are self-supporting young men and women caring for themselves, so that they are no longer a burden either upon the counties or state. Of the 95 adopted, all but two are well situated and doing well. The 14 girls who are married are as well situated as are generally the wives of laboring men. Of the 68 who have become of age, all are self-supporting and doing well. The number of children in homes on indenture is 685, of whom 580 are giving satisfaction. 30 are doing fairly well, and 25 are doing poorly. One hundred and ninety-one are in homes not on indenture; they have either left the parties to whom they were indentured and are self-supporting in the neighborhood, or are with their own parents or relatives, whose improved circumstances enable them to care for their children. Many of those having legal guardians have done so by consent, and the most pleasant relations exist: some of them have been paid for their time until of age. All of the 160 are doing well, 18 fairly well, and 13 poorly. Of all who have left the school, only 96 are public dependents. In reply to the question whether the children stay where they are placed, Mr. Foster stated that the number of children indentured once was 780; indentured twice, 247; three times, 80; four times, 26; five times, 8; six times, 5; seven times, 1—total 1,147. In other words 68 per cent. of all children indentured have been indentured but once, and 90 per cent. have been indentured not exceeding twice.

Such a record as this, (and of its substantial accuracy we have no doubt), is one of which the state of Michigan has every reason to be proud. It is true that Mr. Alden, the former superintendent, read, at Washington, in 1855, an article on the shady side of the placing-out system, in which he said that really good homes are not found so easily as is claimed, and that it is difficult to secure uniformly wise and kind treatment of children placed in so many different families scattered all over the state. Neither does he believe that the family is the best place for all children. His conclusions were as follows:

1. All children of proper habits should be placed out by adoption as rapidly as carefully selected homes can be found for them, unless it is probable that near relatives of respectability will, in a reasonable length of time, be able to provide for them.
2. Children of bad habits should be retained in the institution until marked improvement is apparent.

3. As a general rule (though there are exceptions) it is better that the children should not be apprenticed until they have the rudiments of a plain English education sufficiently to enable them to write a respectable letter, to read a newspaper intelligently, and understand some of the first rules of arithmetic.

4. Great care should be taken, in apprenticing children, that the home is adapted to the child and the child to the home, and any mistakes that may be made in this regard should be corrected as soon as possible. The good of the child and not that of the applicant should be the first consideration.

5. Apprenticed children should be visited at least once each year, and as much oftener as may be necessary. And all children should be permitted removal, whose interests require it.

6. Children should be bound out not longer than till eighteen years of age. No law but the law of love will hold them longer; and, at that age, they are competent to decide for themselves whether the home is a good one; besides, their masters are more likely to treat them with consideration and offer them inducements to remain. As a matter of fact, of all those bound out till twenty-one very few remain even till eighteen years of age.

The legislature, in 1885, amended the law relating to county agents in several important particulars, and these amendments were a principal topic of remark and discussion by the conference of county agents, at its fourth annual session at Big Rapids, December 2 and 3, 1885. The feature of the new law which provoked the most debate, was whether the legislature had done well in providing that the agents should visit children placed out, only when requested to do so by the officers in charge of the state primary school at Coldwater, of the state reform school at Lansing, and of the house of correction and reformatory at Ionia. Mr. Wheeler, a member of the state board, said that the object of the old law was to have a corps of agents unconnected with and not under the influence of any institution, whose pay did not depend on any one school, making reports to the central body, which was merely a custodian of facts. The new law, on the other hand, substitutes for the county agents, the agents of schools, and this alteration, in his opinion, takes the life out of the system of visitation. The convention passed a resolution recommending that county agents be empowered by law to select township agents to assist them in their work.

These are the several systems of caring for children, adopted by the states which have given most consideration to the subject. Other states have more or less perfectly imitated one or the other of them. The one which seems to us to come nearest to fulfilling all the requirements of an ideal system is that of Michigan, and we believe that it has been adopted by the states of Wisconsin and Minnesota. But we desire, before leaving the subject of legislation elsewhere, to speak of the work of child saving in the city of Paris, in France, which has some features peculiar to itself and worthy of careful examination and study. For our knowledge of it we are indebted to an address by M. L. Brueyre, chief of the division of *Enfants Assistés* in the province of the Seine, in France, delivered before the *Cercle de Saint-Simon*, and reproduced in the *Bulletin de la Société Générale des Prisons*.

According to French law, two classes of children are entitled to public relief: *enfants assistés*, a term which has no precise equivalent in English; and children morally abandoned by their parents. Both of these are cared for by the government, through the Director of Public Relief.

Enfants Assistés.

In the first of the two classes named are included foundlings, orphans, and children abandoned by their parents, whether their mothers are known or unknown.

Foundlings, in the earlier periods, even of modern history, were left upon the roadside or at the door of a church, to be cared for by some passer-by or to perish, as it might happen. Establishments for foundlings were instituted, in the middle ages, by Charles V. and Francis I. But in 1640, a French widow, of gentle birth, named Legras, with the aid of a few charitably disposed ladies, founded the *Maison de la Couche*; which would, however, have failed to accomplish its purpose, but for the active intervention of St. Vincent de Paul, who secured for it generous donations, particularly a tract of ground in the *Faubourg St.-Antoine*, on a part of which the prison of *La Roquette* now stands. Louis XIII. gave also the *Bicêtre*. In 1670, Louis XIV. created the Foundling Asylum. The *tour* was not introduced into France until 1827, and it was closed in 1862; it never was much used by the people of Paris. At the present time any mother who desires to abandon her babe, in the department of the Seine, may carry it to the institution in the *rue Denfert-Rochereau*, or to the commissary of police of the quarter in which she resides. The only demand made upon her is for the child's certificate of birth, in order to insure to it its civil *status*, in after-life. The government accepts the charge of any child thus committed to it, whether legitimate or illegitimate, Parisian or provincial, French or foreign. The purpose of the law is to prevent child-murders, abortions, and the exposure of infants. The number of children abandoned by their mothers, annually, in this department, is about 3,200, which to an American must seem enormous, but the French congratulate themselves that a hundred years ago, with one-sixth of the present population, it was more than twice as great. The diminution is attributed to the fact that a mother who places her child in the hands of the government must surrender all claim to it, and may henceforth know nothing of what happens to it, except that she is entitled four times a year to inquire in person whether it is alive or dead. But for this rule and the severity with which it is enforced, the great majority of Parisian mothers would abandon their children, in order to have them reared and educated at public expense.

What does the government do for the abandoned child whom it undertakes to protect?

It provides for it a guardian, in the person of the Director of Public Relief, who acts in that capacity until the child comes of age, and is clothed, in its behalf, with all the powers of a natural father.

It sends it to be nursed in the country, and continues to pay for the service rendered, until it arrives at the age of thirteen years, by which time it usually happens that a close and lasting tie of mutual affection has been formed between the child and the family in which it is placed.

Being reared in the country, it acquires the habits of a peasant, and is absorbed into the community where it finds a home.

M. Brueyre claims, with reason, that this is the simplest, most humane, and most economical disposition that can be made of an abandoned child.

Morally Abandoned Children.

The extension of the system to infants under sixteen years of age, whose parents allow them to grow up in mendicancy, vagrancy, or prostitution, is of more recent origin, and dates no farther back than the 1st of January, 1881.

All students of the condition of destitute and neglected children in various parts of the world, have remarked the difference in the treatment accorded them by the Latin and the Germanic races. The Latins, who are Roman Catholics, are most touched in their sympathies by the spectacle of babes abandoned by their mothers; while the Germans, who are Protestants, do not concern themselves so much with the fate of foundlings, but pay great attention to children old enough to disturb the tranquillity and threaten the security of society. In England and in the United States, children's homes, industrial schools, and juvenile reformatories have been highly developed. But the English and Americans generally favor institution life for children; while the French government, since it awakened to the necessity and duty of caring for "morally abandoned" children, has, on the contrary, undertaken to apprentice them to a trade, or find homes for them in private families.

Pastor Robin, of Paris, (who is known personally to many Americans, having been in attendance at the session of the Evangelical Alliance, in New York, in 1873) read before the *Société Générale des Prisons*, in 1878, a remarkable paper on "Child-Saving in England and America." That society appointed one of its members, Senator Roussel, to draft a project of a law for the better protection of children. The discussion of the question which followed developed two schemes, of which that of M. Bonjean looked to the solution of the problem by private charity, as in England; the chief of the division of *Enfants Assistés* proposed to throw the child as much as possible on his own resources. The elaboration of the latter was the work of M. Thulié, formerly the president of the Municipal Council of Paris; for its execution France is indebted to MM. Quentin and Peyron. The ideas of M. Thulié at first appeared to be Utopian, and were so regarded by many excellent and practical men. He proposed, instead of having recourse to refuges and houses of correction, to leave the child at liberty and trust to the influence of freedom, under proper auspices, to develop his moral nature. The first requisite of success in this daring undertaking was to effect a complete severance of the ties which bound him to dissolute, unworthy, or incapable parents. Pending the passage of

a law covering this point, the bureau of public relief compelled the parent or parents to sign a certificate of renunciation of parental rights. This done, the child was taken to a temporary home and retained there, under observation, for two weeks, with a view to ascertain the existence of any disease or physical defect which would prevent him from being bound out as an apprentice, and also in order to study his character and aptitudes, as well as to learn his previous history. If already so corrupted as to be unfit to have his freedom, he was sent to a house of correction. If not, a place was found for him.

Four systems of *placement* are in use.

1. Children too young to be placed as apprentices are sent to the country in precisely the same manner and under the same conditions as *enfants assistés*.

2. Children of suitable age are placed, in a certain number of cases, as apprentices in private families.

3. The preference of the authorities, however, is for *placements* in groups of 20, 30, 40, or 50, in manufacturing establishments. The bureau has thirty or forty groups of this character so placed. With each individual of each group a ledger account is opened, on which he is debited with every penny of outlay for his benefit, and credited with his earnings. Sooner or later he is expected to repay all the cost of his bringing-up. The government is relieved of all expense for grounds, buildings, etc. If he runs away before balancing the account, the government reimburses the employer for his advances; but this is a case of rare occurrence. If he earns more than he costs, his accumulations are put in a savings-bank and kept for him until he arrives at his majority. At the expiration of five years from the inauguration of this system, the government had invested 35,000 francs of surplus earnings for 300 apprentices of three and four years standing. Settlements are made once in every three months with the employers. To the pecuniary advantages of the system must be added others of a different nature; the child has companions of his own age; he becomes habituated to the ordinary life of a workingman; and when his apprenticeship ends, he does not suffer from the change, as do pupils reared in schools; he simply passes to a stage of employment in which his wages are increased.

4. For those children not disposed of in either of the three foregoing ways, industrial schools are maintained: one a school of agriculture and horticulture, at Villepreux, with about forty inmates—it is to be enlarged to a capacity of sixty; the other a school of carpentry, at Montevrain, with a small printing establishment attached to it. In both of these institutions the life is as free as possible; the children are permitted and encouraged to mingle with those outside, on all holidays and festivals. Two other schools are contemplated—a school of printing at Alençon, and one of artificial flower making (for 30 girls) at Bois-de-Colombes.

At the end of five years from the initiation of this method of dealing with street Arabs, etc., the population of the French houses of correction had been reduced by 2,000 inmates. The number of children of this class taken by the government, during that time,

was 4,000, of whom 3,490 were still on its hands. The number who had run away, or had been confined in the school for refractories at Pasquerolles, was about 8 per cent. of the entire population. The total cost for 4,000 children was 500,000 francs, or \$25 for each beneficiary of the system.

We close this too brief extract of M. Brueyre's paper by stating that the department of the Seine has under its patronage and protection about 47,000 children, for whom it expends annually \$1,500,000. The remaining departments of France have 92,000 more, who cost about \$2,500,000 a year. The number of children returned to the provinces each year by the Seine, is not less than 4,000, nearly all of whom are saved from a life of crime and become honest, industrious citizens.

In presenting to the general assembly the foregoing synopsis of legislation concerning children elsewhere than in the state of Illinois, we have not attempted to do more than to give an idea of its general character and to call attention to its salient features. The reader is referred for fuller information to the appendix to the present report, where he will find the more important statutes quoted in full. Our examination of these statutes has convinced us that, notwithstanding the great variations in detail between the systems adopted by the several states, there is a substantial unanimity of opinion between them as to the principles which should govern legislation upon this subject. The exceptions are unimportant. The same ideal is everywhere apparent, though some states have realized it more fully than others. That ideal may be stated in a series of propositions as follows:

1. The association of children with adult paupers in almshouses is on every account to be deprecated.
2. The commitment of children to poorhouses in cases where any other disposition can be made of them should, therefore, be forbidden by law.
3. All children who are inmates of almshouses should be removed from them at the earliest moment practicable.
4. Institution life of any kind for children is an evil which should be reduced to a minimum, both in respect of the number of children cared for in institutions, and of the length of time that they remain in them.
5. The best place for any child, if it can be procured for it, is a home in some private family.
6. It is better to pay a reasonable price for a child's board in a private family than to maintain it in an institution; it is better to indenture a child than to board it out; it is better that a child should be adopted than indentured.
7. No system of placing out children is complete, or can be well and satisfactorily administered, which does not include supervision of them by an agent, or agents, whose special duty it is to visit them at stated intervals, and at the same time to make diligent search for homes in which other dependent children may be boarded, indentured or adopted, as the case may be.

8. It is desirable as far as possible to enlist the service and co-operation of unpaid voluntary visitors for this work.

9. The greater the number of visitors, and the more thoroughly they are distributed throughout the state, the nearer they will come to the children to be cared for, and the larger will probably be the degree of success attending their efforts.

10. An institution of some sort is an indispensable adjunct of any efficient system of placing out children, for two reasons: first, because it serves as a sort of receiving and distributing depot for them where they can be temporarily retained until homes can be found for them, and at the same time prepared in the school for such homes in case they are, when committed, unfit to go to them; and, second, because there will always be some children who, by reason of physical, mental or moral peculiarities, can not under any circumstances be placed in private homes.

11. The visiting agents should be appointed by some authority unconnected with the institution from which the children are to be taken.

12. Whatever provision may be made, should be for children of both sexes.

13. Classification of children is essential. Criminal and non-criminal children should never be associated with each other in a single institution, and probably boys and girls should be cared for in separate institutions.

14. The state should retain the control of the entire system in all its branches, and not intrust it to private persons, or to private institutions acting otherwise than under the authority of the state, and subject in all respects to whatever regulations the state may ordain for their government.

The propositions which we have here laid down, open up for discussion several questions of great importance.

The first of these is the old question, often debated, and with regard to which a difference of opinion will probably always exist, as to the comparative advantages of institution and of home life for children who have no homes of their own. Extreme views on either side of this question are untenable, but it is to be remarked that those who are most earnest in advocating the importance and necessity of retaining children in institutions as long as possible are usually persons in charge of institutions as officers or managers. It is natural that those who see the actual benefits derived from labors in which they are themselves engaged, should feel an attachment for the system which they have tried, and whose excellent results in their personal experience has commended it to them. It is said that good homes for children can not be readily found; that those who apply to institutions for children are for the most part "looking for cheap labor," and that the children who are placed out not unfrequently suffer from the selfishness of those who take them. There is a certain amount of truth, no doubt, in these statements; and the lesson to be derived from them is the paramount importance of investigating a home before a child is committed to it, and of watching carefully the treatment subsequently accorded to it. The right should always be reserved of withdrawing a child improperly placed; but we have abundant testimony to the ease with which children can be placed by those who earnestly desire to make this

disposition of them. In the state of Tennessee, Judge Ferris of Nashville has, for years, without state aid of any sort, prosecuted this work with wonderful success. His interest in it was first enlisted when, in 1872, he was elected probate judge, and in that capacity was called upon to administer the estates of orphans, to bind out apprentices, and to have general superintendence of the county charitable institutions. He found that the greater number of orphans who needed his attention had not only no estates, but not even a friend to guide them in a higher and better life. He has had hundreds of children adopted in his city and county who would, he says, "be an honor to and the pride of any country on earth"; and has sent to different counties in Tennessee, during the twelve years from 1872 to 1885, over thirteen hundred children. In Massachusetts, in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, and in Michigan, the experience of those who have earnestly engaged in the work of placing out children by state or county authority, or as a matter of private benevolence, has been similar; and the childrens' aid society of New York found homes last year, in various parts of the country, for more than three thousand children. If we grant that good homes cannot be found for all children who need them, it does not follow that we should not find as many such homes for as many children as possible, and this should be our constant and untiring endeavor. The Roman Catholic church, it is true, does not very generally or urgently favor this system, but that is for special reasons which grow out of its traditions and its situation in this country. It believes the religious education of children to be of primary importance, an opinion which this board fully shares. It believes that to place children of catholic parentage in protestant families is to jeopardize their souls' eternal welfare, and yet there are in this protestant country comparatively few catholic families which are able and willing to receive children placed out by institutions or by the state. It has religious orders of both sexes, whose special mission is the care of children, and it has great confidence in their adaptation to this work. But these are not considerations which can to any great extent affect the attitude or action of the state in the discharge of its duties to the helpless and unfortunate.

Another question of a different character is that of the precise relation of the state to homeless children. There appears to be a growing tendency on the part of the community at large, to make use of the agency of the state for the relief of suffering to an extent which suggests the possibility of our imposing upon state governments, sooner or later, burdens greater than they are able to bear. There appears to be, in the mind of many persons, a sort of blind confidence that the resources of the state are unlimited, and that it should assume the task of dealing directly with all the evils which afflict the community. But it must be apparent to every reflecting mind, that the inevitable consequence of substituting the machinery of state for the spontaneous impulses of private benevolence must be to paralyze, to some extent, the charitable activity of private persons directed in simpler and more natural channels. The rapid growth of the system of public charity throughout the United States is to us a matter of grave concern, and we

do not conceal our sense of the necessity of placing upon the development of this system, in the state of Illinois, all the checks which are consistent with a wise philanthropy and the dictates of sound public policy. The state has obligations to the unfortunate. The constitution guarantees to every citizen the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness; and as it is the duty of the state to preserve, to whatever extent it is able to do so, the life of every individual under its jurisdiction who is unable to protect himself, so it is its duty to minister in all proper ways to the well-being and comfort of every citizen. There is, however, a natural and obvious limit to this obligation. The duty to which we refer, is best performed not by direct intervention in the case of individuals, where such intervention can be avoided, but by general arrangements which secure to all an equal opportunity to care for themselves, and by developing to the utmost the sense of individual responsibility for individual conditions. The state has also a duty to itself, and to the community at large as distinguished from individuals, which it discharges, for instance, when it establishes a general system of popular education, with a view to the protection of republican institutions against the perils of ignorance. From one point of view, provision by the state for homeless and dependent children may be regarded as an extension of this system. This is the theory upon which the special education of the deaf and dumb and blind in institutions, where they receive not only tuition, but board and lodging at public expense, is justified. We do not see why the principle does not apply equally in the case under consideration. But it cannot be disputed that the obligation of the state to interfere is limited by the necessity for such interference, and that it is not bound to support those who cannot support themselves, or who have friends legally liable for their support. Neither is it bound to continue to support any individual after the occasion for the exercise of benevolence on the part of the state no longer exists. We can very readily imagine that any general system of care for children at public expense must tend to an undue development, in consequence of the disposition of private persons to throw off the burdens which properly devolve upon them personally, and impose them, as has been suggested, upon the state. Every such system must be liable to great abuses, against which it is necessary carefully to guard.

At this point we touch the threshold of a question which we do not propose here to discuss; namely, what are the relative advantages and disadvantages of caring for the unfortunate through the agency of the state, county or municipal governments? On the one hand it may be supposed that, the smaller the area from which funds are derived by taxation for this special purpose, the less likelihood of successful imposition, and the greater certainty of supervision of such expenditure by those from whose pockets the money expended must come. On the other hand, experience, we think, has shown that the service rendered through the medium of the larger governments is more efficient, more humane and more satisfactory to the public. The question whether the system of county homes in Ohio and Connecticut, or the system adopted by the state of Michigan, where there is a single state public school, is on the

whole the more advantageous, seems to us very much like the question whether the county insane asylums of Wisconsin, under state supervision, are, on the whole, preferable to a system which makes all of the insane the wards of the state. In a sense, county governments are a part of the general state government, since their powers and duties are very largely dependent upon the action of the state legislatures; yet after all they are separate corporations with independent jurisdiction in some respects. Whether it is better that the placing out of children should be confided to them or controlled by the state is an open question, but, so far as we are prepared to express any opinion at the present time, our preference is for the latter mode of organizing this service.

The application of the foregoing remarks is to the future policy of the state of Illinois, rather than to anything in its past history. The legislature, in 1879, passed what is known as the industrial school act, which had reference to girls only. This act is still in force. It provides that any seven or more persons, residents of this state, a majority of whom are women, who may organize, or have organized, under the general laws of the state relating to corporations, for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and carrying on an industrial school for girls, and who shall have first obtained the consent of the governor thereto, in writing, which consent must be filed in the office of the secretary of state, shall have the exclusive care, custody and guardianship of girls committed under the provisions of the act by the judge of any county court. The class of girls to whom the law relates is defined in the second section, in the following words:

"Every female infant who begs or receives alms while actually selling, or pretending to sell, any article in public, or who frequents any street, alley or other place for the purpose of begging or receiving alms; every female infant who shall have no permanent place of abode, or who shall not have proper parental care or guardianship, or who shall not have sufficient means of subsistence, or who from any cause shall be a wanderer through streets and alleys, or other public places, or who shall live with, or frequent the company of, or consort with, reputed thieves or other vicious persons, or who shall be found in a house of ill-fame, or in prison, or in a poorhouse."

Commitment by the court is required to be until the dependent girls committed shall arrive at the age of eighteen years, unless sooner discharged. The power of discharge is vested in the trustees, but the right of the governor to order the discharge of any girl committed to the industrial school is reserved. The trustees may place any pupil in the home of any good citizen, upon such terms and for such purpose and time as may be agreed upon, or they may give her to any suitable person of good character who will adopt her, or they may indenture her to any reputable citizen as an apprentice to learn any trade, or as a servant to follow any employment which, in their judgment, will be for her advantage. For the tuition, maintenance and care of dependent girls the county from which they are sent is required to pay to the industrial school to which they may be committed, for each pupil under eighteen years of age, the sum of ten dollars per month. It is doubtful whether this act could have been passed had it not contained, in the 14th section, an express provision that "no such school shall receive an appropriation from the state for any purpose, and any school receiving an appropriation from the state shall not have the benefit of the provisions of this act."

So far as we know, only two institutions in the state have been recognized under this act by the governor, and authorized to receive children committed to them by the courts. Of these, one, namely, the industrial school for girls at South Evanston, in Cook county, is a protestant institution, and the other, known as the Chicago industrial school for girls, also in Cook county, which was incorporated November 25, 1885, is constituted as follows: The corporation consist of four sisters of the Good Shepherd, two sisters of St. Joseph, and one laywoman, a member of the Roman Catholic church. The former institution occupies rented premises: the school is under the complete control of the lady managers, who appoint and discharge all officers and employes connected with it, and exercise a direct supervision over all its affairs. The Chicago industrial school has only a nominal existence. We believe that it owns no property, makes no appointments, and has no direct control over the children committed to its charge. It merely serves as a connecting link between the county court and three institutions under the control of one or the other of the two religious orders named. These are the House of the Good Shepherd, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, and St. Vincent's Foundlings' Home. The corporation employs an agent, who is, as we understand, an attorney at law, and who appears in the county court on the days when petitions for the commitment of dependent girls are under consideration. The rule of the court, we believe, (or it may be of the county commissioners), is that, generally speaking, children of protestant parents shall be committed to the school at Evanston, but children of catholic parents to the Chicago industrial school. If it appears from the evidence that any child brought before the court is a catholic, or of catholic origin, this agent takes possession of it and assigns it to one or the other of the institutions with which the corporation has presumably a contract, though in fact a majority of the members of the corporation are sisters actually in charge of these institutions. For this service the gentleman referred to receives a fee from the corporation of five dollars for each child committed to it. We have endeavored to state the facts with accuracy, and think that we have done so.

It must be evident that a law under which the practice here described can grow up is open to abuse, and is insufficiently guarded. We do not charge that any substantial wrong has been done, or is intended by any of the parties concerned. On the contrary, we have no doubt that much good has resulted in individual cases and upon the whole. But we think it clear that the legislature did not intend to confer upon any court the power to commit dependent girls to a corporation. This may be inferred from the language of the first section, when compared with that employed in the fourth section of the act. Section 1 declares that seven or more persons may organize for the purpose of establishing, maintaining and carrying on an industrial school for girls, while section 4 provides that the judge shall enter an order that such infant be committed to an industrial school for girls. The distinction is plainly drawn between the school itself and the persons who may organize for the purpose of carrying on such a school. But again, there is no evidence that the persons who compose the corporation known as the

Chicago industrial school for girls have any intention of "establishing, maintaining and carrying on an industrial school for girls." If it has such an intention, at least it has not yet carried it into effect; and we doubt whether commitments to this corporation, so long as it continues to act merely in the capacity of a middle man, are valid under the statute. If such a corporation may be formed, and children may be lawfully committed to it, and it may assign them to the care of any institution at its pleasure, the provision contained in the first section, to the effect that "any persons organized, or who may hereafter organize as above set forth, desiring to avail themselves of the provisions of this act, shall first obtain the consent of the governor thereto in writing," becomes practically of little or no effect. Neither is there much force or efficacy left in the 14th section of the act, which declares that "all industrial schools for girls in this state shall be subject to the same visitation, inspection and supervision of the board of state commissioners of public charities as the charitable and penal institutions of the state." The governor, it may be supposed, before he will authorize the commitment of children by the county courts to any institution for the care of dependent girls, will desire to satisfy himself as to the character of the care likely to be given in such institution, and it is the duty of the commissioners of public charities to visit and inspect all such institutions. The law manifestly relates to institutions, and not to corporations, except in so far as institutions are under and controlled by corporations; but it will not for a moment be claimed that the house of the Good Shepherd, St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum or St. Vincent's Foundlings' Home, or any other institution which may be favored by this corporation, is in any sense under its control. These institutions are controlled by the religious orders in immediate charge of them.

If the construction placed upon the law in practice, by the county court of Cook county, is correct, then we should unhesitatingly recommend the repeal of the present act, not only for the reasons which we have assigned, but because it appears to us that such a construction is inconsistent with the provisions of the third section of article three of the constitution of 1870. The language of that section is as follows:

"Neither the general assembly, nor any city, county, town, township, school district, or other public corporation, shall ever make any appropriation, or pay from any public fund whatever anything in aid of any church or sectarian purpose, or to help sustain any school, academy, seminary, college, university, or other literary or scientific institution controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever; nor shall any grant or donation of land, money, or other personal property, ever be made by the state, or any such public corporation, to any church or for any sectarian purpose."

This section is contained in the article on education, and its obvious intention is to protect the public school system of the state by preventing the diversion of any moneys raised by taxation to the support of any sectarian school. If the members of any religious denomination desire to have their children educated in schools under the control of the church, for the sake of the religious advantages which they may be supposed to derive from such instruction

as would there be given them, they may do so, but it must be at their own expense, and not at the expense of the public treasury. The words which appear to have a direct bearing upon the case under consideration are, no "county shall pay from any public fund whatever anything in aid of any sectarian purpose, or to help support or sustain any school controlled by any church or sectarian denomination whatever." The money paid to the Chicago Industrial School for Girls, for the tuition, maintenance and care of dependent girls, is paid by the county. It helps to support the schools connected with the corporation; and these schools, inasmuch as they are controlled by religious orders of a particular church, are, in the sense intended by the constitution, controlled by that church. Neither can it be denied that such money is paid in aid of a sectarian purpose. We admit that the purpose of the law (and doubtless this purpose is fully shared by the county) is primarily to provide for the support, at public expense, of children without parents, or whose parents or guardians are not fit persons to have the custody of them. But the rule that protestant children shall be sent to protestant institutions, and catholic children to catholic institutions, is evidence that the county also intends to guard and preserve intact the sectarian beliefs and relations of such children, or of their parents. This secondary purpose may originate in the personal beliefs of the officers intrusted with the administration of the affairs of the county, or it may be a concession to such beliefs on the part of others; but, in either case, it is inconsistent with the letter and spirit not only of the constitution, but of the industrial school act itself, which provides, in the fourteenth section, that, "avoiding as far as practicable sectarianism, provision shall be made for the moral and religious instruction of the inmates of the industrial school for girls in this state."

The objections here stated apply with equal force to the legislation by the general assembly respecting the school for boys at Feehanville. They also apply to commitments to the House of the Good Shepherd of persons convicted in municipal courts of offenses against city ordinances. Power is conferred upon the municipal authorities of any city within the state to establish a house of correction, which shall be used for the confinement and punishment of criminals, or persons sentenced under the provisions of any ordinance of any city authorizing the confinement of convicted persons in any such house of correction; and the county boards are authorized to transfer convicts committed to the county jail to workhouses or houses of correction. We are not aware of any provision of law which authorizes the commitment of sentenced offenders either to the House of the Good Shepherd, which is a catholic institution, or to the Erring Women's Refuge, which is a protestant institution, or to any other institution not under and controlled either by the state, county or municipality.

During the past year our attention has been called on various occasions and in sundry ways to a bill for an act to provide for the maintenance and training of such girls as should be the wards of the state, which we are informed it is the purpose of its friends to have introduced and passed, if possible, at the approaching session of the general assembly. This bill has been printed and widely

scattered over the state. We learn from the newspapers that its passage has been recommended not only by many private persons of high standing and political and social influence, but by a number of boards of supervisors of several counties. We are glad to know that the question of the condition and needs of the dependent children of Illinois has at last aroused public attention and interest. We have great confidence in the sincerity, humanity and patriotism of the women who have taken this matter in hand and given to it so much time and effort. Their action is an honor to their womanhood, and even though their wishes as expressed in this bill may not be fully realized, yet there can be no doubt that they have laid a foundation upon which we hope that there may be built up a wise and comprehensive scheme of preventive work among children.

This bill, which was submitted to us for our consideration, at a conference held at the Grand Pacific hotel in Chicago, at which the representatives of the various charitable institutions for children were present, embodies a number of the principles for which we have contended in this chapter. It recognizes the distinction between criminal and non-criminal children, and proposes to classify them in separate institutions, of which the one who are dependent girls is to be known as the state industrial training school for girls, and the other for girls convicted of any offense, is to be known as the state home for juvenile offenders. It is proposed that these two institutions, which are to occupy different sites, shall be under the control of a single board of trustees. In this respect it follows the example of Massachusetts, which has placed its state reform school, state industrial school for girls and state primary school in the hands of a single board. The same principle is recognized by the French government, in placing the criminal and non-criminal children of the department of the Seine under a single officer. The bill further provides for the placing out of children committed to either of these institutions, and for the appointment of auxiliary visitors in the several counties, who shall have a supervising care over indentured children and aid the trustees in finding suitable homes for girls committed under the act. No power is conferred upon the trustees to place children in any other than a state institution, and the power now vested in the county courts to commit children to private institutions is by implication withdrawn. If this is the intention of the bill, it would appear to be better to state it plainly, by inserting a section repealing the present industrial school act, and so avoid any litigation which might otherwise ensue.

But in our judgment the bill is defective in several important particulars.

It contains no clause which forbids the commitment of children to, or their retention in county almshouses.

It applies only to girls. We think that any law upon this subject should be equally applicable to children of both sexes.

The power given to the trustees, to remove any dependent girl who may be found to be depraved, vicious, or unmanageable, from the state industrial school for girls to the state home for juvenile offenders, is manifestly improper. It virtually authorizes them to declare that a girl is a criminal, when in fact she has not been

tried or convicted of any offense, and it is therefore in conflict with those sections of the bill of rights which declare that no person shall be deprived of liberty without due process of law, and that the right of trial by jury as heretofore enjoyed shall remain inviolate.

We do not find in this bill any explicit and unmistakable declaration of the temporary character of the industrial school which it creates. The trustees "may" place out children, and they "may in their discretion" appoint auxiliary visitors, but what if they do not see fit to exercise either of those discretionary powers? The theory of the bill appears to us to place too great reliance upon the state institution itself as the instrumentality by which dependent girls are to be fitted for a life of independence and self-support. Our reliance, on the other hand, is upon family life as the proper agency for the accomplishment of this benevolent purpose.

We have grave doubts of the expediency of confiding the appointments of the visiting agents to the authorities in charge of the school. All experience has shown that the managers and officers of institutions for children are almost inevitably disposed to retain children under their own charge and control longer than is necessary or advisable. It seems to us that a state visiting agent should be appointed, whose duty it should be to have general charge, under direction of the state commissioners of public charities, of the entire work of placing out children and of supervising the treatment given to them in the private homes to which they are consigned. The auxiliary visitors in the several counties should be selected by the state board, and that board should have power to prescribe rules for their government, for the purpose of placing children in homes. The state board should also have the power accorded to it in Massachusetts, of discharging at its discretion inmates of the industrial school. Unless these, or some other similar provisions are incorporated in the act, we are satisfied that it will not have the effect which we desire, and which we believe that the public interest demands.

We think that the clause contained in the 17th section of this bill, which authorizes the court to commit a child to the industrial school "if either the father, mother or guardian consents to the girl being found dependent," opens a very wide door for imposition upon the public treasury. There seems to us to be danger that such consent may be given for the sole purpose of throwing off responsibilities and obligations which properly attach to the parent.

With reference to the establishment of a reformatory for girls, we have no question of the propriety and utility of such an institution. To commit juvenile offenders of the female sex to a county jail, house of correction, or penitentiary, is a gross and palpable wrong; yet under our present statutes no other disposition can be made of them. But we should greatly prefer that all such offenders should be committed not for a definite term, but during their minority, as in the case of girls who are simply dependent. Criminal and non-criminal children should not be associated in the same institution, but they should stand in the same relation to the state. The necessity for guardianship on the part of the state is greater in the case of criminal than of non-criminal children, and if there is any reason why such guardianship should continue during the child's

minority in the one case, the same considerations apply with added force in the other. To commit a criminal girl to a reformatory for a term not less than three months, in the hope that her reformation may be accomplished in that time, is an absurdity. A sentence for one or two years is almost equally futile. An indefinite term of sentence with a maximum limit is the surest means of obtaining the co-operation of the prisoner in the effort to secure an amendment of his character, disposition and purposes in life. Were the boys in our state reform school at Pontiac committed during minority, as is the practice in other states, and were their discharge prior to that age regarded by the law merely as a conditional liberation, a larger percentage of them would in fact be reformed than at present. The proposed home for juvenile offenders seems to us to be far too positively penal in its character, and in this respect the bill needs radical revision.

We make these suggestions, with due deference to the women of the state by whom this bill has been prepared, and in the full confidence that the superior wisdom of the general assembly will enable it to draft an act which will be in every respect judicious and satisfactory.

CHAPTER IV.

THE REVISION OF THE LUNACY LAWS.

In spite of more or less not unnatural discouragement, in view of the failure of all our previous efforts to secure the attention of the general assembly, we again present for their consideration, in somewhat altered form, the subject of the revision of the lunacy laws of the state. The importance of the subject is not yet appreciated, but it will be.

The discussion of it, though it has special reference to the state of Illinois, is nevertheless sufficiently general in its scope and method to be of interest and value, we trust, outside of our own borders.

Need of Revision.

It is generally conceded that in almost every one of the United States, if not in all of them, the demand for a revision of the lunacy laws is urgent. The state of Illinois is, in this regard, in the same condition as other states.

These laws are for the most part a compend of prior statutes, borrowed from a variety of sources, and they are embellished by the crude suggestions of persons who have more or less clearly perceived the inadequacy of existing provisions, but who have not very well known how to cure their defects. Some of these suggestions have come from discharged patients whose recovery from their insanity was at least doubtful.

They are characterized by omissions, by inconsistencies, by duplicated and conflicting provisions, and by internal evidences of the want of comprehension, on the part of their authors, of the real nature of insanity, the actual perils from which the insane require protection, or their true relation to the community.

Difficulty of the Undertaking.

No doubt, one reason why it is so difficult to secure the necessary amendments to our present laws relating to the insane, is that

legislators possess so little practical knowledge of insanity, and they distrust the counsels of medical superintendents of hospitals, for fear that they may be prompted by interested motives.

But a prior difficulty has to be met and overcome: that of framing proper and practicable amendments to existing legislation on this subject. Few persons are competent for a task of such delicacy, which requires, for its successful accomplishment, not only a knowledge of insanity, but also of law, in order that justice may be meted out to all parties alike, and that the legal rights of the patient may not be sacrificed to his fancied medical necessities. The interest of the community, as well as that of the lunatic, must be conserved. The relations of the patient to those who have charge of him must be defined, and some limit assigned to the powers of the latter. The forms of judicial procedure in the case of lunatics must conform to the principles which govern procedure in the case of persons of sound mind; yet care must be taken not to insist too strenuously upon merely legal technicalities. As far as possible, all future contingencies must be foreseen and provided for, without resort to analyses and distinctions too abstruse for easy comprehension. A good lunacy law, which will involve the minimum of injurious consequences flowing from the interference with personal liberty necessary in dealing with so many forms and degrees of insanity, is a work of high art, beyond the capacity of a novice or a bungler. And no man can write it, who adheres too closely to existing precedents, and fears to follow the truth wherever it may lead him.

Statutory Definitions of Insanity.

What is insanity? It is not easy even for an ordinarily well-informed legislator to conceive precisely what the condition of an insane person is. How, then, can he know what he needs, or where-in he is a peril to the community? Whoever will take the trouble to examine the statutory definitions of insanity in the several states will be impressed with their inadequacy and the contradictions involved in them. It is not surprising that, if the medical profession can not agree upon a definition of insanity, the lawyers can not. But it is amusing to read in the statute-books that "the term insane includes every species of insanity;" one is inclined to thank the author of this very lucid explanation for his valuable contribution to the sum of human knowledge. The great puzzle which bothers the legislative fraternity is to know whether idiots are, or are not, to be classed with the insane; in some states the answer is yes, and in others it is no. Where an attempt is made to distinguish between idiocy and insanity, idiocy is for the most part improperly defined: an idiot is said to be a person "naturally without mind," or "destitute of mind from birth," or "a congenital imbecile." In at least one state a distinction is made between insanity and imbecility; the imbecility of dementia, we suppose, is not insanity in this state. Enough has been said to show what a mist of legal uncertainty surrounds the whole subject, for if we can not determine who the insane are, what becomes of the entire superstructure of provisions relating to their care and treatment?

Insanity a Disease.

Insanity is a disease. Considered simply as a disease, the public feels no more special interest in insanity than in any other physical ailment, and there is no more apparent reason why the state should build and maintain hospitals for the insane than for consumptives.

Its Eccentric Manifestations.

But the peculiarity of insanity is that it unfits its hapless victims for social life. They cannot maintain normal relations with other people; they cannot adjust themselves to those about them. To borrow a term from mechanics, an eccentric person is unbalanced; his centre of motion is not his centre of equilibrium; and, if he is to be tolerated in the machinery of society, and contribute his share to the general result, all the parts of this complicated mechanism must be adjusted to him. When that is once done, since he remains from year to year the same, and his peculiarities do not change, he occasions no further disturbance of the general equilibrium. But an insane man differs from one who is simply eccentric, in that the lunatic's centre of motion is a variable centre. When you think that you have solved the problem of adjustment of which we have just spoken, he suddenly changes his base of operations, and you must begin again. In the language of mathematics, the eccentric man has a personal equation, but the lunatic has none. It is this instability in the manifestations of his disease which makes him an object of dread; and it is not the disease, but its manifested symptoms, which render him the subject of special legislation.

Double Aspect of the Question.

The relation of a lunatic is a double relation. He unites in his person two distinct characters—that of a patient who needs medical care, and that of a man unfitted, by reason of his disease, which differs in its nature from all other diseases, for social life. What shall be done with him in the first of these two characters, is a medical question, which a physician alone is competent to answer. What shall be done with him in the second, is in no sense a medical question. It is a question which involves his personal freedom, his ability to make contracts, and his right to the control of his own property, and it is, therefore, a question exclusively for the courts. But for this secondary aspect of the question, he might safely be turned over to the exclusive care of the physician, like any other sick man. No law can, however, with propriety confide to any private person, whether a physician or not, the power to pass upon the right of any man, sane or insane, to the custody of his own person, or to deprive him of his liberty of action.

This Distinction Overlooked.

This distinction appears to be so palpable and so absolutely indisputable, that it is not easy to comprehend how it can be ignored or overlooked in any law that may be framed respecting the custody and care of the insane. Yet an examination of the statutes of the

several states, forces upon us the conclusion that in many of them it has not been recognized, and that in others it has been but dimly apprehended. Much of the confusion that characterizes our lunacy laws as a whole may be traced to this source.

The result of this confusion of thought is that the physician claims and may exercise powers which are, properly speaking, judicial, and which ought not to be conferred upon him; while the judge is relieved from the responsibilities which it should be the aim of the law to fasten upon him and compel him to meet with a full sense of their gravity and solemn weight.

Its Importance.

There can be no radical reform in our lunacy laws, which does not rest upon the distinction to which attention is here called, as its foundation.

The great and apparently interminable debate as to the character of proceeding requisite for the commitment to an insane hospital of a person alleged to be insane, is in large measure a duel between the medical and legal professions. As commonly happens in disputes, neither disputant is wholly right nor wholly wrong. It is our aim to adjust this quarrel. We desire to remove misapprehension; to draw distinctions; to point out the line of demarcation between the function of the physician and that of the lawyer, in respect to insanity; to secure to each of these two professions the fullest possible recognition of its rights, duties, and responsibilities toward the most pitiable and afflicted class of beings on earth; and so to protect the insane themselves from becoming the innocent victims of a needless strife, in which they are unable to take any active part, and, in the violence of which, their rights are in danger of being overlooked and forgotten.

Double Purpose of Legislation.

All legislation respecting the insane has a double motive—fear and pity. To take an extreme illustration—if the impulses of a lunatic are suicidal, the state seeks to protect him, but if they are homicidal, it is bound to protect others against him. He may be both. In some states the instinct of self-preservation is prominent in the law of insanity; and in others, that of compassion.

It is fair to remark, further, that legislation on this question is also affected by economical considerations, which have greater weight in some states than in others.

The Physician.

The physician has in mind simply the medical welfare of the patient. If he advises his commitment to a hospital or asylum, it is because he is impressed with the beneficial effect upon the insane man of a more or less protracted sojourn in an institution furnished with the facilities for treating him as his case demands. Possibly he does not think of the confinement incident to asylum life as an abridgment of liberty, any more than he looks upon the splint in which a broken arm is bound as a hardship to the wearer.

The Judge.

But, as has been said, the law recognizes two separate grounds upon which his committal may be sought; the good of the patient, and the good of the community, as distinguished from the patient. The court is bound to consider the good of both.

The court, regarding the order of committal from the point of view of the law, and perceiving only too clearly the analogy between such an order and that of commitment to a prison, feels the obligation to balance against the supposed benefit which the patient may be expected to receive, the actual privation which such an order signifies. It has to protect every man in all his rights, and the right of an insane man to treatment in an institution may interfere with other rights which the court may regard as paramount, but which do not enter at all into the conception of the situation in the mind of the physician. The habit of mind of a judge, trained by long experience at the bar, is to look below the surface for the motives which prompt actions, and he may discern, in the desire to secure the incarceration of some particular patient or alleged lunatic, a deeper and controlling desire to enter into possession of property now under his control, or some other selfish purpose not so apparent to the physician. The man may be in fact insane from a medical standpoint, and yet his permanent or protracted detention in an institution for the insane may be none the less a grievous wrong.

Commitment to a hospital or asylum for the insane, however we may gloss it over, is deprivation of liberty. It is to be shut up under lock and key. It is to be subjected to liability to undergo painful discipline, at the will of another—the discipline of the camisole and the muff, for instance, if the medical officers in authority deem such treatment expedient and judicious. It is to have no assurance of any termination to most irksome confinement; for there is no patient who may not have to remain in custody for the term of his natural life, if no improvement takes place in his condition. It is to be cut off in a large measure not merely from the companionship of friends and relatives, but from their present and active sympathy, and, in some cases, apparently from their very remembrance. That such deprivation is unavoidable, that it is proper, that it is beneficial, does not render it less painful nor change its essential nature.

In several states—Maine, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana—provision is made for the commitment of some classes of the insane at least to a hospital or asylum without either judicial investigation or medical certificate. In certain other states—Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, the District of Columbia, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri and Kansas—insane persons may be admitted to an institution for the insane on the simple certificate of a physician, without any judicial inquiry. We say “without judicial inquiry,” because we do not regard the mere certificate of a judicial officer to the good standing of the maker of the medical certificate and to the genuineness of his signature, or the mere filing of such certificate with the judge or clerk of a court, as in any sense such

a formal inquest as is contemplated by the constitution of the United States, when it declares that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law." In those states which do provide for a more or less complete judicial investigation of the case of every person alleged to be insane, the special relation of the physician to the case, as distinguished from that of the judge, is not always so clearly expressed and defined as it should be. His precise function seems to be that of a witness merely.

The principle which we lay down and contend for, is that not the physician, but the court alone, has the power to order the commitment to any institution of any person adjudged to be insane.

The intervention of the courts is not called for, until it becomes necessary to restrain the patient of his personal liberty, or to deprive him of control of his property. But the power to do either of these acts is vested solely in the courts, under the constitution, and ought not to be conferred upon any private person.

Every lunacy case should begin in an order of a court, and no step should be taken, from beginning to end, so long as the insanity of the patient continues, except by order of a court; and when the insanity terminates by recovery or death, such termination ought (in our opinion, for we shall give what appear to us to be good and substantial reasons) to be a matter of judicial record.

Insanity Not a Crime.

At this point another distinction must be made, which is sometimes forgotten, or its importance imperfectly appreciated.

The forms of judicial procedure, in so far as they spring from the constitution of the tribunal itself and the nature of legal process in general, are in many particulars identical, whether the evidence and the ultimate decision relate to matters civil or criminal.

But the court, and all the parties in interest, in any investigation of the sanity of any person suspected of being a lunatic, need to be profoundly impressed with the thought that such an inquiry is no part of the criminal business of the court. Insanity is not a crime. On the contrary, where insanity is proved, crime is impossible. Even those acts which would be criminal in a sane man, lose their attribute of guilt in the insane. The law holds that a lunatic is an irresponsible person.

All forms of procedure which suggest any analogy between crime and insanity, are objectionable in the highest degree. They tend to confound the two, in the mind of the patient and of the public. Thus they create a prejudice against the insane as a class. They therefore encourage the concealment of the presence of this malady, on the part of the patient's family and friends, who are unwilling to cast reproach upon his name; they lead to delay in his commitment to the care of an institution, and such delay diminishes the probability of recovery from the disease. In this way they increase the pecuniary burden entailed upon the community by the accumulation in asylums of cases of confirmed lunacy, and augment the sum of human suffering.

An Inquest Not a Trial.

Crime is either confessed, or established by the formality of a public trial.

What is a trial? A trial is "the examination before a competent tribunal, according to the laws of the land, of the facts put in issue in a *cause*, for the purpose of determining such *issue*." There can be no trial where there is no issue. Mark also the use of the word "*cause*" in this definition. A *cause* is "*a suit or action, civil or criminal, contested before a court of justice.*" The basis of a trial is a contest between opposing parties. An action is "*a specific mode of enforcing a right.*" The purpose of a trial is to prevent the perpetration of a wrong, or to redress a wrong already perpetrated. The word suit "*applies to any proceeding in a court of justice, in which the plaintiff pursues in such court the remedy which the law allows him.*" In a trial, there must be parties—a plaintiff and a defendant.

All of these characters appertain to a criminal trial, where the defendant is "accused" of having perpetrated a wrong, he denies it, and the court is called to decide the issue, and determine whether any right has been violated, and what reparation is due, if any, from the prisoner at the bar.

But an inquiry into the sanity of a supposed lunatic is not a trial; it is an inquest.

Crime is the violation of a penal statute; but there is no statute against insanity, and there can be none. Crime is "*a wrong which the government notices as injurious to the public*"; but the insane man is guilty of no wrong.

The only case in which a trial may grow out of an inquest into the sanity of an alleged lunatic, is where the lunatic or his friends acting for him declare that the allegation of insanity is false, and demand a trial. Otherwise there is no issue, there are no parties, there is no wrong, and there is no occasion for the application of any remedy.

The Criminal and Non-Criminal Insane.

It will be understood that reference is here made only to the non-criminal insane and their condition and rights. The insane who are charged with crime, and are in the custody of courts of criminal jurisdiction, form a class apart, for whom special legislation is requisite.

Purpose of Inquest.

The fact of insanity (which can be established, in exceptional cases, without medical testimony, but which ought to rest on competent medical testimony whenever such evidence is available) is not the only fact to be established at an inquest for insanity. It is one of a group of facts, including the patient's pecuniary ability, his legal residence, the character of the manifestations of the disease, etc., some of which are assuredly not medical facts, and for whose determination the judgment of a court is or ought to be an indispensable prerequisite.

According to our conception of the question, it is not merely a question of the lunatic's committal to an institution, but of his detention and discharge, and of the protection of his natural rights at every period of his insane life, in an institution or outside of all institutions; and of the obligation of the courts to see that he is protected, as they guard the property and persons of minor heirs. The duty of a court is not discharged, when it has entered an order of commitment to a hospital or asylum, any more than it is discharged in the case of an estate, when it enters an order requiring an administrator to deposit certain moneys in a certain bank.

What is the purpose of an inquest in lunacy? What is the point at issue, upon which the court must express its opinion, which, when given, will have the force of a judicial decision? Is it simply to determine who shall pay the charges of care and treatment of an insane man or woman in an institution for the insane? Or is it to determine what shall be done with his or her real and personal property, during the continuance of his mental inability? Or is it to protect the person of the lunatic? his life, his health, his comfort, and his liberty?

Where inquest is ordered to be made only in the case of insane paupers, it is quite clear that the mind of the legislature has been directed primarily to the pecuniary relations of the patient and of the institution, or of the patient and the custodians of the fund for the relief of the poor.

Where the law of commitment is silent on the subject of any judicial inquisition, but the law of guardianship provides for an inquest in the case of any insane person seized of an estate, it is equally plain that the attention of the legislature has been confined to the point of the lunatic's property, while the necessity for judicial protection of his person has been ignored.

The lunacy laws of the state of Illinois have been vehemently assailed on both sides of the Atlantic, because they provide that no person shall be committed to any public or private hospital or asylum for the insane, until a jury shall have passed upon the mental condition of the party affected by any order which the court may make in his case. In all of these attacks, the fact has been ignored, that Illinois is not the only state which has embodied the same provision in its legislation: why is nothing said about the hardship and wrong done by the laws of Kentucky, of Texas, and of the territory of Wyoming? The injurious consequences of a compulsory jury trial for all the insane ought to be the same in those communities as in Illinois. We have never approved of legislation of this cast-iron character. On the contrary, it is only too obvious that it must, in a certain larger or smaller proportion of cases, have the effect to prevent the prompt removal of the patient to the hospital for treatment, and consequently diminish the chances of his recovery, thus adding to the immense accumulation of chronic insanity in the community at large. But it is fair to say, on the other hand, that it is not so much the jury in itself considered which constitutes the harsh feature of the Illinois law, as it is the requirement that the inquest shall be at the county court-house and in public. Compulsory jury trial of an undoubted lunatic, for the benevolent purpose

of obtaining for him proper medical treatment by a skilled physician, has in it an element of the ridiculous; but at least this law recognizes and emphasizes one object sought in a judicial inquiry as to the patient's mental status, which is to protect him from any unnecessary abridgment of his personal liberty.

Jurisdiction in Lunacy.

Since the purpose of judicial intervention is in part to protect the property of the alleged lunatic, if he has any, it is usual to confer jurisdiction in lunacy upon the probate court, or at least upon some court having probate jurisdiction, by whatever name it may be called.

There are some exceptions to this rule.

1. In some states jurisdiction is vested in the judge of a court. In Pennsylvania, it is in any law judge; in Massachusetts, in any judge of the supreme judicial court or superior court, in any county where he may be, or of the probate court, or of a police or municipal court, within his county; in New York, in any county judge, special county judge, or judge of a superior court or court of common pleas; and in South Carolina, the judge of a probate or of a circuit court may direct an order to any trial justice to hold an inquest, and upon the certificate of the finding of the commissioner by the justice to the judge, the latter may issue his order of commitment. In Kentucky, the judge of any court may act, when the circuit court is not in session. In Virginia, three justices of the peace, sitting together, and in West Virginia a single justice, may order a patient sent to an asylum for the insane. In Indiana and Tennessee, the inquest is by a justice or justices; but they have not power to make the order of commitment.

Presumably, the object of legislation of this character is to afford abundant facilities for prompt action in emergency cases. A judge may be reached, when a court would not be in session. And the number of justices of the peace is so great, that the difficulty of bringing the patient and the justice together, either at his office or at the patient's residence, is reduced to a minimum.

This practice is nevertheless open to criticism, upon the double ground that it is too informal, and that it does not provide for that complete record which is of more importance than is usually supposed.

To illustrate the degree of informality often attaching to inquests in lunacy, the fact may be mentioned that in Indiana, it is the clerk of the court, and not the judge, who passes upon the report of the inquest made by two justices of the peace. The clerk of the chancery court, in Mississippi, may (in vacation) direct the confinement of any lunatic in the asylum.

It appears to be more simple and regular, and especially efficacious, to provide, as in the statutes of Illinois, that for the purpose of holding an inquest the court shall be considered as always open; or, in Kansas, that the judge shall, on application, in vacation, call a special term for this purpose.

2. There are three states—Iowa, Nebraska and Dakota—in which a similar system has been adopted, of county commissioners of insanity in each county. These commissions are constituted as follows: with the clerk of the circuit court, in Iowa, but with the clerk of the district court in Nebraska, and the judge of probate in Dakota, are associated two other citizens of the county, one of whom must be a respectable physician and the other a respectable attorney. In Iowa and Nebraska, the associate members of the board are appointed by the judge of the court; in Dakota they are elected by the board of county commissioners. Their usual place of meeting is at the office of the judge or of the clerk of the court. The judge is, in Dakota, *ex-officio*, the president of the board: in the two other states, the clerk is *ex-officio* clerk of the board. The judge or clerk, as the case may be, is the only officer authorized by law to sign notices, warrants, subpoenas or other process of the board: he keeps a record of their proceedings on a separate docket; and all papers connected with any inquest are filed in his office.

It occurs to us to ask: Of what special use are the respectable physician and attorney associated with the court officer in the discharge of his duties under the law? Why might he not act as well alone? If it is said, in reply, that the physician is the one who determines in fact the mental condition of the alleged lunatic, we ask again: In what capacity? as judge or witness? If the function of a physician, in investigations of the sanity of persons supposed to be insane, is simply that of a witness, this medical commissioner cannot fulfil that function. On what does he depend, in the formation of his opinion? on the testimony of the physician in the case, or on his own personal observations? The necessity for an attorney is still less obvious.

The court officer upon whom the burden of responsibility seems primarily, after all, to rest, is not, in Iowa and Nebraska, the judge, but the clerk, of the court.

3. In a number of states, jurisdiction in lunacy is not exclusive in any one court, but is concurrent in several.

In Wisconsin, Idaho, and California, for instance, it is any court of record; in Kentucky, in any court having general equity jurisdiction; and in Rhode Island, in any justice court.

Divided jurisdiction implies a division of responsibility. The responsibility of a court for its action in matters affecting so wide a circle of interests as are often involved in the decision of the presence or absence of mental disease, and of the disposition to be made of the person and estate of the individual adjudged to be insane, is very great; and the record should be full and specific. It should be accessible; but the more widely it is scattered through many court dockets, the less will be known as to the actual condition and treatment of the helpless insane.

4. There are states, in which, as in the city of Baltimore, jurisdiction is vested in the criminal courts. If the same court never enjoyed or exercised jurisdiction in lunacy, which exercises criminal jurisdiction, the peril of confounding crime and insanity, in the popular estimation, would be far less than it is.

Subjects of Inquest.

If there is no interference proposed by a patient's friends with the control of his person and property, the question of his treatment is and remains purely medical in its nature. But the moment that such interference becomes necessary, it ceases to be purely medical and becomes medico-legal. Then and there the responsibility of the judiciary (and indirectly of the legislature) commences. Any insane man or woman who needs to be more or less permanently deprived of the control of his person or estate is, therefore, a proper subject for an application to a court for its action and decision.

Where a judicial investigation is provided for by statute, it may be unrestricted in its application, or it may be ordered or authorized in the case of the insane who are "fit subjects for treatment or custody in an institution," or "require to be restrained," or are "suffering from want of proper care," or are "unsafe to be at large," or are "dangerous," or "curable," or "paupers," or "indigent." It would be simpler and better to dispense as far as possible with all these distinctions, though in the legislation of some states they are insisted upon, and are made the basis of discrimination in the matter of admission to the institutions for the insane. All, we believe, agree in admitting "dangerous" lunatics. But the majority undertake to exclude some portion of the entire insane population from these institutions. Idiots are excluded in a number of states, and so are epileptics. In one state, and in one of the territories, the reception of any case of harmless, chronic, mental unsoundness is prohibited. In some states, only those may be admitted who are "unfit to be at large"—a vague expression, in others any person may be sent to the hospital who is insane and "whose comfort and safety will thereby be promoted." On the other hand there are states in which the definition of insanity is stretched to include habitual drunkards.

Medically, of course, insanity is distinguished as mania, melancholia, dementia, paresis, etc. But medical distinctions are not recognized in any existing statute, which shows that the questions before the legislature and the courts are not medical in their character, with the single exception that the one fact of the existence of disease must be determined by medical testimony.

In respect of their residence, the insane are residents or non-residents; in respect of their pecuniary condition, they are self-sustaining or paupers; as to the duration of their disease (on which its curability in part depends), they are recent or chronic cases; as to its manifestation, they are dangerous, troublesome or harmless; as to the conditions of their admission to the hospital, they are pay-patients or they may be indigent without being technically paupers; as to their relation to their property, if they have any, they are or are not under a conservator; as to their relations to the law, they may or may not be criminals. It may be necessary to take notice, for some purposes, of distinctions of this sort; they must in any event be in the mind of the framer of the statute; but insane persons belong to any one of these groups, (except the

last, who are already in custody of a court) may properly be brought before a court, in order to have the question of their sanity or insanity judicially determined.

Application for Inquest.

The person who may make application for an inquest in lunacy, must be defined in the statute. Such application may be voluntary or compulsory.

If the application is voluntary, there appears to be no good reason for forbidding it to be made by any person, as is the law in the great majority of states. The court is not bound to grant it, unless there is, in the opinion of the judge, sufficient reason for doing so. We would therefore expunge from the statute-books all such words, in this connection, as "relative," "friend," "guardian," "citizen," "resident," and "householder." They are superfluous and injurious. Suppose that an insane man had no relative or friend in the county—then who is to make the application? Worst of all is the law of Kentucky, where the application must be made by the attorney of the commonwealth, or, if he be absent, by the county attorney; as if insanity were a crime.

If the subject of inquest is a pauper, there is a natural propriety in the application being made by the overseers of the poor. But to confine the power to initiate proceedings for the relief of insane paupers to overseers of the poor, is overseers' law. It is conceivable that in their minds there might arise a doubt whether the good of the pauper should not be sacrificed to the integrity of the poor-fund, (especially in states which provide for the support of inmates of public institutions at the expense of private persons, towns and counties, instead of from the treasury of the state.) Under our system of universal suffrage, the political aspects of things will present themselves to the imagination of officials. Probably this is true, even under monarchical forms of government. For the protection of insane paupers against overseers of the poor, any person should be as free to make application to a court in their behalf as in behalf of any other lunatic.

Compulsory application is another matter. This is of necessity confined to officials. There are but few states which have made provision for it; but their example is perhaps worthy of imitation, since there is danger that what is everybody's business may prove to be nobody's business; and responsibility for the failure to act in a particular instance may well be fastened upon some one person. This is, however, a point to which we confess that we have not paid much attention.

The provision, in the Kansas statute, that, if the person alleged to be insane is discharged by the court, the person at whose instance the inquest is made shall be liable for the costs of the proceeding, is unjust, and it is detrimental to the interests of the insane, as is everything which tends to prevent prompt action in his behalf. The law in Washington Territory is open to the same criticism; though it is better than that of Kansas, inasmuch as the applicant is not taxed for costs unless it is thought by the court

that there was no ground for the impression of insanity, in which event it might be believed to have been the suggestion of malice or of reckless indifference.

Form of Application.

The matter of the alleged insanity of any person can only be brought to the attention of the court by a paper to which, in different states, different names are given. It is called the statement, or application, or petition, or allegation, or suggestion, or information, or complaint, or affidavit, or deposition. Every term which suggests any analogy between proceedings in lunacy and criminal proceedings ought, as far as possible, to be eliminated from the law, as unfeeling and misleading. For this reason the term "application" or "petition" is preferable to "information" or "complaint."

The application should of course set forth that A. B. is, in the opinion of the applicant, insane; and that his own good or that of others (or both) requires that he shall be sent to an asylum or hospital, either for medical treatment or for restraint (or both); or that, being incompetent to manage his property and affairs, his interests and those of others demand the appointment of a conservator, to take charge of his estate, if he has any estate. Both of these statements may be made in one and the same application.

To the inquiry whether this application should be signed by more than one person, we reply, not necessarily; though there is no objection to more than one person joining in it. If the petition includes the appointment of a conservator, it would seem to be right, in that event, to require that it be signed by a relative or by some person interested in the lunatic's estate.

To the question, whether it should be attested by an oath, we reply, that it is not essential that it should be; indeed, we think that the resort to oaths on every occasion, in connection with judicial proceedings, is demoralizing in its influence, and is rather to be avoided, where it is possible.

Notice.

Notice of the application for an inquest should always be given to the person alleged to be insane, or to some of his friends, on his behalf.

The laws of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Michigan, Colorado and New Mexico make more or less provision for notice; but, in some of these states it is only required to be given to the overseers of the poor, in order to enable them to resist a proceeding, the effect of which may be to create a charge against the pauper fund; and, in others, only where the patient is possessed of property and the object of the proceeding is the appointment of a guardian or conservator.

We do not see why proceedings to deprive a man of the control of his person should be less formal than those to deprive him of the control of his property. Nor do we see why the overseers of

the poor should be given the right to resist his commitment to an insane asylum, in the interest of economy, and he himself be denied this right, in the interest of his personal liberty.

If it is said that it is absurd to notify a lunatic, the answer is, that, until the proceeding is concluded, we do not know whether its subject is a lunatic or not. The purpose of judicial proceedings is to guard against the commitment of persons alleged to be in a condition which requires that they shall be deprived of their liberty, but who are not. In the case of a raving maniac, the serving of notice would be a mere form; but there are cases in which a patient would be enabled to make resistance to the proceeding, if notified, and under no circumstances should he be deprived of this right.

But, on general principles, apart from any question of legal rights and their protection, it is a well known fact that an insane man should never be deceived or imposed upon for any reason whatever. The reports of superintendents of hospitals and asylums for the insane are full of complaints that patients are brought to them under false pretences, such as that they are going to a summer watering-place, etc., and often they do not know that they are in an institution until after their friends have left them there. The effect upon themselves is disastrous; the sense of wrong done to them by those in whom they supposed that they could place confidence is irritating and depressing; and they not unfrequently imagine the officers of the institution to have been parties to a conspiracy of which they are the victims, which destroys the influence of the physician over them for good. Now if this is true, and they must, for their own sake, be told in advance where they are going, after the inquest and order of commitment, why hesitate to tell them, before the inquest, precisely what their friends propose, and the reason for it. The excitement which may result, is not likely to be any greater or more injurious in the one case than in the other.

If the patient is not in a condition to understand what is said to him, so that notice is impossible, at least notice should be served upon those nearest him, which might be regarded as a formal compliance with the statute, and authorized by it.

Place of Inquest.

It is a hardship, to require that a person alleged to be insane shall in every instance appear in the presence of the court at the court-house, since there are cases in which the patient cannot be brought thither without great trouble and risk. Whatever form of inquest may be adopted, authority should be given to the judge to name the time and place of hearing.

Scope.

In every inquest in lunacy four questions are presupposed:

(1) Is the alleged lunatic sane or insane? (2) Shall a conservator be appointed to take charge of his estate? (3) Is it necessary or desirable to restrain him of his liberty, by his commitment to an institution for the insane? (4) At whose cost?

If the patient has no real or personal estate, the second of these questions does not arise; and if the law provides, as it does in some states, that all the expense incurred in the patient's maintenance in a public institution shall be defrayed from the state treasury, this obviates the necessity of passing upon the fourth.

If, on the other hand, the patient has an estate, and the appointment of a committee to take charge of it is necessary, the proceedings for such purpose may be prescribed either by the statute of lunacy or by that of guardian and ward; and they may be separated from those which have as their end the commitment of the patient to an institution, or they may be joined with them, and one inquest may be made to serve both purposes.

Either of these questions may be primary, and the other secondary. The court may decide first that a committee should be appointed of the lunatic's person and estate, and then authorize the said committee to take steps for his confinement in a hospital or asylum; or it may first order him committed, and then consider the appointment of such committee.

In states where persons able to pay for board and treatment in an institution are authorized to be committed upon the formal certificate of a physician or two physicians, without legal proceedings, but proceedings are ordered in cases where the ability to pay does not exist, the obvious end sought by such judicial investigation is merely to determine whether the patient shall be maintained and treated at public expense or not. In other words, the law seeks to know, first, whether he is indigent or a pauper, and, second, whether he has any legal settlement.

This suggests the further inquiry whether the law takes cognizance of a lunatic as a lunatic, or simply as a pauper. If the former, there would seem to be no reason for the distinction to which we here allude. But if the state recognizes no obligation to the insane as such, but confines itself to seeing that the overseers of the poor do their duty by such paupers as are at the same time lunatic or distracted, the case is wholly different. In that event, however, it is not easy to understand why the state should make such elaborate provision for the care of insane persons able to pay for care and treatment in private institutions for the insane. We should rather suppose that it would confine the expenditure of public moneys for the benefit of the insane rigorously to such persons as should be found, upon investigation, to be unable to defray the cost of treatment and care. Here again we perceive the inconsistency and immaturity of thought which characterizes our lunacy laws as a whole.

It would appear to us that the law should be so framed as to bring all of these questions at once before the court having jurisdiction in lunacy, and that the judge should pass upon them all, so far as they are applicable in individual cases or under the statutes of a given state.

Form of Inquest.

For the determination of the questions indicated, several forms of procedure are supposable, and each of them has its advocates. But, whatever may be the difference in detail, they all fall under one of two heads: inquest in open court, and inquest by a commission.

The practice of different states varies in this regard. Inquest by the court itself is more common, but inquest by a commission is authorized in a number of states.

By a Commission.

We very much prefer, in all ordinary cases of insanity, inquest by a medical commission. Inquest by commission is authorized in Connecticut (by the superior court), Georgia, and Montana; and inquest as to insane wards, in New Mexico, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island (by the supreme court), and Wisconsin. In Connecticut, Georgia, and Pennsylvania, one member must be a physician; in Wisconsin, the commission consists of two physicians; in Pennsylvania, one member of the commission must be a lawyer; and in Connecticut, one must be a lawyer or a justice of the peace. The number of commissioners appointed is, in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, three; in Rhode Island, not less than three; in Wisconsin, two; in Montana, one; in New Mexico, one or more; but in Georgia, the commission is directed to eighteen discreet and proper persons, requiring any twelve of them, including a physician, to make examination and inquiry and make return to the ordinary.

Application for an inquest having been made to the court, and notice of the same served upon the person alleged to be insane, or upon some of his friends on his behalf, the court appoints one or more physicians to visit the patient at his residence, make a medical examination of him, and report to the court the opinion formed after such examination.

Evidence.

The evidence of insanity is of a twofold nature, and is obtained, first, by examining the patient's physical organism, and second, by observing his conduct and conversation. For the first, a competent physician is all that is necessary; but in order to obtain the evidence derived from the conduct and conversation of a supposed lunatic, it may be necessary to take testimony. For this purpose the commission should have power to administer oaths and examine witnesses.

Subpœnas.

In case of neglect or refusal of witnesses to appear and testify before the commission, it may be necessary to issue subpœnas, a right which inheres in the court. Subpœnas may be issued in blank and given to the commissioners, or they may be issued upon their formal application for them.

Finding.

The report of the commission should be in writing, in the form of a certificate, to be placed on permanent file, either in the archives of the court, or of the hospital or asylum to which the patient is committed. The form of the certificate may be determined by the commission in lunacy, in states where such a commission exists; otherwise, it should be prescribed in the lunacy act. It should be signed by the physicians making the inquest, and (perhaps) attested by oath. It should include a statement of their opinion, whether or not the patient is dangerous, and whether his physical and mental condition is likely to be improved by treatment in an institution for the insane.

The right should be reserved to the judge, to set aside the finding of any inquest; and, if not satisfactory, to make further inquest into the case; and, if he so desires, to bring the patient before him in person, and hear testimony in open court; also to visit the patient, at his residence, at the discretion of the court. Whether the inquest be by jury or by commission, the ultimate finding is the finding of the court, for which the court should be held to as strict accountability as in any civil or criminal case.

By a Jury.

Whether it is essential that in every instance the decision of the questions of fact involved should be referred to a jury, depends, first, upon the prior question whether anybody disputes the facts, or whether they are on all hands conceded to be facts, and, second, on the willingness or unwillingness of judges to assume the responsibilities which naturally attach to their office. It is easy to imagine that an elective judiciary may be unduly influenced by considerations of the probable effect of decisions in court upon personal popularity at an election, and that it might shirk the obloquy of a deliverance from the bench on so delicate a point as the mental condition of an alleged lunatic, if the legislature is gracious enough to relieve it from the necessity of having to express any opinion whatever upon the subject.

If the allegations set forth in the petition to the court praying for an inquest are denied or controverted, then, of course, there is an issue, and the foundation is laid for a trial; otherwise, there is no issue, and there can be, properly speaking, no trial. The form of trial then becomes a mere farce, shocking to every refined sensibility of the heart.

The patient, or any friend acting for him, should have the right, and in fact has it, whether the statute expressly gives it to him or not, to demand a trial, if there is any apprehension on his part that wrong is about to be attempted upon him, from interested motives or any misapprehension as to his actual state. But, in that event, the jury should be a constitutional jury of twelve men from the body of the country, and not less.

The law, in Illinois, requires that, in proceedings for the appointment of a conservator, a jury of twelve shall be impanelled; but, in proceedings for commitment to an institution, a jury of six. The

two processes are entirely disjoined, and the result, as may be readily apprehended, is much confusion as to the actual status in law of a person adjudged by the county court to be insane. A lunatic, in the eye of the law, is civilly dead; but does not the mere fact of being sent to a hospital for treatment incapacitate him for the exercise of any civil function, such as the making of a will or the acknowledgment of a deed? Where a conservator is appointed, this question can not arise, for the verdict of a jury impanelled under the law of guardian and ward can only be set aside by a subsequent trial and a new verdict declaring that the former lunatic has been restored to reason or to his normal condition. But the law is silent as to the mode by which a patient discharged, by order of a board of trustees, from an institution for the insane, shall set aside the presumption of legal incapacitation from entering into any civil contract arising from the verdict which authorized his commitment to such institution as a person of unsound mind. Similar uncertainty probably attaches to the legislation of other states.

Attention may be here called to the fact that the word jury is more or less ambiguous, since it is used in two different senses. A constitutional jury, for the trial of a criminal case, means "twelve men *ex vi termini*," and Bouvier defines trial by jury to be "that form of trial by which the facts are determined by twelve men impartially selected from the body of the country." But a commission is also called a jury, as when a jury is appointed to assess benefits and damages; for instance, in the opening of a street or road. The grand jury consists of twenty-four men. In several states it is expressly provided by statute that the jury, to pass upon the sanity of an alleged lunatic, shall consist of some other number than twelve. In Illinois, Indiana (where inquest is had before a justice of the peace), Kansas, New Mexico, Mississippi and Texas, it is six; in Montana, it is three. It is often a matter of doubt in which sense the word "jury" is employed in the statute authorizing the commitment of lunatics to the custody of the superintendent of an institution for the insane—as it is in other cases. The supreme court of Illinois has held that "trial by jury is only required on issues of fact in civil and criminal cases, in courts of justice, which is not understood to embrace the case of a mere assessment of damages or value made out of court." An inquest in lunacy is not a civil or criminal case in court; in the vast majority of such inquests there is no issue, and, as a rule, they are more properly and satisfactorily made out of court rather than in it. We therefore think that the opinion of the supreme court of Illinois applies as truly to them as it does to the valuation of improvements by three commissioners.

The law may provide for the impanelling of a jury in all cases, as in Illinois, Kentucky, Texas, and Wyoming; or it may give to the patient the right to demand a jury, as in Pennsylvania, Georgia, Wisconsin, Colorado, Montana, and Washington territory; or it may empower the judge to call a jury at his discretion, as in Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Missouri, Tennessee, and Alabama; or it may require that a jury shall be summoned in

certain specified cases, which is done by the statutes of New York, Indiana, Kansas, Wyoming, Montana, New Mexico, Mississippi, and Arkansas.

The difference in practice here alluded to, is a striking illustration of the necessity for discussion of the fundamental principles which underlie legislation as to the treatment to be accorded to the insane. Between a law which forbids the commitment of a lunatic without the verdict of a jury, and that which allows the commitment of a lunatic without even the certificate of a physician that he is insane, a wide gulf exists—a gulf which should be filled. One or the other must be unjust and injurious.

If there is no issue, as in the majority of instances there is none, the question of the expediency of ordering a jury trial in every instance and making it compulsory, without reference to circumstances, is reduced to an inquiry as to what will be the probable effect upon the patient himself of such trial. Will it do him any good? Will it, on the other hand, do him harm?

We are aware that there are many, for the most part unfamiliar with the insane and with the character of the treatment given them in institutions, if not with the actual operations of a compulsory jury law, who defend such legislation on grounds wholly different—the effect of the repeal of such obligation not upon the insane but upon the sane. They assume that the superintendents of institutions for the insane profit, in a pecuniary sense, by the detention of wealthy patients, whose friends are anxious to be rid of them and willing to pay for the accommodation; that numbers of persons not insane are in fact committed to lunatic asylums and held there, who ought to be discharged; that a constant peril of incarceration in an insane asylum hangs over the heads of the sane who have their liberty; and that the safeguards to be thrown around sane people must be of the most positive strength, in order to relieve them from this danger.

Let us consider this point, without prejudice, in the spirit of judicial fairness.

Protection of the Sane.

Indirectly, lunacy laws subserve the welfare of the entire community, the sane as well as the insane; but their primary end is the protection of the insane. To frame a law of commitment to lunatic asylums which would sacrifice the well-being of the insane to that of the sane, would be a monstrous act of injustice. It is *prima facie* absurd to assume that the sane need to be protected against injustice in the courts, when not only their appearance and actions proclaim them sane, but they have the right use of their faculties, to protest against any proposed injury likely to be done to them, and to protect themselves against it.

Certainly no human tribunal is infallible, and there is always a possibility of error in any judicial decision. In an inquisition in lunacy, there is a possibility that a sane man will be declared insane; on the other hand, there is the possibility that an insane man will be pronounced sane. Which is the greater probability?

From those who have had experience in our courts, there can be but one answer to this question. Examine the court records, and see in what an insignificant proportion of cases the verdict fails to sustain the allegations contained in the preliminary statement. Follow the patients whose cases are disposed of, from the courtroom to the hospital, and note how few of those found to be insane by the inquest are discovered, upon closer and more continued observation by physicians and attendants capable of forming an intelligent and unbiased judgment as to their condition, to be sane. The hospital records exhibit some such cases, but how few, in comparison with the entire number upon their rolls! What does this signify? Does it give rise, in any well-balanced mind, to the suspicion that there exists a gigantic conspiracy, in which physicians in practice, judges, juries, and superintendents of insane asylums are all involved, to incarcerate sane men and women? Think, for a moment, of the mathematical improbability attending such a supposition as that. The doctrine of chances is against it. The instances in which the friends of the party alleged to be insane are actuated by improper motives, constitute but a small percentage of the entire number. Of this fractional number, another small percentage are in a position to obtain a false verdict, through the employment of corrupt means. Finally, a false verdict is of no avail, without the co-operation, as a fellow-conspirator, of the medical superintendent of an insane asylum. The chance of success in this effort is therefore but a fraction of a fraction of a fraction. As a matter of fact, nearly all the alleged instances of false imprisonment in hospitals for the insane prove, upon examination, to have been cases in which the sanity of the person supposed to have been a victim of injustice is, to say the least, very doubtful; even if the patient is released by order of a court—and it is far, far more commonly the case that he is remanded into custody—no one is punished for any attempted wrong, because the hearing itself shows that no wrong was intended. And the list of cases of release on habeas corpus is by no means a long one, taking all the hospitals in the country together, from the date of their organization to the present moment. The danger which some lawyers and timid persons not in that profession think that they see looming up in this direction is for the most part imaginary, a pure delusion. Sometimes it is possible to trace it to its original source in the fancy of some hysterical or eccentric individual, who has for a time been an inmate of an asylum, and, after his or her discharge, has been able to communicate his impressions to others, at once sympathetic and ignorant.

But again, the laws against false imprisonment are stringent and severe; are they not a sufficient protection against this peril, so far as it has any existence in fact.

A Counter Peril.

On the other hand, the consequences of a mistaken decision in the opposite direction are most serious. Often they are fatal. Many of the insane are suicidal or homicidal, but give no sign of what is passing in their minds, which a casual observer, unskilled in the manifestations of lunacy, would be likely to detect.

The following anecdote, by Judge Daly, chief justice of the court of common pleas of the city of New York, which was told by him at the meeting of the national prison association, in 1876, is in point:

The daughter of a very distinguished clergyman of New Jersey, about twenty-four years of age, an exceedingly beautiful woman, who had been thoroughly educated and was refined and elegant in her manners, ran away with her father's coachman, a little ugly Irishman, to the great consternation of her family, he being not only in no way attractive in person but a very ignorant man. The afflicted father came to this city, whither his daughter had come, and applied to me for a writ for her arrest as insane. He brought the certificate of two eminent physicians, and on that I issued the order for her arrest and she was brought before me. When I saw her I was so doubtful upon the subject, that I sent for a distinguished physician of my own acquaintance to examine her. He did so and told me that she was insane. I said, "How do you know?" Said he, "By her eye; I have merely looked at her eye—that is sufficient." Before I proceeded to make a commitment sending her to the Bloomingdale asylum, she asked to have a few words of private conversation with me. I said, "Certainly." She retired into my back room, and, in a very lady-like manner, said to me: "This statement of my friends about my insanity is simply ridiculous. They are very much hurt that I should have fallen in love with the man that I have, but that is a matter over which I have no control. I am in love with him, and have determined to marry him, and have eloped with him for that purpose, knowing that my father and mother would never consent to the marriage. If it be insanity to be in love with a person whom other persons don't approve of, then I am insane. I am just as sane as you are." I looked at her; I thought she was. I told her to sit down. The case had created great public interest at the time. It revived in the public mind, and especially in the Irish mind, the old ballad of the poor man who ran away with the rich man's daughter, and produced such wide-spread sympathy, that I think about five thousand persons were then assembled in front of the city hall. It was the summer season. The windows of my room were up. I heard the noise, stepped in, and found that the lover, who was out in the crowd, had climbed up to the window, where she had met him, and, as I entered, I heard the crowd call out, "Kiss her, Barney," and he was just in the act of complying, when I was timely enough to prevent him. The moment I did so, she ran over to the corner of the room, crouched down and put her finger in her month, with an expression in her eye that I never saw before in a human being. I then had no more doubt about her insanity, and I directed her to be sent to Bloomingdale. The feeling, however, was so great that several thousand dollars were subscribed to pay counsel, and, after a long trial, in which the eloquent Mr. Hoffman was engaged, my commitment was sustained, a divorce was granted, and she was retained in the asylum, and, if still living, she is there now.

Judge Daly narrated a number of similar cases, and said: "No person in this country has a higher opinion of trial by jury than I have. My large experience has brought me to the conclusion that

the trial by jury, as a general rule, is one of the best modes that has ever existed for the determination of controversies between man and man. But while I entertain this high opinion, I also think that a jury is particularly unfit to pass upon such a question as the insanity of a person accused of crime (of which alone he was speaking at the time, but the remark is equally applicable to persons not accused of crime), and my reason for so believing is that the inquiry is so subtle and difficult, that, in a great majority of cases where that defense is set up, the jury, from a feeling of humanity, from the sense of awful responsibility, will take refuge in finding a verdict in favor of the prisoner; and, where they do not, that they are liable to make mistakes on a subject so difficult."

The Jury Trial, in Chicago.

The best place in which to obtain an idea of the practical working of the Illinois lunacy law (which makes a trial by jury compulsory in all cases) is in the court-room of the county court of Cook county, in the city of Chicago, on a Thursday morning. Thursday is known in the court and in the newspapers as "insane day," because at that time the judge disposes of the cases of alleged insanity which have accumulated on his hands during the week.

The court-room is in the upper story of the building in which the county jail is situated. On the floor below, special apartments have been provided for the care of insane persons awaiting trial. There is a long and wide corridor in the centre of what was formerly the collector's office, and large, comfortable rooms have been partitioned off on each side of it, for the accommodation of patients. In each of these rooms there are two beds. An alcove on one side of the corridor in the centre affords a not unpleasant sitting-room. The capacity of this ward is for about a dozen patients. Across the hall is another and stronger ward, with cells built of plank, in a double tier, back to back, surrounded by a corridor on all four sides. This is intended for the violent insane, and one cell is a padded room. The whole is under the charge of a keeper and his wife, who reside in the building. In the keeper's office is a small dispensary, with the necessary drugs. There is, of course, no resident physician, but the county physician visits the patients daily, and gives the requisite orders with regard to their treatment.

This receptacle for the insane was opened on the 7th of March, 1883, and up to the 30th of September, 1886, there had been registered 2,753 inmates (of whom, however, not all were insane; it is also used for the reception and confinement of dependent girls awaiting the hearing and order of the court). During the year ending September 30, 1886, the number of inmates was 971, of whom 870 were placed in it on account of their alleged insanity. The disposition made of them was as follows: The number discharged as recovered prior to trial was 240; 530 were ordered to be committed to an insane hospital, namely, 495 to the county insane asylum at Jefferson, 21 to Kankakee, 11 to Elgin, and 3 to Batavia; 26 were sent to the county infirmary; 10 to the county hospital; 2 to the Alexian Brothers' hospital; 1 to Mercy hospital; 1 to the Marine hospital; 4 to the Washingtonian Home; 7 escaped; 5 died; 1 was

discharged as not insane; 2 were taken by their friends; and 41 were turned over to the county agent, most of whom were sent out of the county, or state, on account of their being non-residents. From this statement it appears that the court disposes, on an average, of twelve cases every week.

The number of cases on the Cook county lunacy docket for the year ending March 31, 1886, was 619, namely, 348 males and 271 females, of whom 519 were adjudged to be insane, and 100 were adjudged to be not insane. The number of insane cases in the state of Illinois, during the same period, was 1,668, of which 1,526 were adjudged to be insane, and 142 not insane. In other words, the ratio of negative to affirmative verdicts, outside of Cook county, is 42 to 1,049; but in that county it is 100 to 519 (or, if we add the cases detained on a charge of insanity, but released without trial, it is about 1 to 3). From this it must be inferred that allegations of insanity are brought against individuals in Chicago without much substantial basis, while in the county there is almost always good ground for such allegation.

It will be further observed, by comparison of the figures given in the two preceding paragraphs, that there can be very few cases upon the judge's docket which are not also entered on the register of the insane receptacle below stairs.

The proceedings in court are as follows: Two juries are empanelled, of six members each, and the foreman of each of them is a physician. The judge takes his seat upon the bench. The patients are brought into the court-room, one by one. Outside of the railing may be seen a crowd of persons of both sexes, who appear to be for the most part the witnesses in the several cases to be adjudicated on the morning when they are present. The members of one of the juries for the day take their seats at the right of the judge, and on his left are his clerks. Directly in front of the jury is a raised chair, for the witnesses in the case. The alleged lunatic occupies a chair at the right of the witness, immediately facing the jury, and in easy sight and hearing of the judge. Behind the patient is a table, at which are seated the official reporter of the court (who makes a minute in short-hand of the principal points contained in the testimony, which are afterwards entered upon a special record for future reference) and also the reporters for the city daily journals. The county physician (who is, next to the patient, the most conspicuous figure of all who are in attendance) stands within the bar, in front of the judge's bench, in a position from which he can address by turns the patient, the witness, the jury, and the judge. The patient having taken his seat, the names of the witnesses are called, and those present come forward to take the oath. The county physician, in a majority of cases, is sworn as a witness with the rest, inasmuch as he has had an opportunity to observe the patient and form an opinion of his mental condition. In a small proportion of cases, he is the only witness. For the most part it is not necessary to interrogate more than one or two of the attending witnesses. This examination is conducted principally by the county physician, who, at the proper time, takes his seat in the

witness-chair and gives his own opinion. Inasmuch as Chicago is a cosmopolitan city, and a large number of patients are of foreign birth (principally Germans), he sometimes acts also as interpreter.

One of the questions usually asked of each witness is: "Do you think this person insane?" Sometimes the appearance, actions, and conversation of the patient are such as to leave no room for doubt as to his state, and in that event the case is very summarily disposed of. In other cases, a long account is given, by the patient's relatives or friends, of his demeanor when at home; and occasionally sad revelations are made of domestic infelicity, extending over longer or shorter periods of time, and culminating in the trial of the patient at the bar. Where the insanity is doubtful, particularly if the patient is adroit, glib with the tongue, and thoroughly upon his guard, the trial is sometimes quite protracted, and it may be adjourned to another sitting of the court, for the purpose of giving longer time for observation of the patient in the ward below. If the judge makes up his mind from the testimony, or from the patient's appearance and behavior, that he is not insane, he discharges him summarily, without reference to the jury. If the case goes to the jury, jury No. 1 retires to an adjoining room, and while the members are engaged in consultation, jury No. 2 takes its place in the jury-box. Thus the two juries rotate, one being always in the court-room while the other is out. If a patient is very demonstrative and noisy, or very feeble, the jury is sometimes permitted to go down stairs and make the necessary examination there, in the absence of the judge, who remains upon the bench. As a rule, very few questions are asked of any patient by the physician who is foreman of the jury, and only now and then one by the judge. The principal part of the examination is conducted by the county physician, whose opinion very largely controls the action of the jury.

Two impressions are made upon the mind of an intelligent and impartial spectator of the scene just described. One is that, so far as is apparent on the surface, the verdict of the jury is not based upon any medical diagnosis of the physical symptoms of disease of the brain, such as would affect the opinion of a physician, but upon the patient's conduct and conversation in court, or elsewhere, as it is described by the witnesses on the stand. In a word, the jury seems to be a piece of legal machinery for the confirmation and registration of the opinion of the county physician, out of deference to the formalities prescribed by law. The other impression is that, in some cases at least, the verdict is perhaps unduly influenced by pecuniary considerations—that is to say, the man or woman upon trial may be in fact insane, but if not so insane as to prevent him or her from taking part in the active work of life, and earning his or her own living, the patient is sometimes discharged, rather than inflict upon the county treasury the burden of his support. This is, of course, not the only motive. Motives of humanity also operate to bring about the same result. It is a dreadful thing to be branded as insane, and confined to an insane asylum or hospital; therefore the patient is given the benefit of every doubt, as in a criminal trial, notwithstanding the fact that insanity, if neglected, tends to

become chronic, and that it is the patient's real and highest interest to receive competent medical treatment at the earliest practicable moment.

The present county judge approves of the existing law of commitment of lunatics, and thinks that, but for the publicity given to the whole proceeding, there would be danger that persons might be certified to be insane and confined as such from interested motives. We do not share this opinion, but believe that, should any such case occur, a person not in fact insane would be promptly discharged by the medical superintendents of the institutions provided by the state for the care of lunatics.

He also thinks that it is a relief to the judge not to have the responsibility of passing upon the doubtful cases in person. This we can readily believe, but it seems to us that the acceptance of the verdict of the jury, inasmuch as he sometimes sets it aside, involves as complete responsibility upon his part, as would the acceptance of the report of a commission of physicians appointed by him to examine a person alleged to be insane and make an official report to the court of their observations and conclusions. Such an examination would be likely to be far more thorough, from a medical point of view, and its result more worthy of confidence, than the opinion of a jury, based upon the very cursory investigation made in the court-room, where the pressure upon the judge's time is necessarily great, and the amount of time which can be given upon an average to each case extremely limited. The time consumed in hearing and passing upon from twelve to twenty cases is ordinarily less than three hours.

If, in reply to this, it is said that the jury has the benefit of the opinion of the county physician, who has had opportunity to make a leisurely and careful medical examination, we answer, why should not that report be made to the judge and acted upon by him, without the intervention of the jury? What force does the presence or action of a jury add to the final conclusion? So far as we can see, none what ever.

Evil Consequences.

On the other hand, the lunatic who is found by a jury to be sane is, by that mistake, deprived of the treatment which is probably essential to his recovery.

Worse than that, there is, on the part of many persons, such a natural shrinking from the exposure involved in a public trial, at which newspaper reporters are present, and it is certain that the facts in the case will be spread before the whole community on the following day, that there must be numerous instances in which a delay occurs in taking the initial steps for the patient's commitment, which is prejudicial, if not fatal, to his ultimate recovery. It cannot be otherwise. The fact that the court is not informed as to this reluctance and consequent procrastination, signifies nothing. The most difficult thing in the world, as physicians know very well, is to induce the members of an insane patient's family to agree to his removal from home, until the disease has made such progress as to render it apparent that such removal is no longer avoidable.

The hesitation of which we speak is responsible, no doubt, for a very considerable part of the chronic insanity, which is so great a burden not only to the patient's immediate friends but to the community at large. For if anything has been demonstrated beyond the possibility of dispute, it is that insanity is a disease easily curable in its incipient stages, if taken in time, but which tends to become chronic at a very early period in its development.

It is this argument, the force of which will be recognized by medical men, but is not equally recognized by all members of the legal profession, which, when established by actual illustrative instances, as it can be, should attach the seal of condemnation to the Illinois compulsory jury law.

Court Docket.

If a person alleged to be insane is not so found, the court will of course enter the fact upon the record. It is desirable that there should be a special docket for insane cases, and that they should not be entered upon the general docket. In case the patient is found to be insane, the court must enter an order for his disposition. If the person has no estate, this order will concern his person only; but if he has an estate, it may be necessary to enter a supplemental order providing for the custody and disposal of his property.

The order with respect to the patient's person may be (1) that he shall be committed to an institution for the insane, or (2) to a town or county almshouse, or (3) to a county jail, or (4) to the custody of the patient's friends, or that of some other person appointed by the court.

Commitment to Institutions.

In nearly all the states and territories of the American Union, state or territorial institutions have been provided for the custody and proper care of insane persons committed to them. The states and territories which have no such hospitals or asylums of their own are: Arizona, Delaware, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Vermont and Wyoming. These states either place their insane in some private institution, as in Vermont (at Brattleboro), or enter into contract with some institution outside the state, as in Delaware, Arizona and Idaho. In Montana, the insane are placed by a board of commissioners for the insane of the territory, in the hands of the lowest and best bidder for their care. In Dakota, public patients may be taken by order of the county commissioners or overseers of the poor, to the asylum of any state that may be designated by the governor. In Wyoming, they may be sent to an eastern asylum, at the expense of the county. In New Mexico, the power of the judge is unrestricted as to the place of confinement.

It is not usual to allow the commitment of insane persons to an institution outside of the state, but Virginia and North Carolina are exceptions to the general rule.

A number of states (expressly or by implication) authorize commitments to private asylums for the insane. The legal status of

these private institutions is in many states not clearly defined. In Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, they must be licensed and are subject to inspection. The state of Massachusetts reserves the right to revoke at any time the license granted to a private insane asylum. In Wisconsin, all private corporations formed for any charitable purpose, including the care of the insane, are subject to visitation by the state board of charities and reform to the same extent as the state institutions; they must make an annual report to the state board of supervision; and they are forbidden to receive patients from other states, until the trustees shall have executed and filed a bond to the state of Wisconsin, to be approved by the governor, conditioned to indemnify the state of Wisconsin and all parts thereof against loss, in case any person committed to them shall become a pauper in that state.

With reference to private institutions for the insane, it may be held on the one hand, that their establishment should be discouraged by law, for the reason that the state has less direct control over them, that their proprietors have a pecuniary interest in receiving and retaining patients in them, and that, owing to the greater difficulty of supervising them, it is more likely that abuses may grow up in them and remain concealed from public observation. On the other hand it is urged that, for many persons, residence in a private institution is less objectionable than in one of more public character; the number of patients is usually smaller, and the number of attendants in proportion to the patients is larger, which is a guarantee of greater personal care and attention; life in a private institution is more homelike and affords better opportunities for individual treatment, and these institutions save the state from more or less expense, not only for the maintenance of patients committed to them, but for the erection of buildings for the accommodation of the insane. The advantages named seem to justify their existence, but only on the condition that the state shall exercise a thorough supervision and control over them. We therefore think that no lunacy law is complete that does not include some provision for licensing and inspecting them, and require from them as full and detailed reports of all their operations, as are required from the institutions owned by the state itself.

The Insane in Jails.

The commitment of the insane to county jails is justifiable only as a temporary expedient in case of extraordinary necessity. Such detention may be by a temporary order of commitment pending inquest or pending admission to the hospital. It seems to us that it should be limited to a certain number of days, and not be indefinite in its duration, (as is the case in several states). In Virginia and West Virginia, if the officers of an asylum refuse to admit any patient, he may be kept in jail until lawfully discharged or removed therefrom. In Mississippi, if there is no vacancy in the hospital, any insane person may be kept in the jail until room can be had. In New Jersey, any two justices of the peace may order that any lunatic who is dangerous to be at large, shall be apprehended and kept safely locked up, and chained if necessary, and

if the settlement of a lunatic cannot be ascertained, and no other suitable place is provided within the county, he may be confined in the county jail until his legal settlement is ascertained. Such legislation as this is extremely harsh. The law of Rhode Island forbids the detention of any insane person for more than five days in any town asylum, poorhouse, lock-up or bridewell, without the consent of the state agents of charities and corrections. In Michigan and New York, the time during which a lunatic can be legally kept in jail is limited to ten days. The statutes of South Carolina forbid the confinement of any pauper, lunatic, idiot or epileptic in any jail for safe keeping. The Ohio statute provides that, when any county has provided apartments for the care of lunatics and idiots in the county infirmary, all such who may be confined in the county jail must be transferred to the infirmary, if not received into the state asylum. No insane person not charged with any breach of the peace can ever be confined in the United States jail of the District of Columbia.

The Insane in Almshouses.

The commitment of insane persons to almshouses instead of to state institutions is allowed in a number of states. The uniform testimony of persons competent to form an opinion as to the condition and treatment of the insane in almshouses is, however, that these are not suitable and proper places for their care. There are many towns and counties in the United States in which the care of paupers is committed by the authorities to the lowest and best bidder—a practice which virtually makes merchandise of their misfortunes, and results as a rule in the selection of persons least fitted to care for them aright. Where this is not true, the selection of the almshouse-keeper is in the hands of the town or county board; the number of paupers in a single institution is usually quite limited; the care of the farm and of the premises occupies the principal attention of the keeper; and the inmates often suffer from neglect, especially where the terms of the contract with the keeper provide for his charging and receiving a definite sum per capita, or for all the paupers in a body, without reference to their number. The condition of the insane in almshouses is often deplorable, not so much owing to the brutality of their keepers as to their ignorance. They lack the essential comforts to which the sick are entitled; their insane propensities are either too much humored, as (for instance) where patients are allowed to go without clothing, or they are held in too rigid check. Many insane persons, who are not in fact dangerous, inspire fear by their noisy or excited demeanor, and are unnecessarily restrained of their liberty, sometimes by chains, or they are secluded in proper quarters and grossly neglected, even in respect of their personal cleanliness and the food and drink supplied to them. Not unfrequently outrageous attempts are made to intimidate them. They receive insufficient medical attention and but little attention of any sort, being often left to the care of paupers and occasionally waited upon by those who are, like themselves, insane. These evils are found to exist not only where the insane occupy the same premises with the sane, but where special recepta-

cles have been built for their accommodation, known as insane departments of almshouses. These insane departments are very cheaply and rudely constructed, very imperfectly heated and insufficiently supplied with water; they often lack proper drainage and sewerage, and present thoroughly unsatisfactory sanitary conditions. As a counterpart to this dark picture, it must nevertheless be said that in some almshouses the insane are well treated in all respects; they enjoy a large degree of personal freedom, and are usefully employed, according to their capacity for work; association with sane paupers is an advantage to many of them, and they are more accessible to their friends. But we are clearly of the opinion that a state which allows insane paupers to remain upon county farms, should retain and exercise absolute control over the treatment to be accorded to them.

This is secured, in the state of Wisconsin, by a somewhat ingenious system, which has not perhaps been long enough tested to admit of a final verdict as to its merit, but which has thus far, according to all reports, worked very well. In that state, the law provides that the counties shall pay one dollar and a half a week to the state hospitals for the insane, for the support of each pauper patient committed to them. No county is allowed to retain any insane pauper on its county farm, except by express permission of the state board of charities and reform, which must first satisfy itself that the premises are adapted to the care of the insane, before it can give this permission. When the state board has granted its license to any county, to receive and care for insane pauper patients discharged from the state institutions or sent to it from other counties, the state agrees to pay to each county the sum of one dollar and a half a week for every patient maintained, on condition that the care and treatment given him is satisfactory in all respects to the state board. The state board must certify the accounts of the county against the state treasury, before the money can be paid. This gives to it a degree of moral power over the county boards, which is almost, if not quite, equivalent to direct state control. The advantages claimed for the system are: that a larger number of insane in the state are properly cared for at a less expense than under the system of purely state institutions; that the insane are not aggregated in such large numbers in one place, and therefore receive more individual attention; that they enjoy an unusual degree of personal liberty and are more easily employed in useful labor; and that they are nearer to their friends. But whether the courts commit insane persons directly to these county institutions, we are not informed. It is our impression that they are principally, if not wholly, used as receptacles for the chronic insane who are discharged from the state institutions. We doubt whether the practice of committing the insane directly to almshouses ought to be tolerated by the law, but are very sure that no insane pauper ought ever to be received in an almshouse without such commitment.

In Private Custody.

The custody of insane by private persons (either with relatives and friends, or other persons authorized to care for them for remuneration) is a question which presents grave difficulties. There can

be no doubt that an insane person who does not require to be restricted of his liberty or deprived of the custody and control of his estate, may lawfully reside with his friends, or wherever else he may elect; but the moment that his condition becomes such as to render it necessary to deprive him of his personal freedom, the law should intervene for his protection. We do not, of course, refer to cases of persons suffering from temporary delirium from fever, or mental aberration originating in physical disease, which does not, in fact, constitute insanity, but only to such cases as require to be confined under lock and key permanently, or for long periods of time, or at statedly recurring intervals. No relative or friend should be allowed to retain a patient at home, in confinement or seclusion, without warrant from the court. Such confinement is, in fact, unlawful imprisonment, and should subject the person guilty of it to punishment. The court, if satisfied that the person adjudged to be insane can be as well (or better) cared for at home as in a public institution, may order his commitment to the care of his friends, and confer upon them authority to make use of all necessary restraint for the purpose of preventing him from injuring himself or others. But we do not think that it is right that the court should appoint a guardian for a lunatic (as in some states), and authorize such guardian, at his discretion, to place his ward in jail, or in a hospital or asylum for the insane. Neither do we approve the law of Tennessee, which authorizes the letting of pauper idiots or lunatics for a term of one year to the lowest bidder; nor the law of Florida, which provides that the court may, instead of committing to an asylum, direct an insane person to be delivered to any other person, and such person receives for his care and custody not exceeding \$150 per annum from the state treasury.

A further question arises as to the commitment to the custody of private persons of patients discharged from institutions for the insane. It not infrequently happens that the patient's friends (either because they are informed by a letter from the patient that he is no longer insane, or because, upon the occasion of a visit to the hospital, they converse with the patient himself, and see in him no indication of insanity, or because the patient expresses a strong desire to return to his home and friends) demand that the superintendent shall discharge him forthwith. If the law does not clearly define the duty of a superintendent in such an emergency, he is often placed in a very delicate and embarrassing position. Have the friends or relatives of a lunatic, after making application to the court for an inquest, with a view to his commitment to an institution for the insane, still the right to dispose of his person in accordance with their own impression of his condition and needs? We think not. The patient is no longer in their custody, but in the custody of the legal authorities, who are responsible for him, and whose judgment for the propriety of his discharge, or his release upon parole, must be paramount. In some states, persons who are adjudged to be insane can not be delivered into the custody of their friends, unless the latter give a bond, conditioned that the patient shall be properly restrained and cared for if kept at home. The statute should also define with precision the power of the superintendent to grant permission to paroled patients to re-

turn to their homes upon trial, and to extend such permission, from time to time, as may be expedient, without in fact surrendering the custody and control of insane persons. Some limit should, of course, be placed upon the duration of paroles, when a paroled patient should be discharged from the institution.

Supervision of Institutions.

Hospitals for the insane, which are the property of the state, and managed by trustees elected by the legislature or appointed by the governor, as the case may be, do not usually require very much supervision, other than that which is given by the trustees themselves. The trustees appoint the medical superintendent, and, where the institution is properly organized, the superintendent appoints the assistant physician and other officers and employés, subject to the vote of the governing board. The trustees meet monthly or quarterly for the purpose of auditing the accounts, inspecting the establishment, and consulting the superintendent as to all questions which may arise affecting the welfare of the institutions or inmates. The purpose of the legislature, in organizing state boards of public charities, is not so much to insure the performance of their duty by the trustees, as it is to supervise the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the entire group of charitable and correctional institutions in the state, and to bring all the parts of the system under a single governing head, so as to secure harmony, efficiency and economy in its general administration.

Private institutions for the insane are, however, not subject to direct state control. They are often the property of individuals; and are not even accountable to a board of managers for their official conduct. They are conducted for profit, (which is not true of state institutions), and it is conceivable that abuses might grow up in them more readily than in a public establishment. It is right and proper that whatever supervision is exercised over the state institutions by a state board of commissioners of public charities or commissioners in lunacy should be exercised over them also. Whether they should be licensed or not, is a question concerning which more or less diversity of opinion exists. It would seem, however, that no private person can have the right to hold another, whether sane or insane, under lock and key, as many of the insane must be kept, unless authorized by law to do so. It may be said that this authority is given by the court, when the court commits a lunatic to the custody of a private institution. This is true; but what must be said of the detention of lunatics in private institutions by a simple medical certificate, without the intervention of the court? And it would seem more natural that, if the courts are to commit insane persons to private institutions, the institutions to which they may be committed should be designated by some official responsible body capable of determining whether the premises, the appointments, the medical care and general treatment of patients are of a character to justify such commitment or not. This is all that a license is supposed to mean. It is not intended to be an instrument of oppression, and, once given, should not be revoked without sufficient cause and proof made in open court.

After all, the principal necessity for official supervision of the insane arises from the fact that so many of them are not committed either to public or private institutions, but are detained at home or kept in almshouses. The necessity for inspecting the insane departments of almshouses will not be questioned by any one who has even a superficial knowledge of their condition. An almshouse is a place for paupers, and a pauper is commonly supposed to be one who has brought himself to poverty, either by his own vice or by his improvidence, and therefore does not deserve much consideration at the hands of the public. The authorities of towns and counties are, besides, unwilling to make the condition of paupers too comfortable, through fear of increasing their number. It not infrequently happens that the care of paupers is let to the lowest bidder, or if not, it is expected of the almshouse keeper that he will maintain those sent to him at the least possible expense, both for food and for clothing. While there are many honorable exceptions, the keepers of almshouses are not as a rule remarkable either for their intelligence or their humanity. They know little about insanity. They do not appreciate the needs of the insane, and are often afraid of them. The consequence is that the insane are unnecessarily deprived of their personal freedom and secluded in cells which are bare of every comfort, badly lighted, poorly ventilated, and imperfectly heated or not heated at all. No attendants are provided for them. Their food is inferior in quality, and sometimes insufficient in quantity; their persons are neglected, they have no occupation of any sort, and they sink rapidly into a condition of pitiable imbecility. The filthy state of their persons and surroundings is often such as not to bear description. Occasionally they are found to be absolutely naked, and, if they are disposed to be noisy or troublesome—above all if they are believed to be dangerous—they are loaded with chains or governed by threats and intimidation. We have known of their being whipped, and of pistols being fired over their heads. Without constant official supervision, it is impossible to correct the abuses to which allusion has been made.

Even in private families, the treatment of lunatics is sometimes extremely harsh and cruel.

The ends sought in the appointment of a commission or commissioner in lunacy, or in conferring upon state commissioners of public charities the powers usually vested in lunacy commissioners are: first, the collection of authentic and trustworthy information with regard to the number and condition of the insane; second, the formation of a correct public sentiment as to their needs, and the treatment which should be accorded to them; third, the study of systems and methods of caring for them, and the impartial observation of the results which follow; fourth, the protection of the insane, wherever found, in public or private, against neglect and cruelty and abuse; fifth, the protection of those who are not insane, or not so insane as to require restraint or seclusion, from unnecessary and hurtful restrictions upon their personal liberty. In order to accomplish these ends, power must be vested somewhere to issue and to enforce such orders as will remedy grievances of whatever nature, wherever they may be found to exist. The first of these essential powers is the power to investigate, which

involves not simply the right to enter and to inspect all places where any insane person may be confined, but to make inquiry under oath, and to send, if necessary, for persons and papers, and enforce the attendance of witnesses and the giving of testimony. The other two most essential powers are those of discharge and of transfer. So far as the Illinois Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities is concerned, the powers conferred upon it are insufficient, and should be enlarged. We have not the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, nor to order the discharge of any patient, nor to transfer to a state institution any insane person whom we may find to be improperly treated upon a county farm.

With respect to discharges, this power is commonly vested exclusively in the boards of trustees of state hospitals for the insane, acting by the advice of the medical superintendent.

The law requires that every insane patient shall be discharged when restored to reason; but many patients do not recover, and as to their discharge the directions given in the statutes are usually less explicit. It is clear that the over-crowding of a hospital for the insane is an injury to the patients, and, if pushed beyond a certain point, it becomes and is an almost insufferable barrier to their recovery. There is not a state in the Union in which provision for the insane, in state institutions at least, is adequate to the demand made upon them for admission. To make room for new cases, others must be turned out, but where is the discretionary power lodged of determining who shall be admitted and who discharged? Those who have the first claim upon the institution are the recent and curable cases; next, the furiously mad and dangerous, who are a perpetual menace to the security and tranquility of society; third, those who have no homes, or whose homes are such that, for one reason or another, they cannot live at home, or ought not to be allowed to live there; fourth, wandering lunatics, who will not remain long in any one place unless confined; finally, insane persons who do not fall under either of the above descriptions. The same reasons which render the admission of a patient imperative, indicate his retention so long as there is no alteration in his condition or circumstances; but there is reason to believe that the officers in charge of institutions for the insane are sometimes influenced, in the matter of discharges, by other considerations than the good of the patient himself, or that of the public. They consult their own convenience, and release a troublesome patient, because he is troublesome; or the good of the institution, and retain a quiet patient who is able to work, because he is of use. Or it may even be that social and political influences are brought to bear upon them, which modify their action. It becomes a question, therefore, how far the power of discharge should be discretionary with them.

If the position which we have taken, namely, that it is unlawful to deprive even a lunatic of his personal liberty or the control of his property without the order of the court, is correct, then it would seem to follow that every lunatic who is in custody should be considered as in some sense in the custody of the court so long as the court itself does not order his release. In the case of a criminal who is arrested by the order of the court, tried by a court,

convicted by a court, and sentenced by a court, the law itself, or the court, acting in accordance with the criminal statutes, fixes the duration of imprisonment; but the length of time during which an insane person shall be held cannot be so fixed; yet if the adjudication of an individual to be insane involves the loss of personal freedom and of the right to citizenship and the management of his own affairs, judicial action ought probably to be required to restore a lunatic who has recovered his reason to the possession of the rights of which he has for a time been deprived. Certainly if a committee has been appointed to take charge of his estate, this committee will continue to act in that capacity, until the finding of the court is reversed by a subsequent finding. Ought not the court, having entered of record that A. B. is insane and is committed to an hospital or asylum for the insane, to enter upon the record in like manner the subsequent fact of his discharge from the asylum? In other words, if the order of the court is necessary for his detention in an institution, is it not equally necessary for his detention elsewhere, so long as it continues to be proper to deprive him of his personal freedom? And if, though still insane, he is so far recovered, that he may safely be allowed to go at large, ought not the court to enter that fact upon the record? In our judgment, a perfect lunacy law should impose upon the court in which any person is adjudged to be insane the duty of keeping watch over him, so long as he continues to be insane and is still alive. No existing statute, so far as our knowledge extends, has ever regarded this point. It may be thought impracticable to do it, but we believe that the difficulties in the way may be surmounted, and that such a record as we suggest would be of inestimable value. It would be of service not only in the protection of the insane and the regulation of the management of institutions for their benefit, but as an aid to the determination of many questions thus far regarded as insoluble. For instance, it would probably enable us to determine with precision the death-rate of the insane. But we will not pursue the discussion of this branch of the subject at present.

THE COOK COUNTY INSANE ASYLUM.

We cannot conclude this chapter, without referring briefly to the special investigation of the Cook county hospital for the insane, made by us in November, 1885, at the request of various public bodies of the city of Chicago, and by the advice of the governor and the attorney-general. A special report of this investigation was made in January, 1886, and has been printed and widely circulated. It is unnecessary here to repeat what we then said, or to go into very much detail with regard to it. For many years past, we have complained, in our reports to the legislature, of the system of government of that institution by a committee of the county board. We have also objected to the division of responsibility for the management between the warden and the medical superintendent. The evils which we have foreseen must result from this system, finally culminated in a public scandal. Charges were brought against the management by Dr. James G. Kiernan, a former superintendent, which were for the most part fully sustained by the evidence in the case. We found

that the institution was in effect a part of the Cook county political machine; that the power of appointment, even to subordinate positions in the institution, was virtually in the hands of the county commissioners; that the inevitable result was laxity of discipline, insubordination on the part of the employés, conflict of authority between the officers, and general bad management. A good deal of intemperance in the use of ardent spirits in and about the institution was clearly proven. The food furnished to patients was on the whole of inferior quality, poorly cooked, badly served, and lacking in variety, so that an epidemic of scurvy occurred in the hospital in 1885, which lasted for several months and was the occasion of a number of deaths. The clothing and bedding were insufficient, especially in view of the fact that the building was insufficiently heated. There appeared to us to be an unnecessary amount of mechanical restraint of patients, and some cases of absolute cruelty on the part of attendants were brought to our notice under oath. The cost of the institution was found, upon examination of the books of account and vouchers on file, to have been very largely in excess of what it should have been, particularly in view of the poor accommodation, insufficiency of service, and general absence of such comforts as should be furnished to the sick. In our report we made a number of suggestions, many of which have been accepted and adopted by the county board; but the system remains unchanged, and the improvement in the appearance of the institution and in the condition of the patients, which was observable upon the occasion of a subsequent visit, can only be regarded by us as a temporary palliation of the evils to which we called attention. Until there is a radical change in the system of management, there can be no permanent reform. We were embarrassed in this investigation by the impossibility of obtaining all the evidence which we desired, in order to enable us to form a correct and satisfactory conclusion, and especially to fix the responsibility for existing abuses upon individuals. Enough, however, was proven, to confirm our minds in the conviction that the care of the insane should not be entrusted to county authorities—certainly not without supervision and some measure of absolute control on the part of the state, acting through officials appointed for that purpose; and that the insane are, in the language of Horace Mann, properly the wards not of the counties, but of the state.

Powers of Commissioners.

This investigation caused us to observe that the powers conferred upon the board of state commissioners by the several sections of the act of April 9, 1869, to-wit: sections 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, were not large enough, if any resistance were offered to the exercise of the jurisdiction conferred, to compel, first, the attendance of witnesses, and secondly, to enforce the answering of all questions or the disclosing of all matters that are pertinent to the investigation.

Power should be conferred to issue writs of subpœna, and to enforce attendance of witnesses. It may be that the writ should be issued by a court or justice of the peace, requiring attendance of the witness, or production of books and papers before said commissioners under a penalty. It also was shown, by the effort to collect

the expenses incident to the protracted and troublesome investigation of the affairs of said hospital, that the law as to the defraying the expenses of said commissioners was not effective to cause the proper officials to order the payment thereof.

Section 12 of the aforesaid act provides: "And any actual outlay for any actual aid and assistance required in examinations and investigations, on being made out and verified by the affidavit of the commissioners making the charge, and approved by the governor, shall be paid quarterly by the treasurer on the warrant of the auditor of public accounts out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated." The auditor, upon the claim being informally presented to him, declined to audit said account for the expenses of the commissioners incurred during the protracted investigation of said Cook county hospital.

It was urged by the auditor that, at the time of the investigation of said hospital, the unappropriated funds had, under the provision of the constitution of the state, lapsed into the treasury, and could not be applied to pay the expenses of said investigation.

The constitutional provision referred to is a part of Article II, section 18, of the title public moneys and appropriations, and reads: "and all appropriations, general or special, requiring money to be paid out of the state treasury from funds belonging to the state, shall end with such fiscal quarter."

The general appropriation for expenses of the commissioners was not ample enough to order the aforesaid expense, and it is evident that some reliance has been placed on the language of section 12 aforesaid, to enable the commissioners to meet such expense of special investigations.

The like necessity for special investigation of county institutions may arise again, and, if the law is not amended, the commissioners will be compelled to decline acting, when even a fit occasion demands an investigation.

CHAPTER V.

THE COUNTY ALMSHOUSES.

The general results of the visitation of the county almshouses by Mr. John W. Whipp, on behalf of this board, may be stated in a comparatively few words.

We regret that, under our present laws, no accurate census of pauperism in this state is possible, not even of the number of inmates in almshouses. There are, it is true, registers kept on the various county farms, from which a statement might be prepared, if sufficient time were given to the labor of examining them; but so many of them are defective, that much of the information obtained would, after all, be guesswork. The county authorities are not required to report to us the number present on the county farms at any given date, nor the number of admissions, discharges and deaths during the year, nor the expenditures. We have to depend upon the count made at the time of inspection, and upon a personal examination of the records in the offices of the county clerks. Information as to the number and condition of the outdoor poor is completely beyond our reach. All that we can say concerning the growth of pauperism in Illinois is, that we found 2,000 inmates of almshouses in 1870, and 4,800 in 1886: an increase of 2,800 in sixteen years, or at the rate of 175 a year. This may not seem in itself a very rapid growth; but it must be compared with the growth of the population at large. From 1870 to 1880, the increase in the population was 537,980, or a little more than one-fifth. The ratio of paupers to the total population, in 1870, was 1 to 1,269. The increase in the population of almshouses, on this basis, should have been 400 in ten years, or at the rate of 40 a year. On the contrary, the census of 1880 showed 3,684 inmates of almshouses, or one to 835. It must further be remembered that we have made a prodigious effort to provide for all our pauper insane in state institutions, which, though not fully successful, has greatly diminished the number who would otherwise have been a county charge. In point of fact, our almshouse system seems to be growing at four times the rate of growth of population; and if the pauper insane in state institutions were added to the number, it would probably be safe to say that the total burden borne is growing at six or eight times the rate of growth of the entire population of the

state. It is not an agreeable duty to be compelled to call attention to a fact so full of unpleasant significance. But the increased expenditures for outdoor relief are a still more alarming symptom of social degeneration. We estimated the amount paid for this item in 1870, by the counties, at \$375,000. The table printed in the appendix to this report shows an expenditure of nearly \$910,000. The amount paid for maintenance in almshouses has about doubled in sixteen years; while the amount expended for outdoor relief has increased by about three-fifths. It appears to us that, under a wise system of relief, the ratio of expenditure for aid outside the almshouses to that inside ought to diminish; but the reverse is true. There is undoubtedly a necessity for closer attention to this subject, and a thorough, constant watch upon the pauper management by the counties, in order to which there should be devised and enforced by law some adequate system of reports, at stated intervals, to be made to our office.

With respect to the condition and management of the almshouses, a slow but steady improvement is plainly discernible. During the past two years, the following counties have erected new almshouses or new insane departments, or have made extensive additions to their previous capacity: Carroll, Cook, Edwards, Grundy, Hancock, Kane, Lee, McDonough, McHenry, Menard, Ogle, Peoria, Stephenson and Winnebago. For particulars, reference is made to the following abstract of reports of visitation by Mr. Whipp, where will be found also mention of the burning of the almshouses in Peoria and Stark counties:

ADAMS COUNTY.—*Visited October 5, 1886.* The grounds are neatly kept. The almshouse proper was found to be in fair condition. The floors are frequently scrubbed, and kept as clean as possible; the rooms occupied by female inmates are tidy; but the rooms for men do not show the same care. The insane department needs special attention. The partitions between the cells are of wood, and bed-bugs have found in them a harbor from which it is almost impossible to dislodge them. The odor is very offensive. Some of the cells have been inhabited by filthy inmates, and although they are gone, they have left a stench behind them which it will be difficult to remove. The odor from the privy-seats is also offensive, on account of their not being properly flushed. There is a large pond of water near the building, which, with pumping apparatus and pipes, might be utilized in flushing privy-seats and sewers, and to furnish water for general purposes. The general health of the inmates is good. They are well clothed, and have good, wholesome food. Since the last visit a buggy-house and an airing-court containing a summer-house for the insane have been erected, and a small boiler for washing purposes has been purchased. This institution is crowded, and more room is a necessity. The buildings need general repairs and painting. In some of the older buildings the stairs and floors are worn out, and the walls seem to be unsafe. The males sleep in a detached brick building, and in the first story of the insane department, and the women sleep in the west building. Insane men occupy the third story of the insane department, and insane women the second story. The total number of inmates admitted, during the year ending April 1, 1886, as shown by the reg-

ister, was forty-nine. The number present when inspected was one hundred and seven. More accommodation for the insane should be provided by the state. When the increased accommodations for the insane at Kankakee were completed, thirty inmates were sent from this almshouse, but now a new case can only be admitted to the hospital on the return to the county of an old or milder one. The cost of maintenance, last year, was \$6,848.55, and the cost of outdoor relief \$19,563.80.

ALEXANDER.—The almshouse of this county, which was located at Thebes, has been abandoned, and the poor who need house care are sent to St. Mary's Infirmary, Cairo. There were no county inmates present at that institution, May 3, 1886, when visited. The total pauper expenses of the county were \$2,083.

BOND.—*Visited May 27, 1886.* Found to be well cared-for, clean, and in good condition generally. The inmates were clean, well clothed and well fed, but their general health is poor. One colored woman—an invalid—is said to have leprosy in one of her feet. This house has plenty of room during the summer, but it is crowded in winter. Since the last visit, an old building from Greenville has been placed on the grounds, to be used as a cell-house. A detached building is needed, as a residence for the superintendent and his family. The sexes sleep in separate rooms, but in all parts of the house. The building has good light, and is well heated and ventilated. No facilities for bathing. The garden was found to be in good condition and a great help in reducing the cost of maintenance. The county authorities say the state should provide more accommodations for the insane, as they are compelled to care for them at the poor-house. The cost of the almshouse for maintenance last year was \$1,819.58, and for outdoor relief \$1,767.63.

BOONE.—*Visited August 9, 1886.* The paupers are kept by C. C. Leach, on his farm, situated five miles north of Belvidere. The inmates seemed to be cleanly, in good health, and moderately clothed. The food is plain. A one-story frame building, 16x24 feet, was in course of erection, to be occupied by men. When visited, the male paupers occupied the barn, sharing their quarters with horses—sleeping on hay and straw, covered by blankets or quilts. One aristocrat had a bedstead, which was placed in a bin; the entrance thereto was closed with loose boards to keep the chickens out. The building occupied by the men last winter has been torn down. The women sleep in the main building. The keeper receives \$600 per annum and for that sum agrees to care for all the paupers who are sent to him. The number sent last year was two, and the number present on the day of inspection four.

BROWN.—*Visited October 4, 1886.* Everything at this almshouse was found to be in good shape, clean and tidy. The inmates appeared cleanly and well clothed, their general health is good, and they have food in abundance. There is plenty of room. A frame kitchen has been erected, at a cost of one hundred and fifty dollars. The men sleep on the west side, and the women on the east side. The light and ventilation are good, but the rooms are difficult to heat when the weather is cold. The cost of the almshouse for mainte-

nance last year was \$2,237.31. Each town supports its own poor, until they are sent to the almshouse, when they become a county charge.

BUREAU.—*Visited August 4, 1886.* In excellent shape, clean and tidy. The inmates appear to be cleanly, well clothed, and the food furnished is good and abundant. Their general health has been good. There is plenty of room, except in the winter. A hog-pen, and a building, 24x48 feet, with platform on each side, 8x48 feet, for feeding, have been erected on the west side of the almshouse. A hay-barn, an addition to the store-room, and a building to be used as a soap-house and a carpenter-shop, have also been erected. More room is needed in the female department, and also better accommodations for the insane. The water supply proved to be inadequate during the drouth of last summer. The male paupers have their sleeping rooms in the north wing of the main building, and in the hospital; the women occupy the west wing; and the insane are kept in the insane department. All the buildings are well lighted, heated and ventilated. The farm was in good condition and promised bountiful crops.

CALHOUN.—*Visited May 30, 1886.* The rooms of this almshouse are moderately clean. The inmates appear to be cleanly, moderately clothed, and well-fed. Their general health is poor. There is plenty of room. The sexes sleep in different rooms of the same building, and some of the men sleep in a log cabin, which it is difficult to heat. The farm is in poor condition.

CARROLL.—*Visited August 11, 1886.* The buildings and grounds of this almshouse were found to be in fair condition, considering the *débris* occasioned by excavation and building. The inmates are cleanly, well clothed, and have good food. Their general health is good. This institution has been crowded at all times. Since the last visit, a milk-house and hay-shed have been built, and a central building and wing to the old building are nearly completed. The additions will contain ten rooms on the main floor, twelve on the second floor, and in the basement there will be bath-rooms, three cells for insane, coal-bins, and a furnace-room. Three of the male paupers sleep in the main building, and the rest occupy an old frame house. The females sleep in a small brick house. The rooms are well heated, lighted and ventilated. The farm was in good condition; crops of small grain good.

CASS.—*Visited July 17, 1886.*—This almshouse was found to be in poor condition. The roofs are leaky, and, when it rains, the floors are flooded; which, while it may be uncomfortable, is not an unmixed evil, for it necessitates the mopping of the floors. The inmates are not remarkable for cleanliness; they are poorly clothed, but have plenty of plain food. Their general health is fair. This institution is crowded in the winter. There has been no change, since last inspected, except general decay. Complaint is made by outsiders as to the way this almshouse is managed, and of the treatment of inmates. It is said that the poor go there only when there is no other place to be found for them. Many paupers are boarded in different parts of the county. The old buildings should

be abandoned and new ones erected. The men sleep in one of the out-buildings and a woman in the other. The keeper pays \$1,000 per annum for the use of the farm.

CHAMPAIGN.—*Visited June 12, 1886.* That part of this almshouse occupied by women was found to be clean, neat, and tidy; but the rooms occupied by men were untidy, and not so clean; and the insane department was found to be odorous, on account of filthy occupants. The inmates generally were cleanly, well-clothed, and well-fed. Their general health is good. Plenty of room. Since last visit the buildings have been thoroughly painted, inside and outside. A place for insane women is needed. The male inmates sleep in the south wing, and the females in the north part of the main building. The rooms are well lighted and heated, but the ventilation is faulty at times. There are bath-tubs in the insane department. The farm was in excellent condition, and the crops never looked better.

CHRISTIAN.—*Visited July 16, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in excellent condition. The rooms, beds and bedding were neat and clean. The inmates appeared to be cleanly, well-clothed, and their food was good and abundant. Their health was not good. Four of the inmates came to the farm sick with consumption. There is plenty of room. A two-story brick building, 17x32 feet, with two rooms on each floor, has been erected for the occupancy of male inmates. Three of the rooms are used as bed-rooms, and one as a sitting-room. The roof of the main building has been renewed, and a back stairway constructed. Bath-tubs are needed. The male inmates sleep in the new brick building, and the females in the main building. The rooms have good light, and are well heated and ventilated. The inmates use tubs and buckets for bathing purposes. The farm was in fair condition, but needs tiling.

CLARK.—*Visited May 26, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in fair condition. The rooms occupied by women were in fair condition; but the rooms of the men were untidy, and not clean. The appearance of the inmates might be much improved in regard to cleanliness and clothing. Their food is plain but abundant. Health generally good. The inmates have plenty of room. The males sleep in a building by themselves. The buildings are well-lighted, comfortably heated, and well-ventilated. Inmates are sometimes required to bathe. One of the insane, a woman, is very troublesome. She is constantly chained to the bed while indoors, or to a tree when outside. The keeper thinks that this woman is more devilish than insane, and that it is not safe to allow her to be at liberty for a moment. She set her bed on fire a few days before this visit, and when asked why she did it, said: "O, it would be such fun to see it burn." She seems to be good-natured, but delights to have a row, and a good fight she regards as a luxury. It is also unsafe to allow her to be at large on account of her disposition to run away and her want of chastity, she having had two illegitimate children. She should be removed to a state hospital for the insane, but the county authorities say that their quota is full, and that they have difficulty in obtaining admission for recent cases.

CLAY.—*Visited May 19, 1886.* This almshouse does not improve on acquaintance. There is a want of cleanliness and order. The walls and ceilings of the rooms are black with smoke, and the floors need scrubbing. The inmates appear to be cleanly, and moderately clothed. The fare furnished has but little variety. The general health is good. There is plenty of room in the building for the inmates, but some of the rooms are used for storing grain, etc. The house needs general repairs, painting, and whitewashing. The male paupers occupy apartments on the west side of the hall, and the women have the east side.

CLINTON.—*Visited May 18, 1886.*—This almshouse was found to be in fair condition. The inmates appear to be cleanly, well-clothed and healthy. The food is good and abundant. The institution is crowded in winter. Since last visit, the buildings have been thoroughly painted and the walls and ceilings whitewashed. The keeper thinks that a place is needed for locking-up refractory inmates. The male paupers sleep in the front part of the building, and some of them in the rear, on the second floor. The women occupy the second floor. The keeper states that no crop worth mentioning has been raised on the farm for three years. This year it promises about half a crop.

COLES.—*Visited June 10, 1886.*—The condition of this almshouse as to general cleanliness was found to be fair. The rooms, beds and bedding were clean, but in some cases the bedding was very much worn, and needs renewing. The inmates were generally cleanly, poorly clothed; their food is good and their health as good as usual. There is plenty of room; the keeper said he could accommodate eighty inmates if necessary. The improvements needed are a bath-house and wood-house. The men sleep in different parts of the buildings, and the same is the case with the women. The house is well heated and ventilated. The farm is in fair condition, except as to fences. Some tiling is needed.

COOK.—*Visited October 27, 1886.*

Insane Asylum.

Reference has been made elsewhere (see page 118) to the special investigation of the insane asylum, by the state board, in November, 1885. Since that investigation, the appearance of the premises has been greatly improved, and many additional comforts provided for patients. An addition is in course of erection, which will give to the asylum a new and comfortable kitchen, which was greatly needed. On the day of visitation a large tent was fitted up and in use as a temporary kitchen. A new lady physician—Mrs. Dr. Florence Hunt—has been appointed, with better salary and more power than were given to former lady physicians, and the effect has been good. But the system of government by a committee of the county board, through two heads, a medical superintendent and a warden, with independent authority, remains unchanged. The superintendent does not appoint his subordinates. The principle that like causes produce like results gives occasion to fear that the evils heretofore complained of in this institution will make their appearance again. The number of employés is still excessive, and the cost of mainte-

nance much larger than it should be. Since our last report an extensive addition has been made to the asylum in the form of a detached building, fairly well adapted to its purpose; and an extensive system of baths, including the Turkish bath, has been placed in the basement. A fine green-house has also been erected.

Infirmary.

At the infirmary, a new wing, similar to those already built, has been added to the institution; still another will be required. Eighty acres of land have been purchased, a new bakery provided, and an ice-house erected (with a capacity of 600 tons), which is also used as a refrigerator. A two-story cottage has been built, with fourteen rooms, for the accommodation of employes. All the buildings have been renovated and painted inside and out. A system of water-closets for all the dormitories has been added, and the outside privies removed; sewers have been placed, which connect all the buildings with the main sewer. The electric light is now in use, both in the infirmary and in the insane asylum. A change which should be made, is the removal of the boilers from their present position in the basement, beneath the dining-room for women. This is a very large establishment, with nearly 1,000 inmates; the number who pass through it yearly is nearly 3,500. It costs, for maintenance, about \$200,000 a year, or per capita about \$200, which is higher than the average in our state institutions. A resident lady physician, Dr. Rose S. Bryan, is employed here.

The cut on the following page gives a very good idea of the appearance of this institution.

Hospital.

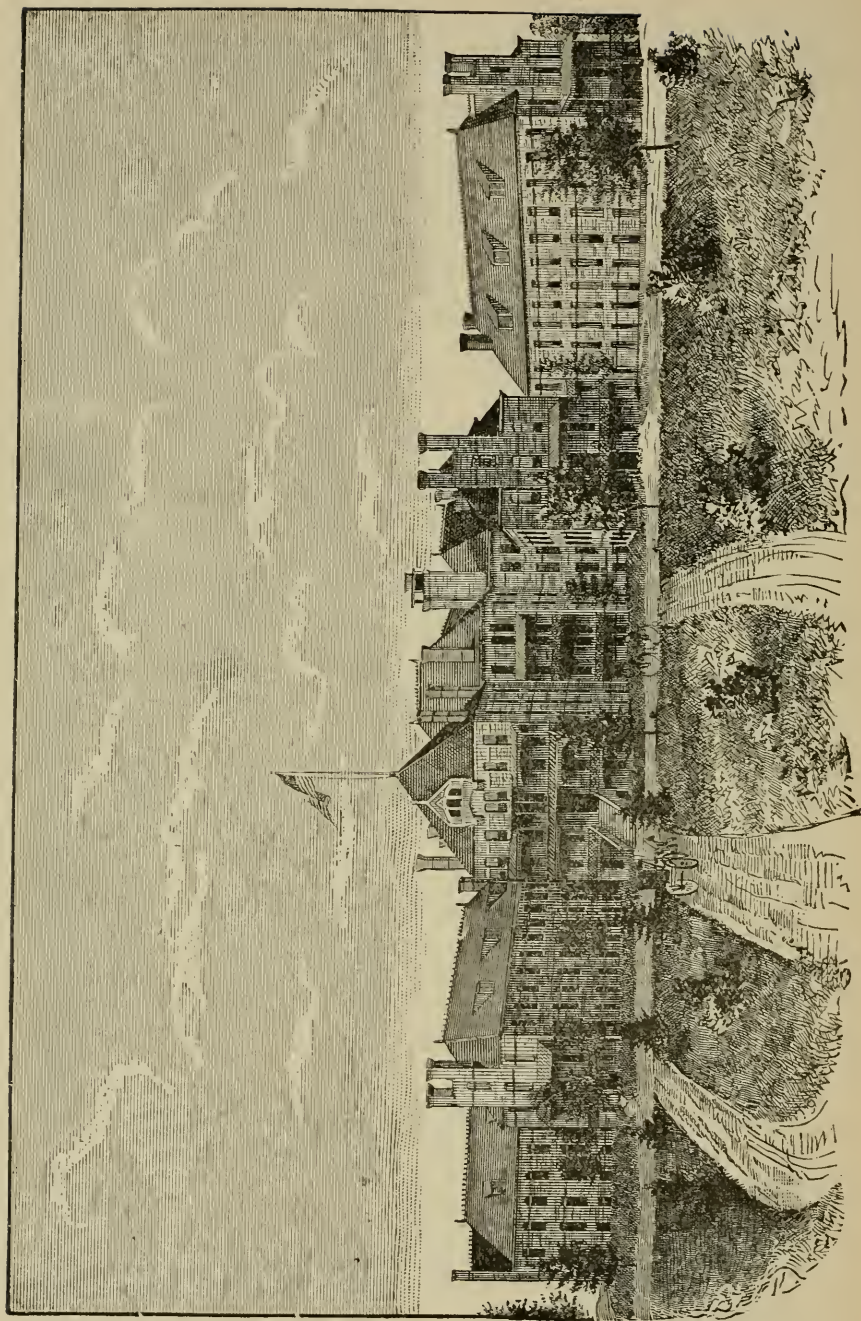
The county hospital, which was visited on the 28th of October, was found in its general condition of cleanliness, and, so far as can be judged by a casual visitor, it is well managed and the condition of the patients comfortable. It is overcrowded. The female nurses are furnished by the Illinois Training-School for Nurses. The number of patients in all departments, last year, was 7,264; the number of deaths, 544; of births, 258. The total expenses, as stated by the warden, were \$196,637.66, of which \$186,413.14 is charged to maintenance. With an average number of 499 patients daily, the annual per capita cost was \$373.57.

General Expenses.

The books in the county clerk's office show the total expenditure for so-called charitable uses by the county of Cook during the year ending August 31, 1886, to have been as follows:

For insane asylum.....	\$243,262 33
For infirmary.....	200,973 89
For county agent's office.....	126,920 69
For outdoor relief in thirty towns.....	57,704 75
For county physician, etc.....	5,671 92
For county hospital.....	271,944 76

Total	\$906,478 34
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CRAWFORD.—*Visited May 24, 1886.* This county has purchased a farm of one hundred acres, three-quarters of a mile northeast of Trimble, with an old dwelling-house, stables, etc., upon it. Since the purchase, the county has erected a two-story frame building, with seven rooms, which are occupied by the keeper and his family. The male paupers sleep in the east part of the old house, and the women occupy the west part. The farm is in fair condition.

CUMBERLAND.—*Visited May 25, 1886.* Since the last visit to this almshouse, the building occupied by paupers has had a thorough cleaning; the floors and walls have been scrubbed, and are much improved; but the walls, which are ceiled, need painting. The inmates are generally cleanly, moderately clothed and well-fed. Their health is good. There is plenty of room. A coal-house and granary have been erected. The male paupers sleep in the north part of the building and the women occupy the other part. The register of this almshouse has been taken away by the old keeper. The court-house, together with the records, of this county, were destroyed by fire November 4, 1885; consequently information as to the cost of maintenance of the almshouse and out-door relief could not be obtained.

DEKALB.—*Visited July 9, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in excellent condition. The rooms, beds and bedding were clean and tidy. The inmates appeared cleanly, well-clothed and their food good. Their general health was good. This institution is somewhat crowded during the winter months. Since last visit, all the floors have been painted. The almshouse needs a dining-room, a wash-room, a sewer, heating-apparatus and general repairs. It is difficult to heat the building sufficiently. All the male paupers sleep up-stairs, except the infirm, who sleep on the first floor; the women sleep in the first and second stories. The farm was in good condition and crops promised well.

DEWITT.—*Visited June 3, 1886.* This almshouse was in very good condition. The floors show the effect of repeated scrubbing. The inmates appeared to be cleanly, well-clothed and well-fed, and their general health good. There is plenty of room. The males sleep in the two-story building south, and the females in the north building. The farm was in good condition, with prospects of a good crop.

DOUGLAS.—*Visited June 9, 1886.* Everything at this almshouse was found to be in good order, the floors well scrubbed, and the rooms and bedding clean and tidy. The inmates appear cleanly, well-clothed, and they are furnished with an abundance of good food. General health good. Plenty of room at all times. An addition of two rooms, each 15x15 feet, has been made to the men's department; the main building has been re-plastered, wainscoted and newly roofed, which makes it almost new. Male paupers sleep in the north building, and the women in the building west. Both are well lighted, heated and ventilated. The farm was in good condition and good crops expected.

DUPAGE.—This county has no almshouse. Each town cares for its own poor, and the expenditures are not reported to the county clerk. The county clerk states that they experience considerable

difficulty in finding places in the hospitals for their recent insane cases and that, until such places are found, the insane have to remain in jail. When chronic cases are returned from the hospital, they are returned to the towns, who care for them as best they can.

EDGAR.—*Visited June 10, 1886.*—This almshouse is in excellent condition in every respect. The inmates appear cleanly, well-clothed, health good, and diet wholesome and abundant. There is plenty of room. Since last visit, the floors in the basement, and some rooms and the hall on the second floor, have been renewed, and the inside woodwork has been painted. The building, however, still needs repairing generally, and bath-tubs are needed. The male paupers sleep in the east part of the main building and in the detached building for the insane. The women sleep in the first story of the main building. Their apartments are well lighted, heated and ventilated.

EDWARDS.—*Visited May 21, 1886.*—This county has purchased a farm of one hundred acres, on which was a one-story brick dwelling containing three rooms, now occupied by the superintendent. The farm is situated one and a half miles east of Albion, on the Mt. Carmel road, and cost \$2,650. The county has since erected a two-story frame building, 30x40, at a cost of \$1,384.50, for the occupancy of the paupers. The building contains six rooms and a central hall on the first floor, and eight rooms and a central hall on the second floor. Male inmates sleep in the second story, and females in the first story. The light and ventilation are good, and the building can be comfortably heated. The farm was in good condition, and crops as good as on neighboring farms. There were seven inmates present—three men, three women, and one boy under sixteen. The adults are nearly all aged and infirm. The number admitted as inmates the past year was twelve. The cost of the almshouse for maintenance last year was \$1,337.42, for improvements \$1,448.45, and for outside relief \$1,541.07. The expenses seem to be larger than previously, but the erection of the new building, with the purchase of furniture, is the cause of the increased expense. The county authorities claim that the almshouse has been a great economy over the old system.

EFFINGHAM.—*Visited May 26, 1886.*—This almshouse was found to be in fair condition. House-cleaning and general scrubbing were going on at time of visit. The inmates appeared to be moderately cleanly. Each inmate has two suits of clothing, and the food furnished is good and abundant. There is plenty of room. The pauper building was cheaply constructed, and in many places the plastering is off. A barn is needed. Male inmates occupy the first floor of the building, and the females the second floor. The building has plenty of light and ventilation, and is easily heated. Inmates are sometimes required to bathe, but only at long intervals. The farm is in only moderate condition, the crops poor and the land worn out.

FAYETTE.—*Visited May 27, 1886.*—The rooms of this almshouse were found to be in good condition as to cleanliness, considering the decayed and wrecked state of the buildings. The inmates were poorly clad, moderately cleanly, their general health good, and the

food furnished good and sufficient. This house is crowded in the winter months; there were forty-eight inmates last winter. Since last visit, two rooms have been added to the pest-house. The keeper says that some buildings are needed, but it is the opinion of the visitor that the county needs new buildings throughout. The men sleep in the east end of the main building and in part of the north side, and the women sleep in the west end and in the pest-house. The farm is in fair condition. The pest-house is occupied by three women, who are in the worst stages of syphilis, and by a chronic insane woman. There is great danger of the insane woman becoming infected with the same disease; and, unless constant care is exercised, the disease may be communicated to other inmates.

FORD.—The poor of this county are cared for in the townships where they belong. There are about six paupers who are wholly cared for at the expense of the county. The county expenses last year for the relief of the poor were \$1,838.47.

FRANKLIN.—*Visited April 30, 1886.* There is great room for improvement here, but the decayed condition of the buildings makes it impossible to keep them in order. The inmates are poorly clothed and not as tidy as they should be. The food furnished is good and ample. There is plenty of room, such as it is. The county commissioners are considering the question of abandoning the old buildings and the erection of a new one. The best use that could be made of the old ones would be to burn them up. This almshouse has for years been a disgrace to the county. The keeper has done the best he could, with the facilities furnished by the county, but the commissioners have hitherto been parsimonious and afraid to spend money for the erection of new buildings. One of the commissioners said to the inspector that he was going to do his utmost to have a suitable building erected. The sexes occupy separate buildings. The light is good, they are well heated, but the ventilation is generally bad. The farm-land is poor and the remuneration for working it meagre. Two insane men, who were in a pen in one of the buildings, are kept in a wretched condition. Sometimes they are clothed, but frequently nude, and their persons foul with filth. The pen stinks horribly. These men ought to be at some hospital, under the care of attendants.

FULTON.—*Visited June 18, 1886.* The rooms, beds and bedding of this almshouse were in excellent condition, except in the insane department. The inmates were generally cleanly, their health fair; many of them old and infirm; their clothing and food were good, but plain. The house is crowded during the winter months. Since last visit, fire-escapes have been erected at the rear end of the building. A drying-room is needed, and the privies, which are in close proximity to the main building, are offensive and should be removed. The male inmates sleep in the east side of the building and the females in the east side.

GALLATIN.—This county has no almshouse. The poor, who need house care, are sent to Mr. Leonard Edwards, at New Omaha. The place was not visited. The county clerk makes the following statement in reference to the condition of the inmates and their new quarters: "The building is new, and everything is in excellent

order. The inmates are cleanly, well-clothed, healthy and have plenty of good food; not crowded, and the sexes are properly separated." There were nine inmates present, six men and three women. One of the inmates was insane. Thirteen were admitted as inmates during the year. No place to care for the insane; nearly all sent to the hospital. The expenses for maintenance at the almshouse last year were \$2,200, and the cost of out-door relief was \$1,500.

GREENE.—*Visited June 2, 1886.* This almshouse is always found to be clean and in good condition in every particular. The inmates appear cleanly, well-clothed, have abundant food of large variety, generally enjoy good health, and have plenty of room. A new kitchen and wood-sheds are needed. The men sleep in the tower and east part of the building, and the women sleep in the west part. The building is well lighted, heated and ventilated. The farm was in good condition, with fair prospect of abundant crops. The idiotic man who was tied with a rope to a tree, so that he could move around it, now wears a strap on his neck in place of the rope around his waist, and, when the weather is suitable, he is tied to the same tree, and is continually tramping backward and forward. The tree is dead, supposed to have been killed by his tramping around it.

GRUNDY.—*Visited August 23, 1886.* The grounds and buildings of this almshouse were found to be in fair condition, as also the rooms, beds and bedding. The health of the inmates was good, and they appeared to be cleanly in their persons and moderately well clothed. The food furnished was regular farm-house fare. The almshouse is crowded during the winter months. A two-story frame, containing two rooms on first floor, and five rooms and a hall on the second floor, has been erected, adjoining the main building on the north side. It cost about \$2,500. The cellar has been grouted, and part of it is now used as an ironing-room. Male inmates sleep in the first and second stories of the brick building, and the females sleep in the new addition. The buildings are well-heated, and have good light and ventilation. The farm has been much improved by tiling. A barn is needed. The insane are not locked in, except at night. One has been sent to Kankakee from this almshouse. Places in the hospitals are not readily found for those adjudged insane. There was one recent case at the almshouse waiting for room in the hospital. The keeper says that he is much improved, and he thinks that he will get well at the almshouse, if left there.

HAMILTON.—*Visited May 5, 1886.* This almshouse is susceptible of great improvement: the rooms could be made much cleaner and more comfortable. The inmates do not waste soap or water in their efforts to be clean. They are poorly clothed but well-fed, and their general health is good. The rooms are overcrowded—twenty-seven persons in four small rooms. There has been no change in the buildings, except general decay. The sexes occupy separate rooms. The rooms are poorly lighted and insufficiently heated; the ventilation is fair; they should be ceiled to keep out the cold. The farm is in bad shape, the fences poor, and the land worn out.

HANCOCK.—*Visited October 6, 1886.* The old almshouse of this county was destroyed by fire, July 23, 1884. The fire was first discovered near a flue in the upper part of the building. All the inmates were saved, and a large portion of the furniture. The insurance on the building, since collected, was \$2,750. A new building, 38x80 feet, has been erected, with three stories and a basement, containing fifty-two rooms. There are sixteen rooms and two cross corridors on each floor, and four rooms and two corridors in the basement. One room in the basement is used as a dining-room, one as the kitchen, one as the laundry, and the other as the boiler-room and coal-bin. The first and second stories are used as sleeping apartments and sitting-rooms for the paupers, and the third story is called the insane department. It has sixteen cells with grated doors. The whole is heated by steam. Male paupers sleep in the west side of the first story, and the women sleep in the second story. A two-story brick dwelling, 34x6 feet, for the superintendent, was in course of erection, which will cost about two thousand dollars. It will have four rooms and a hall on the first floor, and the second floor will be divided into sleeping-rooms. The farm is in a good state of cultivation.

HARDIN.—*Visited May 6, 1886.* This house was found to be only moderately clean; potatoes were stored in one of the rooms used by paupers. The inmates were cleanly, but plainly clad; the food was ordinary farm-house fare. A barn has been built. The house needs repairs; the plastering and chimneys are out of order. The sexes have separate rooms. The farm is poor and worn-out, but about an average for this county. There were three inmates present, all of them women; two of them were blind. One of the blind has been at the farm about fifteen years. On the day of the visit she was found about one-eighth of a mile from the house taking a walk alone, and seemed competent to find her way even among the second-growth timber without a path. There was only one inmate admitted during the year.

HENDERSON.—*Visited June 22, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be as clean as could be expected, considering the bad condition of the buildings. The inmates were moderately cleanly, and their health, food, and clothing good. The buildings are crowded all the time. A wash-room and wood-shed have been erected. The county has concluded to erect a two-story building, 24x35 feet, which will add much to the comfort of the paupers. Male inmates sleep in the south wing and in the west side of the main building; the women sleep in the northeast part and up stairs. The house is well heated and ventilated.

HENRY.—*Visited June 24, 1886.* It is a pleasure to visit this almshouse. Everything is as neat and clean as possible, and in the very best condition in all respects. The inmates were cleanly, neatly clad, well-fed, and their general health was good. The house is well-filled during the winter months. The building is kept in thorough repair, the walls and floors of every room and corridor have been recently painted, and the whole institution has the appearance of being new. The neatness and tidiness of this almshouse will compare favorably with any state institution; and the grounds fronting the building are so tastily laid out, and present

such an array of beautiful flowers and plants, as to be unequalled by any other county almshouse in the state. There is no disorder about this institution. When asked if any improvements were needed, the superintendent replied: "Nothing that we can get. I think that a fountain in the front yard would make it perfect, but it might be asking too much for a pauper-house." Male inmates sleep in the north wing and females in the south wing. The rooms are spacious, well lighted, and heated by steam. The farm is in excellent condition, and crop prospects good. Although nothing is withheld that would add to the comfort or convenience of the inmates, yet the average per capita expense per annum for maintenance is less than eighty dollars.

IROQUOIS.—*Visited June 30, 1886.* This institution was found to be in fair condition. The house is old, badly arranged and crowded, and it seems almost impossible to keep it neat. Some of the bedding has been in use many years, and is worn-out. The inmates are moderately clean, well-clothed and well-fed. The insane department is very much crowded. The capacity of the building is not sufficient. New dining-rooms and sitting-rooms, and more room for the insane should be provided. Male inmates sleep up-stairs, in the insane department, and in the second and third stories of the main building; and the women in the second story of the main building. The farm is in excellent condition, with a good prospect for crops. A large new cattle-barn has been erected. The insane are generally quiet, one only being restrained, and that by belt and wristlets. The number of inmates received during the year was forty-one. This house has not been relieved much of its insane; only three were sent to Kankakee. A chronic case is returned to the county for every recent case sent to the hospital. Two recently adjudged insane are waiting for places.

JACKSON.—*Visited May 11, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in bad condition generally. The rooms need cleaning and deodorizing; a bad odor pervades the entire building, which should be thoroughly scrubbed, repaired, painted and whitewashed. The inmates were moderately cleanly, well-clothed, and the food furnished was good and abundant. The house is crowded during the winter months. Male paupers occupy the lower floor, and females the second story. The farm was in good condition and prospects of a crop good. The superintendent's wife says "we have only thirteen dogs," not quite one dog for every two inmates. She did not say whether it was the intention to increase the number of dogs.

JASPER.—*Visited May 25, 1876.* This institution was found to be in only fair condition. The building occupied by paupers is an old frame, which is sealed in place of being plastered. The ceiling is black with smoke and age, and needs paint. The inmates were cleanly, moderately well-clothed, and were furnished with plenty of good food. The general health was good. A lock-up has been erected, 10x16 feet, which contains two rooms. The men sleep in the lock-up, and the women in the main building. There should be more room for male paupers, for, when crowded, some have to sleep in the same room occupied by those of the opposite sex. The farm

is in good repair, but the land is poor. The keeper of the almshouse receives one dollar and twenty-five cents per week for caring for each pauper, and has the use of the farm free of rent.

JEFFERSON.—*Visited May 13, 1886.* The condition of this almshouse remains as at last report, except that the logs are more rotten, the roofs leak worse, and the vermin are more numerous. It is a shame and disgrace to compel any of God's creatures to occupy such a miserable old hole. The inmates seem to be altogether too economical in the use of soap and water on their persons; their clothing is fair, food good and plenty, health good. The house is crowded. Since last visit, privies have been erected. New buildings should be constructed without delay. The committee were agitating the question of building. The sexes occupy separate rooms; the light is fair, heat sufficient, ventilation poor. The farm is kept in fair condition and good crops are raised.

JERSEY.—*Visited June 1, 1886.* The main building was found to be in good condition, but the rear building, which is occupied by men, was untidy and dirty. The inmates appeared to be generally cleanly, well-clothed, are furnished with good food, and have plenty of room. The buildings need general repairs, plastering and painting. Male paupers sleep in a detached building, and women in the main building. The farm was in good condition and the prospects of crops good.

JO DAVIESS.—*Visited August 12, 1886.*—The floors of all the buildings of this almshouse are almost white with repeated scrubbing, and everything is in first-class condition. The inmates are cleanly, well-clothed, well-fed, their health good, and they have plenty of room. A woodshed has been erected, and the old insane department has been changed into dormitories, by taking out the petitions. Women sleep in the south and east parts of the main building, and the men sleep in the north and west parts; some of them sleep in the old insane department, and some in the new. The farm was in good condition, but the crops were suffering from drought. The superintendent said that it had not rained, with the exception of two slight showers, since the 12th of May. There were only two insane patients locked in their rooms, and they were recent cases, awaiting trial and removal to the hospital. The superintendent said: "When I took charge of the institution the insane were all locked in their cells and never taken out, and the cells were cleaned only once in two weeks by throwing in a bucket of water and scrubbing a little, the inmates in each case being held in a corner of the cell while the cleaning was being done. But now I do not lock any of them up during the day, except such as are disposed to disrobe and those who are filthy and indecent. Several of those who were locked up and treated like wild beasts, when I came here, are now working on the farm or in the kitchen, and are quiet, easily controlled, and much better, physically and mentally." The number of inmates received during the year was fifteen. Eleven of the insane were sent to Kankakee. The county authorities say that they generally have to wait a long time before they can place patients in the hospital.

JOHNSON.—*Visited May 10, 1886.*—The building occupied by the paupers is a double log-cabin, which is much decayed, has a leaky roof, and is generally worthless. It was probably as clean as such a building can be kept. The inmates did not appear cleanly; their clothing was poor. They had plenty of good food, and were in good health, but were overcrowded, and much more so during the winter. New buildings should be provided in place of this cabin, which is entirely too airy, especially in cold weather, when the snow is blowing through the roof, making everything wet and disagreeable. The sexes occupy separate rooms (except when crowded). The light is poor, the ventilation bad, the house difficult to heat. The farm was in good condition; crops fair. Of the persons tried for insanity during the year, in this county, one was a retrial of an old case returned from the hospital.

KANE.—*Visited July 27, 1886.*—This almshouse is well kept. The corridors and rooms were found to be clean and in excellent condition. The rooms, beds, and bedding were neat and tidy. The inmates appeared to be cleanly, well-clad, and in good health. The food furnished is ample and good, and the inmates have plenty of room. The new insane department, which was in course of erection at last visit, has been completed and is occupied. It is two stories in height, with a basement, and has sixteen rooms, six cells, and a hallway through the centre on each floor. It is heated by steam, as is also the old main building. The superintendent thinks that gratings are needed in some of the cells, and that a larger barn should be erected. The sexes sleep in separate rooms in the old building. The rooms are well lighted, heated, and ventilated, and the facilities for bathing are good. All inmates are required to bathe once each week. The farm was in splendid condition.

KANKAKEE.—*Visited August 16, 1886.* The almshouse was found to be in as good condition as it is possible to make a building so unfit for the purpose. The insane department has been scrubbed, times without number, but the old odor remains. The inmates were generally clean, moderately well-clothed, and their health good. The food furnished is ample and good, and there is plenty of room. Since last visit, a barn has been erected. An ice-house, wash-room, bath-room, and cistern are needed. The men sleep in the wing on the east side of the main building, and the women in the second story of the main building. The building is well-lighted, ventilated and heated, except that in the cells for the insane the ventilation is bad. The farm was in good condition and good crops are raised. Four of the insane inmates are locked up day and night, except when taken out for an airing for an hour or so each day. Each town supports its own poor, except when the paupers are insane, such being sent to the almshouse. No report is made to the county clerk of the cost of support given to paupers in the different towns.

KENDALL.—This county has no almshouse. Each town cares for its poor. No report is made to the county clerk of the number supported by the towns, or of the cost of such support. The county authorities say that they have no trouble in placing in hospitals all that are adjudged insane.

KNOX.—*Visited June 21, 1886.* It would be difficult to suggest any improvement in the care of this almshouse or its inmates. The rooms, bed and bedding were in excellent order. Cleanliness and neatness are its mottos. The inmates appear cleanly, well-clothed and healthy, and the dietary is good and abundant, and there is plenty of room. Since last visit, the building has been repaired generally, and the outside brick-work and inside wood-work have been painted. Nothing is needed, except some further repairs to the building and to the walks. The men have sleeping apartments in the west side, and the women in the east side. The building has good light and ventilation, but it is sometimes difficult to heat it comfortably in every part. Ninety persons were admitted as inmates during the year. Thirty-two of the insane inmates were sent to Kankakee, since increased accommodations were made. The county authorities say that they have no trouble to have recent cases of insanity placed in the hospital.

LAKE.—*Visited August 7, 1888.* This almshouse is as well kept as can be expected, where the buildings are so poorly adapted and so badly arranged for the purpose. The inmates appear cleanly, moderately clad, and generally to enjoy good health. The food is plain. This county is rather parsimonious in its treatment of the poor. There is plenty of room. Since last visit, the front yard has been graded and has a fine lawn, and a new fence adds to its attractiveness. A shop, piggery, granary, slaughter house, and new fences around the cow-lots have been erected. The insane department is far from what comfort and convenience demand. More and better accommodations for the insane should be provided. The buildings need general repairs and painting. Male inmates sleep in different parts of the old building, and the females in the new building. The light is good, and the ventilation fair, but it is difficult to heat the rooms comfortably. Bath tubs are here, but having no water-pipe connections, are rarely used. The farm is in good condition, and crops are as good as on neighboring farms.

LA SALLE.—*Visited August 4, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in good condition; the corridors and the rooms show the effect of repeated scrubblings; the beds and bedding were neat, clean, and not much worn. The inmates were moderately well clothed, cleanly, and their general health good. The food furnished is good in quality and quantity. This institution is crowded during the winter months. Since last visit, the basement floor has been removed and a tile floor put in; a brick oven has been placed in the basement; and the brick work on the outside, and the wood work on the inside, have been painted; many of the rooms have been papered; the boilers in the boiler-house have been refitted with new flues, and the engine made anew; a five hundred barrel cistern constructed, two washing-machines purchased, and the barn has been removed to higher and more suitable ground, and furnished with a basement. A smoke-house, meat-house, and ice-house are badly needed. Male inmates occupy the east wing, and females the west wing. The rooms are well lighted, heated, and ventilated, and bath-tubs are provided in abundance. The farm contains two hundred and

ten acres; one hundred acres of the best land was donated by the late Hon. William Reddick. The old farm-land is mostly worn-out, and some of it is swampy and needs tiling.

LAWRENCE.—*Visited May 24, 1883.* The floors of this almshouse were clean, but the plastering refuses to stick to the walls in many places, and the walls and ceilings need whitewashing. The inmates were moderately cleanly, poorly clothed, but seemed to enjoy good health. The food furnished is plain but abundant. The inmates are not crowded. Water is scarce, and has to be carried some distance, in the summer-time. A new well is needed. The men sleep in the west building and in part of the south building, and the women occupy the remainder of the south building. The number admitted during the year could not be ascertained, as the former keeper took all the books away. An insane inmate, a woman, is an epileptic, and is locked in for a short time after having a fit. She does not require special attention at other times.

LEE.—*Visited June 27, 1883.* This almshouse was found to be in excellent order in every respect. The inmates were cleanly, fairly well clothed, their health good, and the food furnished was good and ample. The inmates have plenty of room. Since last visit, a one-story frame building has been erected on the east side of the main building, for the female insane. This addition has a hall through the centre, and five cells on each side. The cells have privy-seats (which are flushed, with sewer connections). An airing-court has also been erected in the rear of the building. The sexes sleep in separate rooms of the main building. The buildings are well lighted, heated and ventilated. Inmates are required to bathe, some once each week, and others once in two weeks. The farm is poor, but fair crops have been raised, and the stock is in good condition. About half of the insane are females, who are locked in cells, but have the use of the airing-court in the morning.

LIVINGSTON.—*Visited August 17, 1886.* The rooms, beds and bedding of this almshouse were found to be tidy and clean, considering the buildings, which are so badly arranged as to be difficult to keep in order. The inmates were well-clothed and cleanly in their persons, their general health good, and they are furnished with good farm-house fare. The institution is crowded during the winter months. The county should furnish more room. The inmates sleep in the north building and in the insane department; the sexes occupy separate rooms. The buildings are well-lighted, heated and ventilated. No facilities for bathing, except tubs and buckets. The farm was in good condition, and crop prospects good. Since last visit 1,122 rods of tiling has been put in, and a barn was in course of erection at the time of this visit. Two insane women were locked up, but are allowed to exercise in a small airing-court which adjoins their cells.

LOGAN.—*Visited June 4, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in excellent condition; the rooms, beds and bedding show care and attention. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed, and seemed to enjoy good health. The dietary is good and abundant. The house is crowded in the winter. The buildings need repairs and painting. Male inmates occupy the hospital and the insane department, and

the females occupy rooms in the main building. The buildings are well lighted, heated and ventilated. The farm was in good condition; the fences have been removed. Crop prospects were good.

MACON.—*Visited August 25, 1886.* The grounds surrounding this almshouse are kept in good order. The rooms of the female paupers were clean and tidy, but the rooms and bedding occupied by males could be much improved, and should have more attention. The inmates appeared cleanly and well-clothed, and their general health seemed to be good. The food furnished is good and abundant. The inmates have plenty of room. Males sleep in the west wing, and females in the east wing. The light, heat, and ventilation are good. The farm is well cared-for and promises good crops. Since last visit, a barn has been erected which cost \$850. None of the insane were locked up, but one of them was found wearing a heavy chain, to prevent his running away.

M. COUPIN.—*Visited May 14, 1886.* Everything at this almshouse was found to be in first-class order. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed, their health good, and they are well-fed, and have plenty of room, since the removal of the insane to Kankakee and Jacksonville. A new roof is needed on the brick building. The men sleep in the frame building, and the women in the brick building. The farm was in fine condition, with a good prospect for crops, and the garden promises an abundance of fruit and vegetables.

MADISON.—*Visited September 2, 1886.* The buildings and grounds of this almshouse were found to be in fair condition. The rooms, beds and bedding seem to have been neglected. The rooms were not clean; and the bedding showed that it had not had recent intercourse with soap and water, and it was so worn, that a good washing might endanger its existence. The inmates were in much the same condition, ragged and dirty, some of them barefooted. Their general health was good, and the food furnished is good, but very plain. This county is one of the cheap counties, parsimonious and unwilling to pay a fair and honest price for its poor. The keeping of the poor is let by contract to the lowest bidder, and the lower the bid the poorer care and fare the paupers will have. The present keeper contracted with the county to take charge of the building, furniture, beds and bedding, and return them, at the expiration of his contract, in the same condition as received, and, at his own expense, to furnish the necessary beds and bedding, and feed and clothe the inmates, and give the institution and inmates competent superintendence, care and attention, for the sum of *fourteen cents a day* for each inmate. There is no doubt that the county, through the inmates of the almshouse, has received full value, if not more, for its fourteen cents a day. But complaint has been made that the inmates have been poorly fed, and poorly clothed, and that the keeper has not given the institution that care and attention that a well-regulated almshouse requires. The wife of the superintendent was interviewed in relation to the matter, and she made the following statement: "Inmates have fresh beef twice each day, with beans, and potatoes and corn-bread for dinner; wheat-bread twice each day; soup every day. Molasses is used at breakfast in place

of meat, by those who prefer it. Vegetables are furnished in abundance, in their season. Potatoes and all other vegetables, except turnips, are raised in the garden. The clothing for inmates is purchased mostly at wholesale, in St. Louis." She also stated that last year the amount received for caring for inmates was not sufficient, by one hundred dollars, to meet the expenditures on that account, saying nothing about the value of the services of the superintendent and matron. "But," she added, "we can afford to lose a hundred dollars a year in this way, for we have no house-rent to pay, and our table expenses were included in the expenses for general maintenance, and we are now carrying on the millinery business in Edwardsville, the profits from which make up any loss incurred in keeping the almshouse." The visitor inspected the food prepared for dinner, and found a large piece of good beef, a large quantity of potatoes and other vegetables, and plenty of hot corn-bread. Since last visit, a frame building, containing a smoke-house, store-house and morgue, has been erected. A one-story brick building, 40x20 feet, containing two rooms, to be used as a pest-house, has also been erected. New fences and brick pavements have been placed around the dwelling of the superintendent, and all the buildings occupied by the paupers have been painted, and the floors and doors repaired; and chairs, dining-tables, sinks, dishes and table-ware have been purchased by the county. The male inmates sleep in the west end and up-stairs in the pauper building, and in two rooms over the kitchen; the women sleep in the east end of the first story of the pauper building. The rooms are well lighted and heated, but in some cases poorly ventilated. There are two large vats for bathing purposes, but they are not used much except by the insane.

MARION.—*Visited May 19, 1886.*—This almshouse was found to be in good condition generally. The inmates were cleanly, plainly clothed, their health good, and they have good food in abundance, and plenty of room except in the winter. A summer kitchen, and two or three more rooms for inmates, are needed. The sexes sleep in separate wings. The rooms have good light and ventilation, but there are no facilities for bathing. The farm is in good shape, but the crops have failed for the last two years. The garden produces profusely every year.

MARSHALL.—*Visited June 28, 1886.*—This almshouse was found to be in excellent condition. The care and labor spent in keeping matters in order at this place would be more apparent were the buildings more suitable. The inmates were well-clothed, cleanly in person, and were enjoying good health. Food good and abundant, with special diet for the sick. The inmates are crowded in the winter. Since last visit, the buildings have been thoroughly painted, and the rooms papered. The present building is poorly adapted for the purpose of an almshouse. The main structure is a frame house, to which additions have been made from time to time, until it has neither form nor comeliness, and it is poorly arranged as to convenience. The whole thing is a fire-trap, and, if fire should ever get a start, will end in smoke. Fire-extinguishers should be provided and placed in different parts of the building. More room is needed. The men sleep in the detached building, south; and the women occupy rooms upstairs, in the main building. The rooms

are well lighted and heated, and the ventilation is good. The bath-tubs are used every week by each inmate. The farm is in good condition, and crop prospects were good. More land could be used profitably.

MASON.—*Visited June 16, 1886.*—This almshouse was found to be clean and in good condition in every respect. The inmates appeared to be cleanly and well-clothed, and had an abundance of good food. Their health was good except in the case of the aged and infirm. The house is crowded. Since last visit, the outbuilding occupied by men has been removed to the rear of the main building, and a new floor made. A kitchen, a larger dining-room, and bathing-rooms are needed, and it would be no extravagance if entirely new and more suitable buildings were erected. The men sleep in the outhouses and in the insane department, except the filthy, who occupy rooms on the first floor; and the women sleep in the main building, up-stairs. The light is abundant, and the rooms well heated and ventilated. The farm was in good condition, and the crops looked well.

MASSAC.—*Visited May 7, 1886.*—The condition of this almshouse was fair. The inmates were cleanly, their health good, and they were well-fed but poorly clothed. The inmates have plenty of room. Since last visit, the old log buildings have been removed, and a two-story frame building, 16x40 feet, containing two rooms and a hall on each floor, with a one-story "L", 16x64, containing four rooms with a cellar, have been erected. The sexes have separate rooms, which are well lighted and ventilated, and comfortably heated. No bath-tubs; inmates bathe in buckets. The farm was in fair condition and produces good crops. The old barn was destroyed by fire, and a new one has been constructed.

McDONOUGH.—*Visited October 8, 1886.* Since last visit, the new almshouse has been completed. The building is of brick, and is two stories in height, and consists of a central building fronting north-east, with two wings, one of the wings pointing to the north and the other to the east. The second story of the building has a Mansard roof covered with tin. The building is singular in form, and very showy in appearance. It contains ninety-eight rooms and closets, and is heated by steam. The fancy roof is not all that fancy painted it, for the superintendent says that it leaks like a sieve, particularly around the dormer windows, and it would be economy to remove it and replace it with a plain substantial roof, as the interior is being damaged, nearly every shower staining the walls and causing the plastering to fall off. The building is difficult to heat, with the present apparatus. Male inmates occupy the east wing, and the females the west wing. The farm contains one hundred and sixty acres, and is in good condition, but the soil is poor.

McHENRY.—*Visited August 6, 1886.* This county has recently purchased a farm of one hundred and thirteen acres, on which was a two-story frame building which contained seven rooms and two closets. The farm is located near Hartland, and cost six thousand dollars. Since the purchase, the county has erected a two-story building, 105x33 feet, at a cost of nineteen thousand dollars. The

first floor has seventeen rooms, and a central corridor running the entire length of the building; the second floor has also a central corridor, and seventeen rooms and a bath-room. The condition of this building could not be improved. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed and well-fed, and the general health was good. Plenty of room, except in the insane department. The superintendent and his family occupy the old farm building. The male inmates occupy the main floor of the new building, and the north end of the second story is occupied by women; the insane department is in the south end of the same story. The basement has a sitting-room for men, and a wash-room in the south end; a laundry, kitchen, drug and store rooms, on the west side of the north end; and coal-bins and furnace-room in the north-east corner. The attic has two tanks, one for soft water and one for well-water; the hard-water tank is supplied by a wind-mill. The building is well-heated by steam; the lights and ventilation are all that could be desired. The farm was in good condition, and generally produces good crops, but the drouth has severely affected the corn this year. The cost of maintenance of the almshouse is paid by the towns *pro rata*, according to the number of their inmates. The cost of out-door relief could not be ascertained, since each town supports its own poor until they are sent to the almshouse, and such expense is not reported to the county clerk. The almshouse was visited in company with Mr. A. Udell, the sheriff, who kindly furnished the conveyance free of charge.

McLEAN.—*Visited July 1, 1886.* This almshouse is in as good condition as the buildings will allow. The rooms show that soap, water and muscle have not been spared. The inmates were generally healthy, cleanly and well-clothed, and are furnished with an abundance of good food. The inmates are crowded in the winter. The buildings are running down, and need thorough repair and painting. The quarters for the male insane are not comfortable. The use of basement rooms as places for the insane, and as sleeping-rooms, should be abandoned. The dining-room and kitchen are too small, and entirely unfit for their purpose; the buildings are old, inconvenient, and hard to keep in order. The county has provided well for the stock on the farm, and should now turn its attention to providing better quarters for its paupers, especially the insane. The men sleep in the third story and in the basement of the main building; the women sleep on the main floor. The building is well lighted, heated and ventilated. The farm was in good condition, with good prospects of a crop. A new barn was in process of erection, and nearly completed.

MENARD.—*Visited June 15, 1886.* A two-story-and-a-half brick building, 35x54 feet, containing five rooms and a hall on the first floor, six rooms on the second floor, and two rooms in the attic, has been erected, and adjoins the old building on the front. This improvement supplies a long-felt want. The rooms, beds and bedding occupied by females were clean and tidy, but the men's quarters should be kept in better order. The bath-rooms and window-shutters need repairs. Male inmates sleep in different parts of the house, mostly up-stairs, and the women sleep in the lower part of the building. The building is heated by stoves; it is well lighted

and ventilated. The inmates are well-cared for, cleanly, moderately well-clothed, their general health good, and they have good plain food, and plenty of room.

MERCER.—*Visited June 23, 1883.* In an old dilapidated building, like the almshouse of this county, no amount of care and attention will give it the appearance of being tidy or comfortable. The floors are badly worn, the plastering is off in many places, and the roofs are in poor condition. The rooms were as clean as they can be made, and the beds and bedding were clean and tidy. The inmates appeared to be cleanly, moderately well-clothed, and healthy. The food furnished is plain but abundant. The house is crowded. The sexes sleep in separate rooms, in different parts of the building. It is almost impossible to heat the rooms comfortably. The light is good, and the ventilation *strong*. The inmates suffer with cold in the winter. Mercer county is rich and abundantly able to provide properly for its poor; it should have pride enough to house them comfortably. The old buildings should be abandoned, and a new one erected, and so arranged as to properly separate the sexes. The farm was in fair condition, and crop prospects good. A hayshed has been erected, since last visit.

MONROE.—*Visited April 27, 1886.*—The main building of this almshouse was moderately clean, but the outbuilding was in bad condition. The inmates might be much improved in regard to cleanliness and clothing. The food is of good quality. The inmates are nearly all old and infirm, but their health is moderately good. The buildings are too small for the number crowded into them during the winter months. The county board have been discussing the question of the purchase of a farm for the county poor. It is certainly necessary to have more suitable buildings, and such as can be kept clean and in proper condition. The sexes occupy separate rooms in different parts of the same building. The light and ventilation are good in the main building, but miserable in the outbuilding. The bedding is old and in poor condition. Bathing facilities consist of the pump and a bucket.

MONTGOMERY.—*Visited May 28, 1886.*—The buildings and grounds of this almshouse are in fair condition. The main building is neatly kept and in good repair. But the other buildings need repairing and painting, and the wooden bedsteads should go to the woodpile. The inmates are cleanly and moderately well clad. The food furnished is good and abundant. The house is not crowded. Since last visit, a panty and a portico on the east side of the main building, have been erected. Males sleep in the second story of the main building, with the exception of a paralytic, who has a room on first floor. The women occupy the brick building. Three men and two women, of the defective classes, are locked up in the jail at night. The farm was in a good state of cultivation and the crops promised well.

MORGAN.—*Visited August 24, 1886.*—Everything about this almshouse was found to be in excellent condition. The rooms, beds and bedding were clean and tidy. The grounds are neatly kept in front and rear. The inmates appear cleanly, have good clothing, and their health is generally good. The food furnished is of good quality

and sufficient in quantity. There is plenty of room, except in the insane department. More room for the insane is needed, and the bath-tubs need proper connections. The men sleep in the south side of the main building, and the women in the north-west part. The light and ventilation are good, and the building well-heated. Bath-tubs are in use, but water has to be conveyed in buckets. A large number of the insane are locked in their rooms, night and day; some are taken out occasionally for exercise and fresh air. There is one male attendant, and the superintendent's wife acts as an attendant for the females. These attendants cannot care properly for so large a number. A sufficient number of attendants should be provided, so that the insane might have more liberty. Humanity demands the unlocking of their prison-doors.

MOULTRIE.—*Visited July 8, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be wretchedly dirty. One of the buildings occupied by the paupers is an old frame building; the plastering is off in many places, and it is generally out of repair. The furniture, beds and bedding were poor. The inmates were not cleanly in their persons, and were poorly clothed. Their health was good, and the food furnished good and abundant. The inmates have plenty of room. The paupers should have new buildings. The men sleep in the east building, and the women in the west building. The light is fair, the ventilation poor, and the buildings are difficult to heat properly. The farm is in good condition, and the crop prospects good. A gentleman who accompanied the visitor remarked that "the keeper was running the farm for all there was in it," which is true without doubt, as when visited all inmates able to wield a hoe or pull a weed, whether male or female, were out in the field at work. The women ought to have been at work cleaning house, or at some work more suitable for their sex.

OGLE.—*Visited July 29, 1886.* This institution was found to be in excellent condition in every respect. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed, and the food furnished them is satisfactory. Their health was generally good, but there was one case of typhoid fever. The inmates have plenty of room. A two-story brick building, which contains eighteen rooms and a bath-room, has been erected for the occupancy of the insane; there are privy-seats in each room, with sewer connections, which are flushed with water from a tank. The building has the Ruttan ventilation, and is heated by a Ruttan furnace. Its cost was \$8,000. No improvements are needed, except a new floor in the kitchen and some general repairs. The male inmates sleep in the first story of the new building for the insane, and the women in the main building. The light and ventilation are good, and the buildings are comfortably heated. Bathing at regular intervals is enforced. The farm was in a good state of cultivation, and the crops looked well. The insane are allowed the largest liberty, but an oversight is kept to see that they don't go astray. Only one, a recent case, was found locked up. The superintendent said that his views had changed materially in relation to the treatment of the insane, and mentioned several inmates who were formerly locked in their rooms, nude, filthy and indecent, but, since they have been allowed their liberty, they have recovered from their insanity, and are now clothed, neat and tidy. The airing-court for

the insane has gone out of use, and the insane are allowed to go and come at pleasure. Sometimes they stray, but no injury has thus far befallen any one by allowing them their freedom. About \$1,000 of the amount paid for maintenance at the almshouse is refunded by the towns, being for keeping their paupers who are not insane. The amount for outdoor relief, \$1,450.45, was paid by the towns for transient relief, and refunded to the towns by the county.

PEORIA.—On Sunday morning, March 28, 1886, between seven and eight o'clock, the cupola of the main building was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given by an inmate. There being no communication with the cupola from the interior of the building, and a Babcock extinguisher the only available means for putting out the fire, a ladder was procured, and the extinguisher did good work, but, when the fire was almost extinguished, the chemical charges were exhausted, and all hope of saving the building was gone. Superintendent Herran and the inmates, aided by a large number of farmers of the neighborhood, did excellent service. By their efforts the inmates were all saved. The barn and the asylum were protected by a bucket brigade. The wind favored the asylum, which is only thirty feet from the ruins, and connected by a corridor, the wood-work of which was all torn out, to prevent the spread of the fire. The scene was a dismal and piteous one. The inmates crowded and huddled together in groups—cold, wet, hungry and tired out. The greater part of the supplies was destroyed, and it was necessary to send to the city for bread and other supplies. There were between forty and fifty insane persons in the wing that was saved. Everything was done that could be done to alleviate their misery, and temporary provision was made in the asylum hall-ways for the homeless paupers.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but is explained on the theory that a spark from the chimney-stack alighted on the cupola and set it on fire. The above information was gleaned from eye-witnesses and from the Peoria papers.

On Wednesday, March 31, the assistant secretary of the State Board of Charities visited the institution, for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of the inmates and to inspect the ruins, and reports as follows:

“The roof and interior of the main building were found to be entirely consumed; the walls appeared to be very little injured. When the fire occurred, there were one hundred and fifty inmates present. On the morning of the visit, there were one hundred and thirty-five, leaving fifteen, which were accounted for as follows: seven of the sick were sent to the St. Francis Hospital and to the Cottage Hospital, of Peoria; six went home with friends, and two of the insane ran away during the excitement of the fire, but were since recaptured, and are now guests in the workhouse of the city of Peoria.

“The asylum building, outside dimensions forty by a hundred feet, was excessively and uncomfortably crowded. Every room, passageway and corridor were literally packed with beds and inmates, making it difficult for any one, not an expert, to pass through the

building without stepping on the beds or on the inmates. No attempt has been made for the classification of inmates, except that of sex. Some of the violent insane are, however, locked separately in cells. The rest, sane and insane, are associated together. The superintendent and his family, and the female inmates, occupy the south end of the building, and the male inmates the north end. In the female department, women, sane and insane, and children, some of them babes, were 'thicker than three in a bed,' and the confusion and noise was almost deafening; the insane were excited and 'made Rome howl.' The males were not so much crowded, for the reason that they could go outside, many of them being found in the boiler-house.

"The necessity for more room is urgent, and it should be provided immediately, or sickness and death will follow. The health is good at present, but cannot possibly remain so in such a crowded condition. An unpleasant odor already pervades the building, which will increase and intensify, unless the pressure of the crowd is removed. Such conditions must inevitably breed disease. The food is good, but plain, (meat, bread and coffee being about all the items composing the bill of fare). The bread is obtained from the city; coffee, meats, etc., are cooked out of doors in kettles. The old range, apparently but little injured, has been taken out of the ruins, and will be set up in the boiler-house, when the cooks will have a little more comfort in preparing the meals. The clothing of the inmates was in poor condition, with no present remedy for it, as all the clothing, except that worn on the person, was destroyed in the fire.

"The county authorities propose to erect a gallery in the boiler-house, to be used as a dormitory for males, which will accommodate about fifty. They have thought some of occupying the Peoria pest-house, but they may well hesitate, as no amount of fumigating will make it safe for the occupancy of paupers. The better plan would be to erect a temporary barracks, which would cost but little. They are in hopes that the state hospitals will relieve them of their insane inmates, temporarily at least.

"It is the intention of the county board to commence rebuilding immediately. They estimate that the loss to the tax-payers will be very small, as the building was fully insured."

Second visit, October 8, 1886.—Since the special visit of March 31, the almshouse has been rebuilt, and it was, at the time of this visit, nearly ready for occupancy. The superintendent remarked that he expected to move into the building the following week. The interior of the building is arranged in the same manner as before, except that two of the rooms have been made into one. The basement has a central hall and eleven rooms, to be occupied for storage, laundry, and dining rooms, and the first and second stories have each cross halls, east and west, and north and south, and twenty rooms, all heated by steam. The males will occupy the west wing, females the east wing, and the superintendent and his family the centre. The facilities for bathing are good. Immediately after the fire, a gallery was placed in the boiler-house for use as a dormitory, which greatly relieved the crowded condition of the inmates when visited

in March. The inmates were still crowded, but their appearance as to cleanliness, health, clothing and food was good, considering the disadvantages under which they labored.

PERRY.—*Visited April 28, 1886.*—The condition of this almshouse might be much improved in regard to neatness and cleanliness. The inmates were not cleanly in appearance. Their clothing was fair, their health generally good, and they have plenty of food and plenty of room. A new cistern is needed, and the house needs general repairs and painting. The men sleep in the front part of the building, and the women in the rear. The building is well lighted, heated and ventilated. There are no facilities for bathing. The farm is in good condition and produces abundantly.

PIATT.—*Visited August 25, 1886.*—The buildings and grounds of this institution were found to be in excellent condition. The rooms, beds and bedding were neat and clean. The inmates appear to be cleanly; their health, clothing and food are good, and they have plenty of room. Since last visit, a small frame building was destroyed by fire, and a one-story frame, 14x30 feet, which has two rooms with a small stove-room between, has been erected. The stove-room is so arranged that the heat may be shut off from either room. This building is for the use of the insane, idiots, and those having contagious diseases. A two-story brick building, with a cellar, has also been erected, which is used as a smoke-house and wash-house. Male inmates sleep in the outbuilding, and females in the main building. The rooms are well lighted, ventilated and heated. The farm is well drained and in the best condition.

PIKE.—*Visited August 23, 1886.* This institution was as clean and tidy as it is possible to make such badly arranged, dilapidated and inconvenient buildings. The inmates are cleanly and neat in appearance, well-clothed, their general health good, they have an abundance of good food, and all have plenty of room, except the sick and insane. Two bath-rooms, a coal-house, and wood and cattle sheds have been erected, and a sewer for slops constructed. This poorhouse is now operated by the county. The superintendent is paid a salary, in place of being paid a certain rate per week for each inmate. The average per capita cost per week last year was one dollar and twenty-three cents, while under the old system it was three dollars and twelve cents. The change has been beneficial in several respects. The inmates are better cared for, better fed, and better clothed. The floors of each room show the effect of repeated scrubbing, the beds and bedding are clean and tidy, an abundance of flowers adorn the front yard, the back yard and cow-lots are cleaned daily, and everything shows attention and good management. The new superintendent and his wife have transformed the place, much for the better. A building is needed for the sick and insane, and water and water connections for the bath-tubs. The sexes are well separated. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated, but heated imperfectly. The farm is sown in grass, except five acres used as a garden.

POPE.—This county has no almshouse. Paupers who require house care are sent to Wm. Quall, at Rosebud, who is under contract to care for each pauper and pay all expenses, for four dollars and

ninety-five cents per month. Rosebud was not visited, but the county clerk reports that the buildings are suitable, and kept in excellent condition; that the inmates are cleanly, well-clothed and well-fed, and their general health good, and that they have plenty of room. The sexes are said to be properly separated, the rooms well lighted, heated and ventilated. The number of inmates present May 6, 1886, was seventeen: four men, nine women, and four girls under sixteen. Two inmates were admitted during the year.

PULASKI.—*Visited May 3, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in poor condition generally. The buildings are out of repair, and their contents are mostly in the same plight. The inmates might be much improved in regard to cleanliness. Their clothing was poor, the food furnished plain but good, and their health good. The inmates are crowded in the winter. No improvement has taken place; the whole institution seems to be deteriorating; the county makes no repairs on the building, and the farm is wearing out. Large portions of the land have washed away, and that which remains does not pay for cultivation. The sexes occupy separate rooms, which are well lighted and ventilated. The use of bath-tubs is unknown.

PUTNAM.—The almshouse of this county was not visited. It was reported to be kept in fair condition, with only one inmate, a man. The building needs general repairs. The farm is said to be in good condition. Three inmates were admitted during the year. This almshouse is self-supporting, and is a source of income to the county.

RANDOLPH.—*Visited April 29, 1886.* The buildings have deteriorated very much, in the last few years. The frame buildings occupied by paupers are fast decaying, and it seems almost impossible to make them tidy. The wooden bedsteads are largely infested with bugs, and extermination seems to be out of the question. The condition of these quarters might be much improved by vigorous and repeated scrubblings; and the bugs might be discouraged, if not destroyed, by the use of proper means. The appearance of the inmates indicated that their ablutions are not thorough nor frequent; their clothing was poor, their health generally good. The food furnished is good and abundant. The institution is crowded. The wooden buildings need to be thoroughly overhauled and repaired; a kitchen and more rooms are needed. The sexes occupy separate buildings. The light, heat, and ventilation are good. Only the sick of this institution find it necessary to bathe. The farm has been run down and crops are only an average. The wire guards on the windows of the insane department have been so arranged as to be opened, to give access to the windows; but the arrangement is so insecure, that the staples to which they are fastened are easily removed. One of the insane occupying a room on the second floor removed the wire guard and got out of the window, which resulted in a broken leg.

RICHLAND.—*Visited May 23, 1886.* This almshouse is an old building, badly decayed and out of repair. It is kept in fair condition. The inmates were moderately cleanly, clothing poor, their health good, and they have good food. The house is crowded; the inmates have to "double up" in the winter. A new house is needed; the old

one is not worth repairing. Males sleep in the second story, and females in the first story. The rooms have good light, are well-heated, and have plenty of ventilation. The farm is in tolerable condition; seven acres of timber land have been cleared and added for cultivation since last visit.

ROCK ISLAND.—*Visited June 23, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in good condition and generally clean, as were also the beds and bedding. The old buildings require a good deal of work to keep them in condition. The inmates appeared to be cleanly, well-clothed and well-fed, and their health generally good. They have plenty of room. A two-story brick building, 40x30 feet, with three rooms on the first floor and eight rooms on the second floor, has been erected. There is a dining-room, a kitchen, and a laundry, on the first floor; the rooms in the second story are used as bed-rooms. The improvements needed are: a drying department and a sewing-room. The sleeping departments of the sexes are properly separated. The rooms are heated comfortably by steam, and are well ventilated. The farm is in a good state of cultivation, but it is not large enough. Four of the insane are locked up; the rest do not require special care.

SALINE.—*Visited May 8, 1886.* The rooms, beds and bedding were found to be clean and tidy. The paupers were moderately clean, their health good; they were well-clothed. All of them have Sunday suits. The food is good and abundant. The inmates have plenty of room. The sexes occupy separate rooms.

SANGAMON.—*Visited September 1, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in very good condition. The floors are clean, the rooms are tidy, and the beds and bedding in first-class order. The inmates are generally cleanly; their health is good; they are well-clothed, have an abundance of plain but wholesome food, and are not crowded. Since last visit, the building has been thoroughly repaired and painted; a sewer has been constructed, which works well; and a new well was nearing completion. More furniture is needed, such as chairs and tables, for the rooms of the inmates. Male inmates occupy the east wing of the building and females the west wing. The rooms have good light, and are well ventilated, but are difficult to heat. The facilities for bathing are good. The farm is in fair condition; sixty-five acres are in cultivation, seven and a half acres of which is a vegetable garden.

SCHUYLER.—*Visited June 17, 1886.* This institution was found to be in fair condition for so poorly constructed a building. Whitewashers were at work at the time of the visit. The inmates were tidy, well-clothed and their health generally good. They have plenty of food and plenty of room. The house has been newly roofed, the floor renewed in the inmates' department, and the buildings generally repaired. New heating apparatus is needed. Males sleep in the insane department, and females in the main building. The rooms have good light and ventilation, but are difficult to keep warm, and inmates suffer in cold weather. There are no bath-tubs. The farm was in excellent condition, and the crops promise better than for ten years past. A shed for farm machinery has been constructed. A new barn is needed.

SCOTT.—*Visited June 2, 1886.* The general condition of this almshouse was rather poor. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed and fed, and their health good; they have plenty of room. The building needs to be thoroughly repaired and painted. Male inmates sleep in the second story, and females in the first story. The light and ventilation are good, and the rooms are well-heated. No bathing facilities. The farm was in good condition, and the crops fair.

SUELBY.—*Visited June 7, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in very good condition, the floors well cleaned, and the rooms, beds and bedding tidy. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed and well-fed, their general health was good, and they have plenty of room. Since last visit, the insane department has been completed. The old barn burned down, and ten head of yearling cattle perished in the fire. A dining-room and kitchen are needed for the inmates; the basement should cease to be used for such purposes. The men sleep in the second story of the main building; and the women in the first story, and also in rooms in the insane department. The farm was in good condition, and the crops promised well. The keeper claims that one insane woman here belongs to Menard county. The insane man who was locked up, last visit, and rarely taken out for any purpose, and of whom everybody was afraid, has, according to the suggestion of the inspector, been set at liberty; and he now makes nearly a full hand on the farm. The inspector saw him out in the field plowing corn alone. He has improved physically, and is recovering mentally. Some of the insane are confined in the stockade or airing-court during the day, on account of their filthy habits. They should be removed to some hospital, where they could have the care of attendants.

STARK.—*Visited June 25, 1886.* This almshouse was in good condition, and the rooms, beds and bedding neat and well cared for. The inmates were cleanly, well clothed and fed, their general health good, and they have plenty of room. Since last visit, the brick work on the outside and the wood work on the inside of the main building have been painted. The men sleep in the second story, and the women in the first story. The light and ventilation are good, but the rooms are insufficiently heated, especially for old persons. A more efficient system of heating should be adopted.

Since making the above report, the following telegram has appeared in the newspapers:

TOULON, Ill., Dec. 7.—The Stark county poor house burned to the ground Sunday. The loss is \$20,000; insured for \$5,000.

ST. CLAIR.—*Visited April 26, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in much better condition than formerly; everything is clean and tidy. The inmates were cleanly, moderately well clothed, and well-fed. Nearly all of them are old persons, but their health is generally good, and they have plenty of room. Since last visit, a morgue and carriage-house have been erected, and an ambulance purchased. This institution should be connected with the city water-works, which could be done at little cost, as the water-pipes are only five blocks distant. The institution has no means of extinguishing a fire, except by buckets. The sexes are properly separated, and occupy rooms which are well lighted, heated and ventilated. New inmates

are bathed before being allowed a bed. The condition of the farm has been improved. One of the inmates is a prisoner from the county jail, brought here for surgical care, and to prevent his escape. He is charged with the murder of his wife, and attempted suicide by cutting his throat.

STEPHENSON.—*Visited August 10, 1886.*—It is difficult to describe the cleanliness and neatness of this institution. Everything is as clean as it is possible to make it. Each floor, all the walls, and even loose planks laid to cross a road, are scrubbed; and the cow-lot is so clean, that one might tramp all over it and not soil a shoe. The front yard is tastily arranged, with evergreens and flower-beds; the lawn is neatly shorn, and is ornamented by a miniature log-cabin, 6x6 feet, which was constructed by the superintendent for exhibition at a festival. It is impossible to suggest any improvement in the general management of the place. The inmates are cleanly, well-clothed and well-fed, and they appear to enjoy good health and have plenty of room. Since last visit, a second story has been added to the insane department, which now has ten rooms. A bakery has also been erected, and the ice-house removed, so that there are three buildings in a row, west of the superintendent's dwelling. Furnaces have been purchased, and are used for heating the dwelling and the inmates' quarters. The buildings have been thoroughly repaired and painted, and a wood-house and milk-house have been constructed. The bath-room, in the insane department, was being arranged for a supply of hot water. The male inmates sleep in the south end of the stone building, and in the first story of the insane department; the women in the north end of the stone building, and in the insane department. The rooms are well lighted, heated and ventilated, and the bathing facilities are good. The farm was in a good state of cultivation. None of the insane inmates are locked up, except at night, and all are permitted to roam about the premises at pleasure, except one insane man and one idiot, who are kept in an airing-court during the day, on account of being loathsomely filthy in their persons and indecent in their habits. One inmate, however, a woman, was found chained to a shade tree in the yard, who had recently been detected in stealing from other inmates. An examination of her trunk revealed money and many missing articles belonging to inmates. The superintendent said that she was chained to prevent her entering the rooms of the inmates during their absence.

TAZEWELL.—*Visited June 9, 1886.*—The rooms, beds and bedding of this almshouse were clean and in good order, except in the men's department. The inmates were generally cleanly, well-clothed, and their health good. The food furnished is good and abundant. The institution is somewhat crowded in the winter. The buildings need thorough repairs; a new dining-room and kitchen are also needed. The men sleep in the insane department, and the women in the east wing of the main building. The farm was in good condition, except the fences, which are poor. The salaries of the superintendent and physician are paid from money received for farm produce.

UNION.—*Visited May 5, 1886.*—The rooms, beds and bedding of this almshouse were found to be moderately clean, with the exception of a room, occupied by a sick woman, which needed fresh air and a good cleaning. The inmates might be much improved in regard to cleanliness. They were poorly dressed, but their health is good, and they have an abundance of plain food and plenty of room. A one-story frame building, 58x18 feet, containing three rooms, has been erected, and a new cistern constructed. A bake-oven and a wash-house are needed. The washing has now to be done outdoors, summer and winter. The sexes occupy separate buildings. The rooms are generally well lighted and heated, but poorly ventilated in cold weather. Bathing is practised only after long intervals, and then buckets or tubs are used. The farm furnishes nearly enough bread and meat for the almshouse.

VERMILION —*Visited June 11, 1886.* Every building of this almshouse, especially the insane department and the new buildings, were found to be in excellent condition in regard to neatness and cleanliness. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed, their health good, and they have good food in abundance. The institution is crowded in the winter. A kitchen, dining-room and bathing-tubs are needed for the inmates. The men occupy the south building, and the women sleep in the north frame building and in the insane building. The rooms generally have good light and ventilation, but some of them are difficult to heat comfortably. The farm is in good condition; considerable tiling has been done, and fair crops are expected. Recent cases of insanity in this county are sent to jail until hospital room can be provided.

WABA-H.—*Visited May 31, 1886.* The rooms and contents of this almshouse were found to be in good condition. The inmates were cleanly, moderately well clothed, and had an abundance of good food; they were generally in good health and have plenty of room. Since last visit, a wash-house has been constructed. The sexes sleep in separate rooms, but not in separate buildings. The farm was in fair condition. One insane man, returned from Anna, was locked in his cell. The cell and bedding are kept clean.

WARREN.—*Visited June 22, 1886.* The buildings of this almshouse are fast decaying, and it is difficult to make the rooms look tidy or clean, but no labor is spared to keep them in as good condition as possible. The inmates were cleanly, healthy, well-clothed and well-fed. There is plenty of room, except in the winter, when all the rooms are full. Since last visit, some of the rooms have been papered, and some painting has been done. The county authorities have expended a great amount of talk about the erection of new buildings, but thus far talk is all that has been spent. New, *substantial* buildings are needed—not castles in the air. The male inmates sleep in the insane department; and the women in the east part of the main building. The rooms are well lighted, fairly ventilated, but difficult to heat. There are no bath-tubs. The farm is in a good state of cultivation and promises good crops. One inmate, who is locked up as insane and rarely if ever allowed to go out, is an epileptic and is regarded as too dangerous to be allowed his lib-

erty. This man has lucid intervals, for he conversed rationally in regard to his condition, and thought it a great hardship to be confined all the time.

WASHINGTON.—*Visited May 13, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in first-class condition; the rooms, beds and bedding were neat and clean. The inmates were cleanly and their health good; they are well clothed and have good and abundant food and plenty of room. Since last visit, the building has been thoroughly repaired and painted and the walls and ceilings calcimined. The men occupy rooms on the first floor, and the women have rooms on the second floor. The rooms are well lighted and ventilated, and easily heated. There are no bath-tubs. The farm was in fair condition.

WAYNE.—*Visited May 20, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be moderately clean and in fair condition. The inmates were cleanly, healthy, and moderately well clothed. Some of the inmates complained about the food. A building is needed for the insane. The sexes sleep in separate buildings. The rooms are well lighted, ventilated and heated. There are no bath-tubs. The farm was in good repair and the crops promised well. One insane woman is locked in a cell and does not seem to have much care or attention. She was returned from Anna, but should be sent back, as she needs the care of an attendant.

WHITE.—*Visited May 4, 1886.* This institution was found to be moderately clean, and in fair condition generally. The appearance of the inmates as to cleanliness might be much improved. Their health was good, and their food plain but abundant. There was plenty of room. The house needs repairs and paint. The men have rooms on the first floor, and the women sleep in rooms on the second floor. The light and ventilation are good. The rooms are heated by stoves. The farm is in poor condition, the land being worn out. One of the inmates is a blind girl, nineteen years of age, who is anxious to learn, and should be sent to the institution at Jacksonville.

WHITESIDE.—*Visited July 28, 1886.* This building was found to be in the best condition. The grounds in front are arranged tastily, with a lawn and shrubbery, are neatly kept, and no rubbish is allowed about the premises. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed and well-fed, and their health was good. The institution is crowded in the winter. Since last visit, a new floor has been laid in the old kitchen, and it is now used as a dining-room; a carriage-house and wood-house, and a new kitchen, have been erected; and the whole institution is now heated by steam. Male paupers sleep in the west wing, and the women in the east wing. The rooms are well lighted, heated and ventilated. Those wishing to bathe can have the temperature of the water as best suits them. The farm was in good condition, and promises good crops. A piggery and yards are needed, and the barn should be enlarged. At last visit, there was an insane man locked in a cell, who at times was nude and filthy, and had been kept in his cell for a number of years. The visitor advised the superintendent to take the man out for exercise, and put him at work. The man was taken out, and after being watched for a while, to prevent his going astray, he was put to work, cutting hedge and using the lawn-mower; and the superintendent says

SCOTT.—*Visited June 2, 1886.* The general condition of this almshouse was rather poor. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed and fed, and their health good; they have plenty of room. The building needs to be thoroughly repaired and painted. Male inmates sleep in the second story, and females in the first story. The light and ventilation are good, and the rooms are well-heated. No bathing facilities. The farm was in good condition, and the crops fair.

SHELBY.—*Visited June 7, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in very good condition, the floors well cleaned, and the rooms, beds and bedding tidy. The inmates were cleanly, well-clothed and well-fed, their general health was good, and they have plenty of room. Since last visit, the insane department has been completed. The old barn burned down, and ten head of yearling cattle perished in the fire. A dining-room and kitchen are needed for the inmates; the basement should cease to be used for such purposes. The men sleep in the second story of the main building; and the women in the first story, and also in rooms in the insane department. The farm was in good condition, and the crops promised well. The keeper claims that one insane woman here belongs to Menard county. The insane man who was locked up, last visit, and rarely taken out for any purpose, and of whom everybody was afraid, has, according to the suggestion of the inspector, been set at liberty; and he now makes nearly a full hand on the farm. The inspector saw him out in the field plowing corn alone. He has improved physically, and is recovering mentally. Some of the insane are confined in the stockade or airing-court during the day, on account of their filthy habits. They should be removed to some hospital, where they could have the care of attendants.

STARK.—*Visited June 25, 1886.* This almshouse was in good condition, and the rooms, beds and bedding neat and well cared for. The inmates were cleanly, well clothed and fed, their general health good, and they have plenty of room. Since last visit, the brick work on the outside and the wood work on the inside of the main building have been painted. The men sleep in the second story, and the women in the first story. The light and ventilation are good, but the rooms are insufficiently heated, especially for old persons. A more efficient system of heating should be adopted.

Since making the above report, the following telegram has appeared in the newspapers:

TOULON, Ill., Dec. 7.—The Stark county poor house burned to the ground Sunday. The loss is \$29,000; insured for \$5,000.

ST. CLAIR.—*Visited April 26, 1886.* This almshouse was found to be in much better condition than formerly; everything is clean and tidy. The inmates were cleanly, moderately well clothed, and well-fed. Nearly all of them are old persons, but their health is generally good, and they have plenty of room. Since last visit, a morgue and carriage-house have been erected, and an ambulance purchased. This institution should be connected with the city water-works, which could be done at little cost, as the water-pipes are only five blocks distant. The institution has no means of extinguishing a fire, except by buckets. The sexes are properly separated, and occupy rooms which are well lighted, heated and ventilated. New inmates

are bathed before being allowed a bed. The condition of the farm has been improved. One of the inmates is a prisoner from the county jail, brought here for surgical care, and to prevent his escape. He is charged with the murder of his wife, and attempted suicide by cutting his throat.

STEPHENSON.—*Visited August 10, 1886.*—It is difficult to describe the cleanliness and neatness of this institution. Everything is as clean as it is possible to make it. Each floor, all the walls, and even loose planks laid to cross a road, are scrubbed; and the cow-lot is so clean, that one might tramp all over it and not soil a shoe. The front yard is tastily arranged, with evergreens and flower-beds; the lawn is neatly shorn, and is ornamented by a miniature log-cabin, 6x6 feet, which was constructed by the superintendent for exhibition at a festival. It is impossible to suggest any improvement in the general management of the place. The inmates are cleanly, well-clothed and well-fed, and they appear to enjoy good health and have plenty of room. Since last visit, a second story has been added to the insane department, which now has ten rooms. A bakery has also been erected, and the ice-house removed, so that there are three buildings in a row, west of the superintendent's dwelling. Furnaces have been purchased, and are used for heating the dwelling and the inmates' quarters. The buildings have been thoroughly repaired and painted, and a wood-house and milk-house have been constructed. The bath-room, in the insane department, was being arranged for a supply of hot water. The male inmates sleep in the south end of the stone building, and in the first story of the insane department; the women in the north end of the stone building, and in the insane department. The rooms are well lighted, heated and ventilated, and the bathing facilities are good. The farm was in a good state of cultivation. None of the insane inmates are locked up, except at night, and all are permitted to roam about the premises at pleasure, except one insane man and one idiot, who are kept in an airing-court during the day, on account of being loathsomely filthy in their persons and indecent in their habits. One inmate, however, a woman, was found chained to a shade tree in the yard, who had recently been detected in stealing from other inmates. An examination of her trunk revealed money and many missing articles belonging to inmates. The superintendent said that she was chained to prevent her entering the rooms of the inmates during their absence.

TAZEWEIL.—*Visited June 9, 1886.*—The rooms, beds and bedding of this almshouse were clean and in good order, except in the men's department. The inmates were generally cleanly, well-clothed, and their health good. The food furnished is good and abundant. The institution is somewhat crowded in the winter. The buildings need thorough repairs; a new dining-room and kitchen are also needed. The men sleep in the insane department, and the women in the east wing of the main building. The farm was in good condition, except the fences, which are poor. The salaries of the superintendent and physician are paid from money received for farm produce.

CHAPTER VI.

THE COUNTY JAILS.

Under the act creating the state board of public charities, the commissioners are authorized and required to visit, inspect and report upon "the county alms or poorhouses or *other places where the insane may be confined.*" The insane may be, and often are, (as will appear from the reports on jails submitted by Mr. Whipp in this chapter), confined in county jails. We have been advised, and have acted upon the advice given us, that the language of the act should therefore be construed to include the county jails of this state. It costs no more to inspect a jail and almshouse, when in any county, than to inspect the almshouse alone; and the beneficial effects of such inspection have been very apparent, in the creation of new jails and the general improvement of our jail system during the past eighteen years.

At the same time, we must be permitted to say that the more we know of the practical working of the jail system, the less we like it. Even its improvement affords us no real satisfaction; for, the more money is expended in the erection of new jails, and the less ground there is for criticism of them in respect of insecurity, inadequacy and unsanitary conditions, the less likelihood there appears to be of any speedy abolition of the system itself, which can only be reformed by reforming it altogether. The offenders against state law should, in our opinion, be dealt with by the state and not by county officials. The division of responsibility with the counties, for their proper treatment while in prison, can not lead to any good result. The actual results are bad in almost every particular. There is little or no classification of prisoners under the present system; the facilities for unrestricted association and mutual contamination are practically unlimited; prison discipline, properly so-called, does not exist in these county prisons; the officers in charge are often totally unfit for the trust committed to them; and occupation for prisoners, there is absolutely none. We object also to

the confinement of sentenced prisoners and prisoners awaiting trial in the same place; and we think that, for prisoners awaiting trial, strictly cellular confinement, by night and by day, is the only rational and correct method. Until the state follows the example set by the English government, assumes direct control of the entire prison system, appoints its own prison officers, and holds them to a strict accountability to some central authority, with full power over every prison and every prisoner, we look for no sensible abatement in the amount of crime committed, or in the number of convicted criminals.

Another matter forces itself on our attention—the number of insane in jails who have been discharged from our state hospitals. The discharge of a lunatic who can not be kept in security elsewhere than in a prison is an outrage. There are plenty of insane in our state hospitals whose right to the privileges of these institutions is questionable, and who might be released without imperilling the safety of the public. That they should be retained and these sent out is, to put it mildly, an error of judgment on the part of the medical superintendents, which it should be their duty to correct, as soon as they are made aware of it. Power should be conferred by law upon the state commissioners of public charities to order the transfer of every lunatic, who is improperly cared for in any jail or almshouse of this state, into the custody of the state institutions, regardless of the will of the county authorities or of the superintendents of hospitals; their power in this regard should be peremptory and without appeal. It is a wrong not only to the insane to confine them in jails, but to the prisoners who are compelled to associate with them, notwithstanding the fact that, until they have been tried and convicted, they are in law presumed to be innocent. Only a few months ago, an insane man who was refused admission into the hospital at Elgin, and confined in the Carroll county jail, murdered a prisoner who vexed and annoyed him.

This leads us to remark, further, that there is certainly something wrong in a system which arrests and incarcerates so many person in jail, who, on trial, are acquitted of the charges against them, or even released without their cases being called for trial. In one county of this state, with about 2,500 prisoners during the year, only 500 were convicted of crime. The same condition of things exists in many other counties. Either there are too few convictions, or many times too many arrests.

The statistical table XXV, which will be found in the appendix to this report, shows that the number of cells in all our jails is 1,285, with a capacity for about twice that number of prisoners; but that the number of prisoners at any one time does not equal 1,000, and is probably less than 900. This fact, of itself, is a commentary on the wastefulness of the present system, which involves the taxpayers, first of all, in a large unnecessary outlay for prisons. Its extravagance is further apparent from the fact that the maintenance of our jails costs over \$220,000 a year, or, say \$225 for each prisoner. This would be an excessive charge, if all of the inmates were maintained in absolute idleness, as they are. But, under a proper sys-

tem, sentenced prisoners would have to work and earn something toward their own support. It is not at all improbable that, if the state were to assume direct charge of prisons and prisoners, the cost of maintenance might be reduced nearly or quite one-half. The county prisons are, besides, insecure. There pass through them, annually, about 9,000 prisoners, of whom more than one in every hundred succeed in making their escape.

The small number of female prisoners is worthy of notice—38 out of 834, or a little over four per cent. Whether the number would be larger, if a special prison for women were constructed, can only be a matter of opinion, but we think that it would. It grieves us to find so many children in jail as are reported.

During the past two years, new jails have been built in the counties of Jersey, Marion, St. Clair and Warren; and the Coles county jail has been reconstructed. In the opinion of the inspector, new jails are imperatively demanded in many other counties, if the jail system is to be permanently maintained in Illinois.

ADAMS.—*Visited October 6, 1886.* This jail was found to be clean and generally in good condition. It has ten cells for females, and forty cells for males; total capacity, ninety. Being in the basement of the court-house, it is dark, except in the corridors next the outer wall. The gas is kept constantly burning in the inner corridors. The ventilation, as in all basement jails, is bad. There were fourteen male prisoners present. The number of persons committed during the year ending April 1, as shown by the jail register, was one hundred and seventy-eight. Since last visit, city water has been introduced, with stop-cocks in each cell for flushing privy-seats; and the jail has been made more secure by iron bars and improved locks. The jail is probably as complete as it can be made, but it is not what a jail should be. It is reported that the jailor and his family are sick nearly all the time, which is supposed to be caused by the dampness and the want of ventilation. The rate per diem for dieting prisoners is forty cents. The jail expenses last year were \$2,896.50.

QUINCY CITY WORK-HOUSE.—*Visited October 5, 1886.* This work-house has two cells, with room for twenty-four prisoners. There were thirteen prisoners present, twelve men and one woman. About three hundred persons were committed during the year. Since last visit, six prisoners escaped, but were recaptured. The institution was found to be in a deplorable condition; the blankets, bunks, and cells were miserably dirty. One inmate was found in one of these dirty bunks, sick with a fever, who seemed to be suffering intensely, and no one present to care for him. A new building should be erected, and some regard should be had for the comfort of prisoners. The present one is a disgrace to civilization. The superintendent receives a salary of fifty dollars per month, and three dollars a day for the use of his team.

ALEXANDER.—*Visited May 3, 1886.* It is a punishment to visit this vile jail, and certainly it is inhuman to compel any one to stay in it. It has the name, and is justly entitled to it, of being "the meanest hole in the whole country." Grand juries have condemned

it, jailors and prisoners have cursed it long, loud and vehemently, and the board of charities has again and again described its utter worthlessness and expressed its sense of the inhumanity of the county board in allowing it to exist and to be occupied for its purpose, but in vain, for it still remains the same villainous, foul and worthless den. It is impossible to keep it clean, free from vermin, or to destroy its vile odor. When inspected, the walls and floors showed that seep-water had made a recent visit, leaving a damp and musty odor; the air is impure and unfit for breathing, and the darkness is intense. A faint attempt has been made at a slight improvement, since the last visit. The plank cells on the south side have been removed, and four steel cells constructed—two cells, 8x8, on each side of an eight foot corridor. These cells have a little better light and ventilation than the old ones, but the openings in the outer walls are so small, that much improvement in either light or ventilation cannot be expected. The jail has eight cells, with a capacity for penning 32 prisoners. The number of prisoners present was sixteen, twelve men, three women, and one girl, under sixteen years of age. One of the prisoners was held as insane, and five of them were sent from Johnson county. The number of persons committed during the year ending April 1, 1886, as shown by the jail register, was one hundred and four. Since last visit, two escapes were effected through the ceiling. Forty cents a day is paid for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for last year were \$1,604.00.

BOONE.—*Visited August 9, 1886.* Newly whitewashed and as clean as it can be made. There are five cells and one room for the insane. Twenty-four prisoners can be accommodated, but not comfortably. There is very little of light or ventilation in the cell. There were five prisoners present; four men and one woman. Two of the prisoners were insane. One of the insane is a woman, who has been kept here, in a cheerless room in the basement, since the first of May. She was sent to the hospital at Elgin, but returned in a week, the superintendent saying that "nothing could be done for her." The jail register shows that twenty-five persons were committed, during the year ending April 1, 1886. There has been no change in the jail, except that the wood of which the cells are made is fast decaying. There is no improvement that could be made, which would be of permanent value. A new jail is needed. No escapes. Fifty cents a day is allowed for dieting prisoners. The total jail expenses last year were \$1,338.87.

BOND.—*Visited May 26, 1886.* The jail was found to be undergoing the process of being thoroughly washed. It has four cells, and has held as many as eighteen prisoners at one time, but has only comfortable accommodation for eight. The light is poor, and the ventilation bad. There were three men, prisoners, present. The register shows that twenty-eight persons were committed, during the year ending April 1, 1886. The vaults, which had again become offensive, have been drained by a sewer leading to a dry well, about

fifteen feet distant. This jail is not susceptible of further improvement; a new jail is badly needed. Since last report, one prisoner sawed through the iron bars in the ceiling, and escaped through the roof. The allowance for dieting prisoners is sixty cents a day. The total jail expenses for last year were \$395.40.

BROWN.—*Visited October 4, 1886.* As clean as such a badly constructed and poorly arranged jail can be made. It has six cells, with a capacity for six prisoners. The light and ventilation are poor. There were two men, prisoners, present. The register shows that only three persons were committed during the year ending April 1, 1886. The outer wall in the rear of the jail has been removed, which gives a little more light and better ventilation. A new jail is a necessity; the old jail has been repeatedly patched, but it is still unsafe. Two prisoners effected their escape, by digging through the rear wall. The county pays seventy-five cents a day for boarding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$742.40.

BUREAU.—*Visited August 4, 1886.* Well kept and in excellent condition as to cleanliness. It has eight cells and can care for sixteen prisoners. The cells are well lighted and ventilated. There was only one prisoner, a man. The register shows that sixty-nine prisoners were committed during the year. There has been no change nor improvement. It is insecure and cannot be made better. A new jail is needed. Since last visit, three escapes were effected—two from the debtors' room, and one prisoner locked the jailor in and "skipped out" without leaving his address or any instruction as to when the jailor should be discharged. The allowance per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents. The jail expenses for last year amount to \$1,337.50.

CALHOUN.—*Visited May 30, 1886.* This county has very little use for a jail. The register shows that only three prisoners were committed during the year. The jail was found in fair condition as to cleanliness. It has two rooms, and can accommodate five prisoners. One room is now in use as a store-room. There were no prisoners present. There has been no change nor improvement since last visit. The jailer thinks that a new jail is needed. There was one escape effected by breaking the lock. The county pays at the rate of four dollars per week for dieting prisoners. There were no jail expenses last year.

CARROLL.—*Visited August 11, 1886.* This jail, which is in the basement of the court-house, was found to be clean, and in as good condition as possible for such a jail. It has six cells, in which twelve prisoners may be locked. It is so dark in the cells and corridor, that nothing can be seen without the aid of artificial light, and the ventilation is miserably bad. There were five men, prisoners, present. One of the prisoners is insane, and waiting for a place in the hospital.* He is violent and noisy, and is regarded as dangerous. On the morning of the visit, he had broken his bedstead into kindling-wood, and was very noisy. The register shows

*It is reported that since the date of the visit this insane man has killed a prisoner who was detained on the charge of murder. He gave as his reason for the act that the prisoner was guilty of murder, and ought to die.

that twenty-three persons were committed during the year. There has been no change in the jail. It has been condemned by every grand jury. A new jail is a necessity. The allowance for dieting prisoners is fifty cents a day. The jail expenses last year were \$1,002.42. No escapes.

CASS.—*Visited July 17, 1886.* This jail was found to be in only fair condition. Scrubbing and whitewash would greatly improve it. It has twelve cells, and can accommodate twenty-four prisoners. The lower cells are dark, and poorly ventilated. The prisoners present were five men. There were twenty-three persons committed during the year. There has been no change in the jail, and no escapes, since last visit. A sewer connecting with the privy-vault, which is very offensive, is needed. Fifty cents a day is allowed for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for last year were \$966.58.

CHAMPAIGN.—*Visited June 12, 1886.* The general condition of this jail is very good. It has ten cells, with accommodation for twenty-eight prisoners. It is well lighted and ventilated. There were six prisoners present,—four men and two women. The number of persons committed during the year was fifty-nine. There have been no changes since last report, and no improvements are needed. Since last visit, two boys picked the lock and made their escape through the roof, but were recaptured. The allowance for dieting prisoners is thirty-three and one-third cents a day. The jail expenses last year were \$1,923.12.

CHRISTIAN.—*Visited July 16, 1886.* As clean as possible. It is well lighted, and the ventilation good. It has ten cells, with room for twenty prisoners. The number of prisoners was eight, all of them men. The register shows that thirty-seven were committed during the year. A ventilating-shaft has been placed over the privy-vault since the date of last report; it is said to work well. There is nothing needed in the way of improvements, unless the jail should be entirely remodeled. Since last visit, three prisoners effected their escape by overpowering the jailor. One of them was recaptured, and is now serving the state in the penitentiary. The rate paid per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents. The jail expenses for the year were \$1,595.43.

CLARK.—*Visited May 26, 1886.* In excellent condition. It has eight cells and one extra room. The sheriff says that he can accommodate from twenty-five to thirty prisoners. The light and ventilation are so good, that it would be difficult to suggest any improvement. The number of prisoners present was two; both of them men, one insane. The number committed during the year was forty-seven. The privy sewer is offensive at times, and water is needed for flushing it. Since last report, nine prisoners escaped, by cutting through the iron ceiling of the lower tier, and passing through an unlocked cell and through the wall. The county allows fifty-five cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$1,732.45.

CLAY.—*Visited May 19, 1886.* In consequence of the insecurity and general worthlessness of this jail, the court has ordered its use to be abandoned, and that persons committed shall be sent elsewhere. There are three men, prisoners, in the Marion county jail,
P. C.—11

who belong to this county. Twenty persons were committed last year. Two escapes were effected from the old jail. The allowance per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents. The jail expenses for the year were \$293.15.

CLINTON.—*Visited May 18, 1886.* As clean as it is possible to make it; but no amount of cleaning will remove the villainous odor. The jail is a disgrace to the county. Sewer connections have been made with the privy-vault, but, having no water with which to flush the privy-seats, the sewer is a failure, and the odor is worse than ever: it is horrible, the air is thick with it. The jail is insecure, except in the cells, and prisoners confined there, in warm weather, suffer with heat and foul air. One prisoner, last summer, died, it is said, through the effects of the heat and poisoned air, and the county is now threatened with a suit for damages.* This jail has eight cells, in which sixteen prisoners may be locked and smothered at the same time. The light is poor, and the ventilation abominable. There were three prisoners present, all men. The register shows that seventeen persons were committed during the year. The county needs a new jail, and is perfectly able to bear the expense. The county board which preceded the present one, contracted with parties for the erection of a new prison, but the present board, desiring to make a record for economy, or else through stupidity, refused to be bound by the contract. Apparently, the only way to convince them that a new jail is an absolute necessity, would be to give them a taste of jail life, for about ten days, in this horrible stench-hole. No other argument would be necessary. Since last visit, four escapes were effected, three through the use of false keys, and one man, who was out on parole, taking fresh air into his prisoned lungs, finding the temptation of pure air too great, ran away. The county pays sixty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$623.55. The county has made additions to the court-house on every side, with one roof to cover the whole. It now has the appearance of a new building, and is well adapted for its purpose. The improvements cost \$18,000.

COLES.—*Visited June 10, 1886.* This jail was found to be all torn up and workmen were engaged in remodelling the interior. All the old cells, except two iron ones, have been taken out, and the cells remaining have been removed from the wall and steel bars placed in the back. Two tiers of steel cells, one above the other, with three cells and a corridor in each tier, have been constructed on a plan similar to the cells of the jail in Marion county, by Pauly & Bro., and placed near the south end of the jail. The old iron cells are for boys, and the steel cells for men, and women will occupy the old room. These cells will afford accommodation for about thirty prisoners. The light in the new cells will be good, but it will be poor in the old cells. It is claimed that the ventilation will be good. The iron and steel work will cost \$5,500, and the other improvements will make the entire cost \$6,000. There were no prisoners present. The register shows that thirty-five persons were

* Friends of Martin Koenig, an alleged horsethief, who died recently in the prison at Carlyle, Ill., have brought suit against the county for \$5,000 damages, claiming that lack of proper ventilation in the jail caused Koenig's death.—Springfield News, Dec. 15, 1886.

committed during the year. Three escapes were effected since the last visit: one by digging through the floor, and two by picking the lock. The allowance for dieting prisoners is forty-three cents a day. The jail expenses for the year were \$4,912.56.

COOK.—*Visited October 27, 1887.* The Cook county jail contains 136 cells in the department for men, 48 in that for women, and 48 in that for boys; total, 232 cells, with a capacity for 420 prisoners. There were present when inspected, 325; of whom 287 were men, 15 women, 23 boys, and 10 girls. Connected with the jail, but not under the control of the sheriff, is an insane department, elsewhere referred to in this report, with six rooms for patients, two for attendants, and a dining-room, besides a strong room with separate wooden cells for the violent. The number of prisoners committed to the jail, during the last year, was 3,689. There is no special remark to make as to the condition of the jail or inmates in addition to what has been said in previous reports. Though not a model prison, by any means, it answers its purpose fairly well, as jails go. The allowance for dieting prisoners is 30 cents a day, at which rate, the income of the sheriff from this source must be \$35,000 or \$40,000 a year, which should give him a very handsome profit. The amount paid by the county for maintenance of prisoners, both in the jail and at the house of correction, last year, was \$50,884.70.

HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—This establishment was not formally inspected, though several visits have been made to it, during the past two years, by Mr. Wines. Under the management of Mr. C. E. Felton, the superintendent, it occupies a very high rank among the prisons of its class in the country. The number of prisoners received and discharged, annually, is about 7,500; the number at any one time, about 700. The management has been much embarrassed, in a financial sense, by the action of the city council, in 1884, prohibiting the making of new contracts for the labor of prisoners. This difficulty has been met in part by an appropriation for the enlargement of the prison, and the employment of the men in the work of construction.

CRAWFORD.—*Visited May 24, 1886.*—This jail was found to be clean and neatly kept. It has eight cells, with accommodations for two prisoners in each cell. The light and ventilation are all that could be desired. There were two prisoners present, both men. The number of persons committed during the year was nine. The jail was formerly heated by a furnace, through registers in the floor; several prisoners having escaped through the registers, they have been stopped up, and the jail is now heated by stoves. There have been no escapes since last visit. The county pays sixty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$254.14.

CUMBERLAND.—*Visited May 25, 1886.* The county-seat question is still unsettled, and the building of a jail has consequently been deferred. The old jail was found to be as clean as care and labor could make it. It has two cells, and accommodation for but two prisoners, although eight prisoners have been confined in it at one time. The cells are poorly lighted, and without ventilation. There was only one prisoner, a man, present. Twelve persons were com-

mitted during the year. The old court-house, with all the county records, was destroyed by fire November 4, 1885. The amount of the jail expenses for the year, \$324.71, was furnished by the jailer. The county pays sixty cents a day for dieting prisoners.

DEKALB.—*Visited July 29, 1886.* This jail, which is a poor affair, was found to be clean and newly whitewashed. It contains thirteen cells, and can accommodate fifteen prisoners. Very little light finds its way into the cells, and no ventilation, except through grated doors. There was one prisoner, a colored man, present. The number of persons committed, as shown by the register, was thirty-six. There has been no improvement since last inspected. The water-closets throw out an offensive odor, and water for flushing is needed. The jail is totally unfit for its purpose, and the best thing to do would be to abandon it and build a new one. There have been no escapes. The allowance for dieting prisoners is forty cents a day. The jail expenses last year were \$800.40.

DEWITT.—*Visited June 3, 1886.* It is very difficult to make this jail anything like comfortable, but it was found to be in very good condition as to cleanliness. This jail has eight cells, with a capacity for sixteen prisoners. It is dark and poorly ventilated. There were three prisoners present when inspected: three men and one boy. The number of persons committed during the year was fifty-five. The windows have been enlarged, and the light and ventilation have been slightly improved. A new jail is needed. One prisoner escaped, by passing a keeper who was temporarily in charge. The jail expenses for the year were \$1,276.33. The allowance for dieting prisoners is fifty cents a day.

DOUGLAS.—*Visited June 9, 1886.* In as good condition as such an abominable jail can be kept. If prayers, tears, sighs, groans and curses could destroy it, it would long have been a thing of the past, but its stability is remarkable. It has been censured by every visitor, condemned by every grand jury, and execrated by every inmate, but still it remains, a disgrace to humanity. The blame of its existence lies with the members of the county board, who have hitherto paid more attention to the cry of "economy" than to the calls of humanity. This jail has four stone boxes in which to punish the same number of unfortunate prisoners. These cells are so dark, that nothing is visible without the aid of artificial light, and God's pure air never enters there. The number of persons committed during the year was fifteen. One prisoner escaped since last visit, by passing the keeper, but was recaptured. The rate per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents. The jail expenses for the year were \$1,115.40.

DUPAGE.—*Visited July 26, 1886.* Cleanliness and tidiness seem to be the leading features in this jail. There are thirteen cells, in which twenty-four prisoners may be locked. There is no light in the cells, and the light in the corridor is poor, and unpleasant on account of the close grating in the windows. The ventilation is good in the corridor, but poor in the cells. There were three prisoners, all men, present. One of the prisoners, who is held on the charge of murder, was sentenced to be executed, but a new trial has been granted. It is thought that he will be acquitted at his

next trial, as the witness upon whose testimony he was convicted has left the country, probably never to return. This prisoner, on the day of the visit, was outside the jail, doing chores for the sheriff, and treated as one of the family. There were fourteen persons committed during the last year. The ceiling has been lined with corrugated iron since last visit. There have been no escapes. Fifty cents a day is paid for dieting prisoners. Last year's jail expenses were \$492.10.

EDGAR.—*Visited June 10, 1886.* A very uncomfortable jail, but it was found to be as clean as it could be made. The floors of the cells and corridor had been recently scrubbed, and a fire was burning in the stove to remove the dampness. There are nine cells, which will accommodate eighteen prisoners, without crowding. The ventilation is bad, and the cells are dark. There were four prisoners present, three men and one woman. The woman was at work in the kitchen of the sheriff's office. The register shows that seventy-seven persons were committed to jail during the year. There have been no changes and no escapes, since last visit. A new jail is needed. The old jail can not be improved, or made much worse. The county pays sixty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for last year amounted to \$2,593.04.

EDWARDS.—*Visited May 21, 1886.* The jail was found, as usual, without an occupant, and clean and in good order. It has two cells, which will accommodate six prisoners. There is plenty of light and ventilation in the corridor, but not much in the cells. This county has very little use for a jail. The number of persons committed during the last three years was only three. The number committed last year was one. Eleven prisoners were sent here from Wabash county. There is no change in construction. Double doors, or a cage, should be constructed at the entrance, for the protection of the keeper. Five Wabash county prisoners effected their escape, by cutting through the wall. The total criminal and jail expenses for the year were \$568.70. The allowance for dieting prisoners is sixty cents per diem.

EFFINGHAM.—*Visited May 26, 1886.* This jail was clean, and the cells that were occupied were in good condition. It has six cells, with a capacity for caring for eighteen prisoners. The light and ventilation are good. There were two prisoners present, one man and one woman. The register shows that fifty-seven prisoners were committed during last year. No changes and no escapes, since last visit. A new jail, on some modern plan, is needed. The jail expenses last year were \$546.78. The county pays fifty cents a day for dieting prisoners.

FAYETTE.—*Visited May 27, 1886.* The jail was not as clean as it should be, or as a very little attention would make it. It has nine cells, with a capacity for seventeen prisoners. The light and ventilation are good. There were three prisoners present, all men. Twenty-one were committed during the year. The bars of the cage through which prisoners escaped, as stated in our last report, have been strengthened. The women's cell is like a box without light or ventilation. Some better place should be provided. The iron-work of the jail needs painting. Since last report, four men made their

escape, by slipping outside, while the keeper's attention was purposely called to another matter. The jail expenses for the year were \$1,674.96. The county pays sixty-five cents a day for dieting prisoners, when the number is small, but for a large number the amount paid is fifty cents a day.

FORD.—*Visited July 1, 1886.* Newly whitewashed, the floors clean, and all in good condition. There are sixteen cells, in which sixteen persons may be imprisoned. The light and ventilation are good, and the sewer works well. The register shows that sixteen persons were committed during the year. Since last visit, the iron bunks have been removed and cots substituted. No improvements are needed. Four escapes are reported; one passed the keeper at the door, and three removed a stone on the east side, up-stairs, and passed through the wall. The allowance per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents. The jail expenses for last year were \$592.91.

FRANKLIN.—*Visited April 30, 1886.* This jail needs whitewashing and cleaning generally. It is in bad condition. It has eight cells, which will accommodate sixteen prisoners. The light is poor, and the ventilation bad. There was only one prisoner, a man, present. Thirty-one persons were committed during the year. No changes or improvements have taken place since last visit. The floors are rusting out, and the fastenings on the cell-doors have given way, so that any energetic prisoner, with a can-opener, could go out at pleasure. Four prisoners escaped through the floor. Fifty cents a day is paid for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year amounted to \$606.82.

FULTON.—*Visited June 18, 1886.* In good condition, clean, and the floor, which at previous visits was wet or damp, was dry. The jail has fourteen cells, with accommodations for two in each cell. The upper cells have very poor light and ventilation; the lower cells are in still worse condition. There were four men, prisoners, when inspected. The number committed during the year was ninety. No changes have been made. The whole jail needs remodelling; it is insecure, badly lighted and ventilated, and the sewer not only throws out an offensive odor, but often floods the floor. It is expected that the work of reconstruction will commence next month. One escape was effected, through the floor of the water-closet and the outer wall. The county pays fifty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$2,465.02.

GALLATIN.—*Visited May 5, 1886.* Clean, and in very good condition for a jail of its character. It has two cells, and can accommodate nine prisoners. The corridor is well-lighted, but the cells have neither light nor ventilation. The number of prisoners present, when inspected, was seven; all men, and one of them insane. Sixteen were committed during the year. There is no change; it is the same old uncomfortable prison. Some say, "a new jail is needed;" while others say that "the present jail is a good-enough home for rascals." There have been no escapes since the last visit. The allowance per diem for dieting prisoners is sixty cents. The jail expenses for last year were \$940.00.

GREENE.—*Visited June 2, 1886.* In very good condition as to cleanliness. There are six cells, with a capacity for comfortably caring for sixteen prisoners. The light and ventilation in the upper cells are fair, but the lower cells lack ventilation and light. There was only one prisoner, a man. The register shows that thirty-six persons were committed to the jail, during the past year, seven of whom were sent from Jersey county. Since last visit, some ventilators have been put in. The building needs to be repaired and painted. Three prisoners effected their escape, by picking the lock; two of them were recaptured. The county pays fifty cents a day for boarding prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$1,328.09.

GRUNDY.—*Visited August 23, 1886.* Clean and in good condition. It has twelve cells, which will accommodate sixteen prisoners. The light is fair, and the ventilation moderate in upper cells, but poor below. Two men, prisoners, were present, when inspected. Seventy persons were committed during the year. Since last report, iron bedsteads have been purchased, the jail has been partly lined with iron, and sewer-connections have been made. More water for flushing water-closets and for washing the jail, is needed, and better ventilation should be provided. No escapes. Fifty cents a day is the rate for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for last year were \$1,389.98.

HAMILTON.—*Visited May 5, 1886.* Only moderately clean. There are four cells, which will accommodate eight prisoners. They are dark and poorly ventilated. In the corridor the light is poor, but the ventilation is fair. Two prisoners were present, both men. The register shows twenty-four persons were committed during the year. The jailor said: "No improvements are needed inside, but the outside walls are weak, and the jail being a detached building, it is not difficult to work on the inside and outside for the release of prisoners, without discovery." Six escapes were effected by picking locks and throwing bolts. The county pays seventy-five cents a day for dieting prisoners, when there are two prisoners or less, but when there are more, the rate is fifty cents per diem. The jail expenses last year were \$1,536.00.

HANCOCK.—*Visited October 6, 1886.* Clean and tidy. Three cells, which will accommodate twelve prisoners, and a place for females, on the same floor. The light and ventilation are good. There were six men, prisoners, present when visited. The number of persons committed, during the year, was thirty-two. Since last visit, one corner of the jail has been enclosed by a grating, for female prisoners. More cells are needed, and the part arranged for females should be so enclosed that the sexes cannot see or talk with each other. As they are now, they are only separated by two gratings, with five feet distance between them. There have been no escapes since last visit. The county pays fifty cents per diem for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for last year were \$677.55.

HARDIN.—*Visited May 6, 1886.* This jail is only used as a calaboose. Persons committed are taken to Massac county jail. No record of commitments kept. The rate paid for dieting prisoners is fifty cents per diem, and the amount paid for the year was \$355.50.

HENDERSON.—*Visited June 22, 1886.*—This old, miserable underground jail was found to be as clean as it could be made. There are six cells for males, and one room, up-stairs, for females. The capacity is fourteen. Light and ventilation are total strangers in the cellar. There were no prisoners when visited. Twenty-one persons were committed during the year. This old jail is horrible. It was thought that, when the county-seat question was settled, the county would immediately erect a decent prison, but the question has been settled in favor of Oquawka, and cannot be reopened before the year 1892. There is, however, little show for a new jail; the cry is "high taxes." The jail and almshouse are kept by the same keeper, who is paid a salary of \$1,000 per annum.

HENRY.—*Visited June 24, 1886.*—As clean and tidy as it could be made. The walls are as white as snow, and the floors polished with repeated scrubbing. It has twenty-four cells, and can care comfortably for the same number of prisoners. The light is good on the west side; but, on the east side, which is rarely used, it is poor. The ventilation is good. There were three men prisoners present. Twenty-three persons were committed, during the year. No changes and no escapes, since last visit. No improvements needed. The allowance for dieting persons is fifty cents a day. The jail expenses for last year were \$995.75.

IROQUOIS.—*Visited June 30, 1886.*—In good condition, for a basement jail. It has four cells, with a capacity for eight prisoners. The cells are dark, and the ventilation not good. There were four prisoners present, all men. The register shows that fourteen were committed during the year. Since last visit, a tank has been erected for water, and water-traps placed in position for the purpose of improving the sewerage. No odor from the sewer is now perceptible. A new jail is needed. There have been no escapes. The county pays forty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses were very light last year, amounting to only \$106.60.

JACKSON.—*Visited May 11, 1886.*—As clean as such a jail can be made; five cells, with a capacity for ten prisoners. The cells are dark and without sufficient ventilation. The corridor is well lighted and ventilated. There were four prisoners, three men and one woman. The woman is detained as a witness, and is compelled to occupy a cell, the door of which was open, giving access to the corridor used by male prisoners. The jailor says that "when he leaves the jail, all are locked separately in cells." It may be *the law*, to lock up witnesses in a jail, so as to insure their presence at the trial; but it is an injustice and a great wrong, to incarcerate those who are charged with no crime with common thieves and murderers, because they are too poor to furnish bail for their appearance, while the criminal is probably out enjoying his freedom—especially, when a woman is held in such a miserable jail as this, in a corridor, by day, which is occupied by the sexes in common, and locked up at night in a dark, unventilated cell, having none of the conveniences common to decency. Law or no law, the practice is nothing less than inhuman, indecent, and a brutal outrage. Sixty-four persons were committed, during the past year. Since last visit, no change or improvement has taken place. One escape

was effected, by burning the woodwork and breaking the lock. Special accommodation for female prisoners is needed, and the iron floor of the jail needs renewing. Fifty cents a day is allowed for dieting prisoners. Last year's jail expenses were \$1,576.93.

JASPER.—*Visited May 25, 1886.*—As clean as it can be made, and has always been found to be in good order. It has six cells, with a capacity for twelve prisoners. The light and ventilation are superior. There was only one prisoner, a man, present. The number committed, during the past year, was eleven. There have been no changes and no escapes, since last visit. Water-closets, with sewer connections for the two rooms occupied by females, are needed. The rate for dieting prisoners is sixty cents a day. The jail expenses for the year, \$595.70.

JEFFERSON.—*Visited May 13, 1886.*—The condition of this jail, as to general cleanliness, was found to be good. It has eight cells, with accommodation for two prisoners in each cell. The cells are well ventilated, but poorly lighted. There were six prisoners present, all men. The number committed during the year, was twenty-eight. No change in the construction of the jail, since last visit, and no escapes. The jail is in good repair, and no improvement is needed. The county pays fifty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$924.40.

JERSEY.—*Visited June 1, 1886.*—Since our last report, the county authorities have constructed a new jail and jailor's residence, at a cost of \$16,744.65. The sheriff's residence is a two-story brick building, which fronts west. The jail proper is of the same material, and is connected with the residence, in the rear. Its dimensions are 30x40 feet, and it contains two tiers of cells, one above the other, four cells in each tier, two cells in each row, back to back; a prisoners' corridor, five feet in width, extends along the front of each row; the whole surrounded by a jailor's corridor, which is nine feet wide at the entrance, or west side, and five feet wide on the other sides. The cells are each $6\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and the cells and prisoners' corridors are constructed of steel plate and steel bars. There are also two cells for women, up stairs, in the sheriff's residence. The whole building is heated by steam, and has sewer connections, but, as there are no water-closets in the cells, buckets are used at night. Everything about the jail was found to be in first-class order. Good light and ventilation in each cell. The capacity of the jail is thirty-six. There were four prisoners present, all men. The register shows twenty-seven committed, during the year. There have been no escapes. The allowance per diem for dieting prisoners is forty cents. The jail expenses for the year were \$594.60.

JO DAVIESS.—*Visited August 12, 1886.*—Everything about this jail is clean and tidy, and it is in excellent order. It has twelve cells, with a capacity for twenty-four prisoners. The jail, which is placed near the summit of a high bluff, has an abundance of light, and the ventilation is unsurpassed. There were four prisoners present; three men and one woman. Thirty-one persons were committed, during the year. A stone wall has been constructed on two sides of the jail-lot, surmounted by a low iron ornamental fence, which gives the premises a tasty and finished appearance. The jail has

an elevator for taking food to the prisoners, is supplied with water from a tank in the attic, and is heated perfectly in the winter by a furnace located in the basement. No improvement seemed to be necessary. There have been no escapes. The jail expenses for last year were \$2,285.35. The rate per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents.

JOHNSON.—*Visited May 10, 1886.* This county has no jail. The prisoners are sent to Alexander county. The number of prisoners belonging to this county, in the Alexander county jail, was four, all men. Twenty-seven persons were committed during the year. The jail expenses for the year were \$831.35, which includes expenses of guarding and transportation to Cairo. The rate paid per diem for dieting prisoners is forty cents.

KANE.—*Visited July 27, 1886.* In as good condition as possible for a basement jail. The light in the corridors is miserable, and the cells are so dark that nothing can be seen without the aid of artificial light. The ventilation in the corridors is poor, but the cells have none. This jail is a miserable affair, as basement jails usually are; it is a cruelty to confine human beings in it, and the wonder is that men are not suffocated for want of air. One prisoner, who is envied by the rest, is allowed to sleep in the laundry, as a compensation for doing the washing for the prisoners. The number present was eighteen, all men. The register shows that one hundred and ten persons were committed during the year. Steam-heating, bath-tubs and water-closets have been furnished, sewer connections with the river have been constructed, and the jail supplied with flowing water from an artesian well. No amount of improvements, however, will make this jail as comfortable as it should be. A new jail should be erected, above the surface of the ground. There have been no escapes. The county pays fifty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$2,042.

KANKAKEE.—*Visited August 15, 1886.* In poor condition in regard to cleanliness. There seems to be a dead-lock on the question of cleaning. Prisoners insist that outsiders should clean up, and the sheriff claims that it is the business of the inmates; consequently the jail has not been cleaned for a long time. This jail has four cells, with room for twenty prisoners. The light in the corridors is poor, and the cells are as dark as a dungeon. There is no ventilation of any value. Prisoners complain of the darkness and the want of ventilation. There were eleven present—nine men and two boys. Thirty-nine were committed during the year. Iron screens have been placed to the windows since last visit. This is one of the jails that can not be improved, or made much worse. A new jail is wanted. No escapes. Fifty cents a day is paid for dieting. The expenses last year were \$1,638.60.

KENDALL.—*Visited August 5, 1886.* This jail is similar in construction to the one in Douglas county, and is nearly as mean. It is a little better lighted and ventilated, being on the summit of a hill. It was found to be clean as a miserable, uncomfortable jail can be made. There are four cells, in which eight persons may be packed. The cells are "as dark as Egypt," and without ventilation. The corridor has a little better light and air. Three prisoners, all

men, were present. The register shows twenty-nine committed, during the year. There has been no change since last visit. The jail is secure, but it is inhuman to compel any one to stay in it. Two prisoners effected their escape, by simply walking through the door, which is supposed to have been left unfastened. The sheriff said that the prisoners were committed for trivial offenses, and he seemed glad to get rid of them. The jail expenses for the year were \$689.35. The allowance per diem for dieting prisoners is sixty cents.

KNOX.—*Visited June 21, 1886.* This is a good jail, and well cared for. It was found to be in excellent condition in every respect. There are thirty cells for males, and two cells for females, affording accommodation for fifty prisoners. The light and ventilation are excellent. Seventy-three persons were committed during the year. Twelve prisoners present, all of them men. There has been no change, and no improvements are needed. One prisoner escaped, by hiding under the table and slipping past the keeper through the door. The jail expenses, last year, were \$8,881.52. The rate paid per diem for dieting prisoners is forty-five cents. This county has now in course of erection a magnificent new court house, which, at the time of this visit, was nearly completed. It will be an ornament to Galesburg, and a credit to the county. Its cost, including furniture, will be one hundred and twenty-two thousand dollars.

LAKE.—*Visited August 7, 1886.* This jail was found to be clean and in good condition. There are seven cells, in which twenty prisoners may be accommodated. The light is poor. The ventilation is fair, for a basement jail. There were four prisoners present, all men. The number committed during the year was seventy-four. No change in the construction has been made. The drainage is imperfect, and needs attention. The erection of a jail above the surface of the ground would be a wise and commendable act. No escapes since last visit. The jail expenses last year amounted to \$2,309.14. The allowance per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents.

LA SALLE.—*Visited August 4, 1886.* In excellent condition in every part; cells, corridors and stairways as clean as can be made. There are twenty cells, which accommodate forty prisoners. The light is excellent. The ventilation is inferior. The patent ventilation seems to be a failure. One hundred and forty-three persons were committed, during the year. Twenty prisoners, seventeen men and three women, were present. The jail needs better ventilation, and some way should be adopted for the complete separation of the sexes. The sexes occupy separate floors, but they can converse with each other, and their conversation is not, at all times, very chaste. A kitchen should be erected, outside the main building. The present kitchen is too small, and the heat is very offensive in the summer-time. There have been no escapes. Fifty cents per diem is allowed for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$6,891.05.

LAWRENCE.—*Visited May 24, 1886.* As clean as it is possible to make a jail of this kind. There are two cells, in which eight prisoners may be confined. The light and ventilation were good. There were present two prisoners, both men. Sixteen prisoners were com-

mitted during the year. There have been no changes nor improvements. The jail is old; the walls are shaky and crying to be taken down. The erection of a new jail would be the right thing to do. One sick prisoner, who was placed in the corridor to add to his comfort, ungratefully passed the guard and made his escape. The county pays fifty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$195.10.

LEE.—*Visited June 27, 1886.* In excellent condition in every respect. The walls are profusely adorned with mottos and some paintings, which show considerable artistic skill; all are the work of one of the prisoners. The ventilation and light are very good. There are twelve cells, in which twelve prisoners may be accommodated, or twenty-four by crowding. There were four prisoners present, three men and one woman. Two of the prisoners are insane, and have been returned from the hospital. The register shows that seventy-three prisoners were committed, during the year. Since last visit, the jail has been lighted by gas, and supplied with water by the city water-works. Steam-heating is needed. There have been no escapes. The county pays forty-five cents a day for dieting prisoners. Last year the jail expenses were \$2,788.56.

LIVINGSTON.—*Visited August 17, 1886.* Clean, and in good condition, except the privy-vaults, which are very offensive, on account of obstructions in the sewer. The jail has twelve cells, with a capacity for thirty-six prisoners. The light is good in the upper cells. The ventilation is bad. There were sixteen prisoners present, fifteen men and one boy. Forty-eight prisoners were committed, during the year. Since last report, the county authorities have at last arrived at the conclusion that decency demands that the sexes shall have separate apartments, while in jail, and they have caused one of the rooms formerly occupied by the jailer, to be fitted up for female prisoners and for boys. The sewer should have immediate attention. The odor fills the entire jail. The jail expenses last year were \$1,195.31. The amount paid per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents.

LOGAN.—*Visited June 4, 1886.* This jail has sixteen cells, which will accommodate thirty-two prisoners. There were eight prisoners present, all men. The part of the jail which is occupied was clean and in fair condition, but the unused part was dirty and untidy. The ventilation and light are poor in the lower cells, and should be remedied; and the jail should be provided with sewerage. The register shows that thirty-five persons were committed to jail, during the year. There have been no escapes. The county pays fifty cents per diem for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$732 05.

MACON.—*Visited August 25, 1886.* The jail was found to be in good condition. It is scrubbed twice each week, when few prisoners are present; but, when crowded, it is scrubbed every morning. It has twenty-four cells for males, and two cells for females, and can, if necessary, accommodate twice that many prisoners. The light is fair, except in the lower cells, and the ventilation is sometimes bad. When the wind blows in a certain direction, the sewer is offensive. There were fourteen prisoners present, all men. Two hundred and

thirty persons were committed, during the year. There have been no changes nor improvements made, and no escapes, since last visit. The ventilation, light and sewerage should be improved. Fifty cents a day is paid for boarding prisoners. The jail expenses, last year, amounted to \$3,016.45.

MACOUPIN.—*Visited May 14, 1886.* This jail was found to be newly whitewashed, and its condition as to general cleanliness, was good. It has twenty cells, and a debtor's room, and has a capacity for twenty-six prisoners. The light and ventilation are fair in the corridors, but poor in the cells. There were ten prisoners present, all men. The register shows that forty-five prisoners were committed, during the year. There have been no changes nor improvements, since last visit, and the jailor does not see any necessity for any improvement. Two prisoners made their escape. They placed dummies in their beds, and the keeper, supposing all were in their cells, locked them up and left the prisoners in the corridor, from which their escape was effected; but the fugitives were recaptured. The jail expenses, last year, were \$888.91. The allowance for dieting is fifty cents per diem.

MADISON.—*Visited September 1, 1886.* The condition of this jail, in regard to general cleanliness, was good. The light is good on the south side, but the ventilation is poor. The privy-vault is offensive, and the odor is foul. There are twenty cells, in which thirty-six prisoners may be accommodated; and one cell for females, on the second floor of the sheriff's residence, which has neither light nor air, and is unfit for anything that breathes. There were seventeen prisoners present, sixteen men and one boy. The number of commitments, last year, was fifty-five. Since last visit, the jailer's corridor, which leads around the cells, has been closed with an iron railing. The jailor was nearly killed by the prisoners, while in the corridor, which has been closed. This jail needs ventilation, sewerage, general repairs, and painting. This is one of the cheap counties, and only pays thirty-five cents a day for boarding prisoners. Last year's jail expenses were \$2,421.62.

MARION.—*Visited May 19, 1886.* Since last visit to this county, a jail and sheriff's residence have been erected, at a cost of seventeen thousand dollars. The sheriff's residence is a two-story brick structure, fronting west, in the rear of which is the jail, which is of the same material. The dimensions of the jail are about 25x40 feet, and it is divided into two parts. The first division is the women's or debtors' department, which contains two tiers of cells, one above the other, placed next the wall, each tier having two cells, and the dimensions of each cell are 6x10 feet. The second division is the prison for males, which contains, in the centre, two tiers of cells, one above the other, with two cells 7x12 feet, and a corridor to each tier, fronting north, the whole surrounded by a jailor's corridor. The prisoners' cells and corridors are constructed of steel slabs and bars. The cells are locked separately, and also together, by a bar-lock. The building was heated by steam, but, the apparatus being found insufficient, a stove has been added. The jail was found to be in first-class condition in every respect. It has accommodation for sixteen prisoners. The light and ventilation are excellent. There

were eight men, prisoners, present. The number of persons committed, during the year, was twenty. One prisoner, who was held on the charge of murder, made his escape from this new jail, but how the escape was effected, remains a mystery. It is supposed that he passed out, disguised in the clothing of some visitor. The county pays forty cents per diem for feeding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$809.89.

MARSHALL.—*Visited June 28, 1886.* Clean and in good order; six cells, with a capacity for twelve prisoners. The light and ventilation are only moderate, in corridor, and poor, in the cells. There were no prisoners present, the register shows twenty-one committed, during the year. There have been no changes or improvements. The privy-vault is offensive, when the jail is occupied, and should be remedied. The ventilation ought to be improved. The county pays fifty cents per diem for dieting prisoners. The last year's jail expenses were estimated at \$339.69.

MASON.—*Visited June 16, 1886.* This jail, which is one of the worst in the state, still stands as a relic of barbarism. The roof leaks, the woodwork is rotten, the floors have to be supported by props, and the walls are cracked and out of plumb, and would fall, were they not tied together by iron rods. The jail is a disgrace to the county, dangerous to visit, and it is inhuman to compel anyone to stay in it. What a blessing it would be, if some friendly cyclone would pick the thing up and dump it into some neighboring slough! It was found to be as clean as such an infamous hole can be kept. There are eight cells and one debtor's room, in which eighteen prisoners may be tortured with the fear that the building will fall in and crush them. The cells are poorly lighted, and have no ventilation, except through the grated doors. The heating-apparatus is poor. There were four men, prisoners, present in the ruins. Thirty-six persons were committed during the year. It is to be hoped that the county-seat question will be speedily settled, so that no excuse will be left for not building a new jail. There have been no escapes. The county pays sixty cents a day for feeding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$986.65.

MASSAC.—*Visited May 7, 1886.* In poor condition as to general cleanliness. A little scrubbing and whitewash would improve its appearance. The prison-birds of this jail are kept in an iron cage, which, it is claimed, will give room for eight prisoners. The jail is dark, and the ventilation bad. There were no prisoners present; the cage was empty. The number of persons committed to this jail, last year, was forty. There have been no escapes. A new jail is a necessity. The county allows fifty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$881.25.

McDONOUGH.—*Visited October 7, 1886.* As neat and clean as possible. It has twenty-six cells, with a capacity for fifty prisoners. The light and ventilation are excellent. There was only one prisoner, a man, present. The register shows that thirty-four persons were committed during the year. There has been no change in construction, and there have been no escapes since last visit. The ceiling of the jailor's corridor, in which prisoners bathe, should be

made more secure by sheathing. The county pays sixty-five cents a day for boarding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$1,555.87.

McHENRY.—*Visited August 6, 1886.* The jail was found to be in good condition; newly whitewashed and as neat as possible. It has fourteen cells, which will accommodate twenty-eight prisoners. The cells are very dark and without ventilation. There is some light in the corridor, next to the window. There were five men, prisoners, present. The register shows that thirty-six persons were committed last year. Since last visit, a partition has been erected between the corridor and water-closet. This jail is in the basement of the courthouse, and experience has proved it impossible to make it comfortable. It should be abandoned, and a jail erected above the surface of the ground. There have been no escapes. The county pays fifty cents per diem for boarding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$1,782.05.

McLEAN.—*Visited July 1, 1886.* This jail is always kept in good condition. It was found to be clean and tidy. It has thirty-six cells and has room for forty-eight prisoners. The light and ventilation are good. There were sixteen men, prisoners, present when inspected. One hundred and forty-three persons were committed to this jail, during the past year. The windows, which formerly opened on the inside, and which could only be partly opened, have been hung with hinges at the top, and now open on the outside and afford more air. This jail is one of the best jails in the state. No improvements were suggested. Forty cents per day is the allowance for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for last year were \$5,411.60.

MENARD.—*Visited June 15, 1886.* This jail is clean and in good condition generally. It has twelve cells, with comfortable accommodations for the same number of prisoners. The light is poor, except in the upper cells, and the ventilation is not as good as it should be. Some odor comes into the jail from the privy-vault. There were three prisoners present, all men. The number of persons committed, during the year, was twenty-three. Additional steel bars have been placed on the windows, and the jail may now be regarded as secure, until some ingenious prisoner shall discover another weak point. The windows are so filled up with bars and grating, that the light is materially obstructed. A pipe has also been placed in position, which runs from the privy-vault through the roof and carries most of the odor away. No escapes. The county pays fifty-five cents a day for feeding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$1,998.02.

MERCER.—*Visited June 23, 1886.* This prison has ten cells, which will accommodate eighteen prisoners. The light and ventilation are excellent in the upper cells but poor below. It was found to be in excellent condition as to cleanliness. There were three men, prisoners, present. The register shows twenty-three committed during the year. Since last visit, the jail has been improved by the removal of the upper tier of stone cells, and three steel cells, with grated corridors, have taken their place. The approach to the steel cells is by a new iron stairway. The light and ventilation have also

been improved by making the two windows on each side three times their former size. There have been no escapes. Fifty cents a day is allowed for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$705.96.

MONROE.—*Visited April 26, 1886.* One of the most complete jails in the state. It is always found to be neat and clean. There are eight cells for male prisoners, and one cell, on the first floor, for female prisoners. Sixteen prisoners may be accommodated at one time. There is plenty of light, and the ventilation is excellent. No prisoners present. The number committed during the year was nine. There have been no changes nor improvements since last visit. The jail is in excellent repair. No escapes. Sixty cents a day is the rate paid for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$754.55.

MONTGOMERY.—*Visited May 28, 1886.* In very good condition. It has fourteen cells, which will accommodate twenty-eight prisoners. The light and ventilation are all that could be desired. There were five men, prisoners, present. The register shows fifty-two committed during the year. No improvements, and no escapes since last visit. No improvements needed. The jailor receives fifty cents per diem for boarding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$1,135.85.

MORGAN.—*Visited August 24, 1886.* The condition of this jail as to general cleanliness was good, and it has the appearance of always being in the same state. It has eight cells, with accommodations for fifteen prisoners. Thirty have been lodged here at one time. There were nine present, all men. The commitments during the year were one hundred and fourteen. There have been no changes, and no escapes since last visit. The present jail is too small for the number of prisoners generally confined here. A new one should be erected, large enough for the wants of the county. The allowance per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents. The jail expenses last year amounted to \$1,826.12.

MOULTRIE.—*Visited July 8, 1886.* This is one of the most comfortable jails in the state and is always found to be clean and in good condition. It has seven cells, with room for twenty prisoners. The light and ventilation cannot be surpassed. There was only one present, a man. Thirty-six persons were committed during the past year. There have been no changes and no escapes since last visit. The ceiling is now being repaired. Painting would be a valuable improvement. The county pays sixty-five cents a day for boarding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$224.20.

OGLE.—*Visited July 29, 1886.* This jail keeps up its reputation for neatness and cleanliness. It has sixteen cells, which will accommodate sixteen persons. The light and ventilation need no improvement. There were three prisoners present; two men and one boy. The register shows that thirty persons were committed during the year. A new wood furnace has been purchased since last visit. No improvements are needed. Three prisoners made their escape through the door by overpowering the keeper. The rate per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents. The jail expenses for last year were \$1,359.31.

PEORIA.—*Visited October 8, 1886.* This jail was found to be in very good condition in every respect. It has forty-eight cells for

males and two for females, which will accommodate fifty prisoners comfortably. The light is good in the upper tiers of cells, but it is poor in the lower cells; each cell is well ventilated. There were thirteen male prisoners present. Two hundred and forty persons were committed to this jail during the year ending April 1, 1886. No improvements are needed. The sewer works well, unless the jail is crowded, and then, if care is taken, it does not become offensive. The county pays forty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$4,103.60.

PEORIA WORK-HOUSE.—*Visited October 8, 1883.* The work-house was found to be in admirable condition. The grounds are neatly kept, and the cells and corridors could not be more tidy and clean. The prison has fifty cells for males and nine cells for women, affording accommodation for twice that number of prisoners. Three hundred and ninety-four persons were committed during the year ending April 1, 1886. Since last visit, a two-story brick building, 38 x 80 feet, has been erected on the south side of main building. The lower floor is used as a bakery, store-room and laundry; the upper floor is the female prison, and contains a work-room and nine cells. All the buildings are heated by steam. Nine prisoners escaped by violating their parole. For the year 1885 this prison had a daily average of fifty four inmates. The debits were \$16,551.32, and the credits \$5,988.52, making the cost to the city for maintenance, \$462.80.

PERRY.—*Visited April 28, 1886.* This jail was found to be clean and neat. It has eight cells for males and one cell for females, with room for sixteen males and four females. There were nine prisoners present—seven men and two women. The male prisoners have the appearance of being unusually bright and intelligent, and seem wholly out of place in a jail. One prisoner has spent his leisure in carving a large tree, on the branches of which a large variety of birds of all sizes are found, including the humming-bird, which is in the act of attacking a flower at the base of the tree, to the parrot on the top, with a stick of candy in its mouth. The whole work has been done with a pocket-knife, and shows great patience and skill. Thirty-five persons were committed to this jail during the year, seven of them from Williamson county. Since last report, cots have been placed in each cell; the beds were formerly placed on the floor. The water-closet in the cell for females needs attention, for it cannot be used. A new pump is needed for supplying the tank and water closets. No escapes since last visit. The county pays fifty cents a day for feeding prisoners. The expenses of the jail last year were \$1,556.20.

PIATT.—*Visited August 25, 1886.* The condition of this jail was found to be good. When inspected it had been recently whitewashed. It has six cells for males and one cell for females, which furnish room for fourteen prisoners. The light and ventilation are poor. There were three men, prisoners, present. Sixteen persons were committed to this jail during the past year. There has been no change in construction since last visit, and there have been no escapes. The improvements needed are better light and ventilation. The county pays sixty cents per diem for feeding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$1,161.27.

PIKE.—*Visited August 23, 1886.* The jail might be greatly improved in regard to neatness and cleanliness. There are ten cells in use, in which twenty-two prisoners may be confined. The light is good, but the ventilation is poor; prisoners complain of the want of fresh air in the cells. There were five prisoners present; all men, one of them insane. The register shows that sixty-eight persons were committed, during the year. No change and no escapes, since last visit. The privy-vault is very offensive, and should be promptly attended to. A flue connecting the vault with the jail chimney would improve it greatly, but a sewer to carry off the excrement, properly flushed, would be much better. The county pays thirty-five cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$995.50.

POPE.—*Visited May 16, 1886.* This jail is one of the bad ones, and it is a terror to evil-doers. It was found to be in as good order and as clean as such a jail can be made. It has two rooms, one above the other, in which eight prisoners may wait and suffer at one time. It is without light and ventilation, insufferably hot in the summer, and extremely cold in the winter. Three prisoners, two men and one woman, were present. Twenty-one persons were committed during the year. The county authorities would perform an act of humanity by the erection of a decent jail. There have been no escapes. The county allows sixty-five cents per diem for dieting prisoners.

POLASKI.—*Visited May 3, 1886.* Clean and in good condition. It has two rooms; in the centre of one of which is an iron cage, twelve feet square and eight feet high, with a privy-seat in one corner. The cage is used for male prisoners; the other room is used for debtors and women. The jailor says that he has had seventeen prisoners at one time in this jail, but it was outrageously crowded. Its comfortable capacity is about eight. The light and ventilation are good. There were three men, prisoners, present. Twenty-six were committed, during the year. There have been no improvements and no escapes, since last visit. Forty cents per diem is the allowance for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$1,230 01.

PUTNAM.—*Visited June 29, 1887.* This gloomy dungeon was found to be in as good condition as can be expected in such a jail. It has one cell or cage, in which four prison-birds may sing at one time. Nothing can be seen in it without the aid of artificial light, and very little fresh air finds an entrance. There were three prisoners present, all men. Only one person was committed to this jail during the year ending April 1, 1886, and he only remained three days. There have been no escapes, since last visit. This jail should be entirely remodelled or a new jail erected. The allowance for dieting prisoners is sixty-five cents per diem. The jail expenses for the year were \$62.55.

RANDOLPH.—*Visited April 23, 1886.* In bad condition, and it seems to be impossible to keep it in any other way. Every spring, the frost comes out of the walls, and they drip with moisture. This jail has two large cells and four small ones, which have a capacity

for sixteen prisoners. If it was constructed with the view of excluding light and ventilation, it is a success, for the light is miserable and the ventilation could not be worse. There were four men, prisoners, present, one of them insane, but not yet tried. The insane man was hand-cuffed. While in his cell, he has tried to beat his brains out against the stone wall, and his head is in a fearful condition. He has tried to drown himself and says that he does not want to live. A stone-lined cell is the worst possible place to put him. Thirty-five were committed, during the year. Since last visit, three prisoners made their escape, by digging under the wall. This old jail is fearfully and wonderfully made, a perfect horror, without one commendable feature. It is apparently strong, but really insecure. The county authorities say that a new jail would be erected, were it not that the county is so much in debt. Last year's expenses for repairs and cleaning jail and for dieting prisoners amounted to \$518.14. The allowance for boarding prisoners is forty-five cents a day.

RICHLAND.—*Visited May 22, 1886.* A miserable old jail, and hard to keep clean and in order; but the jailor seems to be doing what he can. There are two cells, in which six prisoners may be confined. The light is moderate, and the ventilation fair, but the odor from the privy-vault seems to be gathering strength as the years roll by. There was only one prisoner present, a man. Since last visit there have been two escapes—one through the window, and the other sneaked out behind a visitor. The jailor exhibited two ferocious looking blood-hounds, as appurtenances to the jail. He said that they are sure on the scent, and if a prisoner escapes, and the hounds get on his track, he is as good as recaptured, unless he gets off on the cars. The necessity for a new jail has long been unquestioned. The walls of this old building are cracked and out of line, and are prevented from falling by iron rods. It is insecure, and prisoners have to be guarded, at great expense, to prevent escape. Economy alone suggests that a new jail be provided. The expense for guarding prisoners, and other jail expenses, amounted to \$1,410.95 last year. The allowance for dieting prisoners is sixty cents a day.

ROCK ISLAND.—*Visited June 23, 1886.* In excellent condition in every part; the floors and cells show the effect of water and muscle. The jail has sixteen cells, with room for thirty-two prisoners. The light and ventilation on the west side are good, but on the east side, which is seldom used, the light is poor and the ventilation bad. There were fifteen prisoners present,—fourteen men and one boy. The boy was in the corridor with the adult prisoners, and had an opportunity to learn many things which he ought not to know. The register shows that one hundred and seventy-five persons were committed during the year. Since last visit, boiler-plate has been placed upon the walls, and two dining-tables placed in the corridor, which are bolted to the floor. There have been no escapes. No improvements are needed. The allowance for dieting prisoners is fifty cents per diem. The jail expenses last year were \$3,182.00.

SALINE.—*Visited May 8, 1886.* The jail was dirty. The keeper said that "spring cleaning had not commenced yet." This jail has a capacity for four prisoners, but sometimes a much larger number are crowded in. The light is bad, and the ventilation miserable, as were also two men prisoners who were present. Seventeen were committed during the year. The changes since last visit have cost the county nothing, for they have been all for the worse. The logs are rotting, and are densely populated with vermin, and the walls ready to fall. A new jail has been needed for years. There have been no escapes. The county pays seventy-five cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for last year were \$887.39.

SANGAMON.—*Visited August 31, 1886.* This jail is not allowed to get dirty. It is as clean as repeated scrubbing can make it. The walls are frequently calcimined in various colors. There are thirty-two cells in the new part, and eight in the old part, which afford room for ninety-nine prisoners. The old part is used only for women and boys. The light and ventilation are good in the new part, but in the old part there is very little of either. When inspected, there were thirty-six prisoners present: thirty-four men, one woman and one boy. Three of the men were insane. Six hundred and sixty-seven prisoners were committed during the year; a large portion were United States prisoners. There have been no escapes. No improvements needed, except that the cells in the old jail should be removed. The jail expenses last year were \$23,842.02. The allowance for dieting prisoners per diem is thirty-one cents.

SCHUYLER.—*Visited June 17, 1886.* In as good order as possible. Clean and newly whitewashed. It has eight cells, with room for eight prisoners. The light and ventilation in the corridor are rather poor. The cells have very little light, and the ventilation is bad. There was one man, a prisoner, present. Twenty-one persons were committed during the year. No change since last visit, except some repairs. The water-closet arrangements are very imperfect, and the odor difficult to suppress. The county needs a new jail, with modern improvements. Two persons made their escape by tunnelling through the floor of the cell and through the wall. The allowance for dieting prisoners is fifty cents a day. The jail expenses last year were \$575.03.

SCOTT.—*Visited June 2, 1886.* Clean and in good condition. It has two cells, which are large enough to comfortably accommodate eight prisoners. The light is poor, but the ventilation is good. The jail was empty. Ten persons were committed during the year. There have been no changes. Protection is needed for the jailor; the outer walls and windows are imperfectly guarded. One girl escaped from the outer room. John T. Holler, a prisoner, was lynched in September, 1885, by a mob. The jailor, hearing that the mob was approaching to take the prisoner out of jail and lynch him, set him at liberty, hoping that he might escape with his life, but he was met and shot, within a few feet of the jail-door. The allowance for dieting prisoners is seventy-five cents per diem. The jail expenses last year were \$758.95. Since last visit, the county has erected a court-house building at a cost of \$37,000.

SHELBY.—*Visited June 7, 1886.* Only moderately clean. The jailor said that "the jail is somewhat similar to a hog-pen; it is secure, but cannot be kept clean or comfortable." It has ten cells, in which fourteen prisoners may be confined. The cells are dark, and have no ventilation. The corridors are light, and have plenty of air. The prison odor is strong. There were three men, prisoners, present. Forty-two were committed during the year. This jail needs paint and cleansing generally. To compel any one to remain here, is a punishment not justified by law. A new jail is badly needed. There have been no escapes. The jail expenses last year were \$1,695.24. The county pays sixty-five cents a day for dieting prisoners.

STARK.—*Visited June 25, 1886.* This vile den was found as clean as can be expected, for such a terror. Nothing can be seen, without artificial light, and the ventilation is horrid. It is impossible to understand how any one can pass the night there, and live. Prisoners are kept here temporarily, until they can be sent to the Peoria county jail, or while being tried in the circuit court, but that is too long. The jail was empty at the time of the visit. Sixteen persons were committed, during the year. It is fast decaying, and it is hoped that it will soon be a thing of the past. The county-seat question having been settled, the authorities expect to erect a new jail next year. There have been no escapes. The county pays sixty-five cents per diem for dieting prisoners, but the jailor says that he can't make anything, even at that price, for the reason that his boarders are so transient. The jail expenses last year were \$276.90.

ST. CLAIR.—*Visited April 26, 1886.* Since last visit, this county has erected a new jail, fronting on First South street. The building is a two-story brick; it has a frontage of one hundred and ten feet, and is sixty feet in depth. One end is occupied by the janitor of the court-house and his family, and the other end is the residence of the jailor; the central part is the jail proper and has four rooms; an office, a visitors' room, a store-room and a cell-room for females, also a hall running through the centre. The second story is in one room; it contains sixteen steel cells and sixteen iron cells for men. The prison seems to be complete and secure. The entire building is heated by steam, and the cost was 24,700, in addition to the old material used. It has in all thirty-six cells, with accommodations for seventy-two prisoners. The light and ventilation could not be improved. There were nine men, prisoners, present. The number committed during the year was one hundred and five. The county pays fifty cents a day for boarding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$3,131.14.

STEPHENSON.—*Visited August 10, 1886.* In first-class condition in every respect. Cleanliness seems to be the rule and practice. This jail has sixteen cells for males and one for females, which furnish room for eighteen prisoners. The light is excellent, and the ventilation so good that it cannot be improved. Three men, prisoners, were present. Twenty-two persons were committed during the past

year. There have been no escapes. No improvements are needed. The allowance for dieting prisoners is sixty-two and a half cents a day. The jail expenses for the year were \$799.14.

TAZEWELL.—*Visited June 19, 1886.* This jail should be torn up by the roots. It is one of the worst in the state. Grand juries have condemned it repeatedly, but seemingly without effect. It is a dark, damp and badly ventilated hole, entirely unfit for its purpose, hard to keep clean; and the county authorities will not have performed their whole duty, until they erect a new one. It has eight cells, in which sixteen prisoners may be confined. There were none present. The register shows that forty-six prisoners were committed, during the year. There have been no escapes. The county pays sixty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses for the year were \$1,697.88.

UNION.—*Visited May 1, 1886.* Clean and newly whitewashed. It has two cells, with capacity for twelve prisoners. There were two men, prisoners, present. Thirty-eight persons were committed, during the year. This jail has two strong features: its security and the odor from the privy-sewer. It is dark, and without ventilation; the sewer is very offensive, and seems to have always been so; it needs attention every day, to prevent its choking. There have been no escapes. The rate per diem for boarding prisoners is forty cents. The jail expenses last year were \$474.02.

VERMILION.—*Visited June 11, 1886.* This jail is always kept in first-class condition. It was found to be as clean and tidy as care and labor can make it. It has twenty cells for males, one room for women, and one for the insane, the whole affording accommodations for forty-four prisoners. The light and ventilation are superior. There were eight prisoners present: seven men and one woman; one of the prisoners was insane. The register shows that one hundred and twenty-four persons were committed, during the year. Since last visit, new water-closets, with iron floors around them, have been constructed, and water from the city water-works introduced. Two escapes were effected, through the opening of the hot-air furnace. A grated-door between the office and jail, is needed. Forty cents per diem is allowed for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$6,728.29.

WABASH.—*Visited May 21, 1886.* This county has no jail. Prisoners are temporarily kept in the calaboose, and are sent to Edwards county. The county had no prisoners, when the Edwards county jail was inspected. The number of persons committed to jail, during the year, was twenty-four. Since last visit, five prisoners escaped from the Edwards county jail, and five from the calaboose; two of them were recaptured. Another prisoner escaped from the train, while on the way to the penitentiary, but was recaptured. The allowance for dieting prisoners per diem, at Albion, is seventy-five cents, and at Mt. Carmel calaboose, it is eighty cents a day. The jail expenses last year were \$450.14.

WARREN.—*Visited June 22, 1886.* Since last visit, the new jail has been completed, and was found to be in excellent order, every-

thing new and clean. It has ten cells, which give room for forty-four prisoners. The light and ventilation are all that could be desired. There were eight prisoners present, all men, two of them said to be insane. One of the insane is called a chronic case, returned from the hospital, and the other is waiting for a place in the hospital. It is stated that a patient from the central hospital, sent from the county, was allowed to visit his home, temporarily, in January, 1885, and that in April, 1885, he shot and killed his mother and sister, and was tried for murder. He gave as his reason for killing them, that they were Mormons. He was acquitted and sent to the Kankakee hospital. The number of persons committed during the year was forty-two. The jail sewer was found to be too small, and has been enlarged. The cess-pool is also too small, and fills up in a short time. There is no odor perceptible in the jail. The ventilating-flues operate well. The jail expenses last year were \$2,676.22. The rate per diem for dieting prisoners is fifty cents.

WASHINGTON.—*Visited May 13, 1886.* Clean and in excellent condition. The outside brickwork and the woodwork have been painted. The jail has four cells for male prisoners, and one room for women, affording accommodation for nine persons. The light is not as good as it should be, and the ventilation is poor. There was one insane man, held as a prisoner. Only five persons were committed to this jail, during the year. There have been no changes in construction, and no escapes, since last visit. Better light and ventilation should be provided. Sixty cents a day is paid for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$.04.00.

WAYNE.—*Visited May 20, 1886.* This is one of the jails which belong to the dark ages, and ought to be destroyed. It was found to be in as good condition as can be expected in a building of such general worthlessness. It has two dungeons, in which eight persons may be confined. There is neither light nor ventilation in the cells. There were no prisoners present. The number committed, during the year, was twenty-six. There has been no change, since last visit, except general decay; and there have been no escapes. The necessity of a new jail is acknowledged by the county authorities, but they say that the taxes are high, and the county is in debt and unable to afford the expense. Seventy-five cents a day is allowed for boarding prisoners. Last year's jail expenses were \$348.00.

WHITE.—*Visited May 4, 1886.* This jail was found to be miserably dirty. It has three cells for men, two for women, and one for boys, in which about twelve prisoners may be confined. The light and ventilation are poor. There were five prisoners present,—one man, two women and two boys. The boys were confined in the men's department, to the grating of which, and also to the windows of the jail, the women had free access. The neighbors and passers-by complain bitterly of the vile and indecent language used by these women. During the inspection, the jailor furnished cigars to the women and tobacco to the boys. The jail itself is a miserable affair, miserably kept, and without government. Prisoners are

locked up, but they seem to be allowed to do as they please. Fifty-nine persons were committed during the year. A new jail is needed. There have been no escapes. The jail expenses last year were \$991.60. The allowance for dieting prisoners is sixty cents a day.

WHITESIDE.—*Visited July 28, 1886.* This jail is well cared for. It was newly whitewashed, and the floors show the effects of repeated cleansing. It has eight cells, with room for sixteen prisoners, but sometimes a much larger number are locked-in. The number present, when inspected, was twenty-one, all men. Forty-four persons were committed during the year. The light and ventilation are good. There have been no changes, and no escapes, since last visit. The crowded condition of the prison suggests the necessity of increased accommodations. The allowance for dieting prisoners per diem is forty cents. The jail expenses last year were \$1,212.18.

WILL.—*Visited August 2, 1886.* This jail is always kept neat and clean. There are nineteen cells, with room for about forty prisoners. The light and ventilation are good, except in the lower cells. There were six prisoners present,—five men and one woman. The register shows that ninety-three persons were committed during the year. There has been no change in the construction, and no escapes, since last visit. The jailor said that "no improvements are needed, as the jail is about as complete as we can get it." The county pays forty cents a day for dieting prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$4,610.13. The county has nearly completed a new court house, which will cost \$190,000.

WILLIAMSON.—*Visited May 12, 1886.* This county has no jail, and there is no prospect of a new one being erected in the near future. Prisoners are sent to the Perry county jail. The county had no prisoners when visited. Six persons were committed during the year. The jail expenses last year were \$1,225.31. The county pays seventy-five cents per diem for the care and board of prisoners.

WINNEBAGO.—*Visited August 10, 1886.* This jail has been newly painted and is in excellent condition in every respect, and has the appearance of a new jail. It has eighteen cells, which will accommodate thirty-six prisoners. The light and ventilation are all that could be desired. There were three prisoners present, all men. The register shows that fifty-eight persons were committed during the year. Since last visit, screens have been placed to the windows, the iron-work and walls have been thoroughly painted, and an improved water-closet, which forces the matter through the sewer, has been placed in the jail, and proves to be a success. There have been no escapes. No improvements are needed. The jail expenses last year were \$766.68. The county pays fifty cents per diem for feeding prisoners.

WOODFORD.—*Visited June 28, 1886.* We regret that we are compelled to state that this miserable jail still exists for the punishment of prisoners. The rotten, odorous den has two holes in which eight persons may be tortured. Light refuses to shine, and ventilation is an entire stranger, in this jail. One prisoner, a man, was present, inhaling its execrable odor. Nineteen persons were committed during the year. Since last visit, a new floor has been placed in the

lower cell, and a wooden flue placed over the privy reservoir, which carries off part of the odor. There have been no escapes. The jail is kept as clean as possible; the floors show the effects of repeated scrubbing, but no amount of work in this old pen can make it a proper place for the confinement of human beings. When the old fogies who control the affairs of this county shall have gone to their final rest, Woodford county may have a new jail. The county pays sixty-five cents a day for boarding prisoners. The jail expenses last year were \$624.15.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX I.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE I.

LIST OF INSTITUTIONS AND SUPERINTENDENTS.

There are at present, in the State of Illinois, fifteen public institutions, in actual operation. We give their names, location, and the dates of their respective creation:

Name.	Location.	Cre- ated.
<i>Correctional.</i>		
Penitentiary (Northern)	Joliet	1827.
Penitentiary (Southern)	Chester	1877.
Illinois State Reform School	Pontiac	1867.
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb	Jacksonville	1839.
Illinois Central Hospital for the Insane	Jacksonville	1857.
Illinois Institution for the Education of the Blind	Jacksonville	1849.
Illinois Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Normal	1865.
Illinois Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children	Lincoln	1865.
Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary	Chicago	1865.
Illinois Northern Hospital for the Insane	Elgin	1869.
Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane	Anna	1869.
Illinois Eastern Hospital for the Insane	Kankakee	1877.
*Illinois Soldiers and Sailors Home	Quincy	1885.
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University	Normal	1857.
Industrial University	Urbana	1867.
Southern Normal University	Carbondale	1869.

LIST OF SUPERINTENDENTS.

Name.	Correctional.	Superintendent.
Penitentiary (Northern)	R. W. McClaughry.
Penitentiary (Southern)	James A. Mitchell.
Reform School	J. D. Scouller, M. D.
<i>Charitable.</i>		
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb	Philip G. Gillett, LL. D.
Central Hospital for the Insane	Henry F. Carriel, M. D.
Institution for the Blind	Rev. E. W. Phillips, M. D.
Asylum for the Feeble-Minded Children	William B. Fish, M. D.
Soldiers' Orphans' Home	Mrs. Virginia C. Ohr.
Eye and Ear Infirmary	Edgar C. Lawton.
Northern Hospital for the Insane	E. A. Kilbourne, M. D.
Southern Hospital for the Insane	Horace Wardner, M. D.
Eastern Hospital for the Insane	R. S. Dewey, M. D.
Illinois Soldiers' and Sailors' Home	Charles E. Lippincott, M. D.
<i>Educational.</i>		
Normal University	E. C. Hewett.
Industrial University	S. H. Peabody, Ph. D.
Southern Normal University	Rev. Robert Allyn, D. D.

* In course of erection.

BONDS FILED.

We furnish a list of all bonds of superintendents and treasurers filed in this office, as required by law, since the date of our last report.

By Superintendents.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.—Virginia C. Ohr, principal; W. W. Marmon, E. B. Steere, J. L. White, A. C. Sweetser, Isaac N. Phillips and T. F. Harwood, sureties; amount, ten thousand dollars; dated November 3, 1885.

State Reform School, Pontiac.—John D. Scouller, principal; James A. Caldwell and Charles A. McGregor, sureties; amount, five thousand dollars; dated July 31, 1885.

By Treasurers.

Northern Insane Hospital, Elgin.—George P. Lord, principal; Alfred Bosworth, Increase C. Bosworth, Henry I. Bosworth, Lyman Black, Andrew C. Hawkins, Mary E. Carpenter, Alfred J. Mann and Sylvester S. Mann, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; dated June 19, 1885.

Eastern Insane Hospital, Kankakee.—Haswell C. Clarke, principal; Emory Cobb, Lemi Cobb and Thomas P. Bonfield, sureties; amount, one hundred thousand dollars; dated April 13, 1885.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home, Normal.—Isaac N. Phillips, principal; George W. Funk, J. L. White and T. F. Harwood, sureties; amount, thirty thousand dollars; dated October 14, 1885.

State Reform School, Pontiac.—James E. Morrow, principal; Thomas Spafford and Ogden R. Bourland, sureties; amount, twenty thousand dollars; dated July 15, 1885.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, Quincy.—Elisha B. Hamilton, principal; Henry J. Smith, Charles W. Keyes, George F. Jasper and William B. Larkworthy, sureties; amount, fifty thousand dollars; dated February 22, 1886.

TABLE II.

LIST OF TRUSTEES OF THE STATE INSTITUTIONS,

(Except the Penitentiaries and Universities), with the duration of their terms of service, respectively.

Name.	Address.	Term Expires.
<i>Northern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Charles W. Marsh	DeKalb	March 1887
S. P. Sedgwick	Wheaton	" 1889
David F. Barclay	Elgin	" 1891
<i>Eastern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
John L. Donovan	Watseka	March 1887
Lemuel Milk	Chebanse	" 1889
Ezra B. McCagg	Chicago	" 1891
<i>Central Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
Edward P. Kirby	Jacksonville	March 1887
David E. Beaty	Jerseyville	" 1889
R. W. Willett	Yorkville	" 1891
<i>Southern Hospital for the Insane.</i>		
William H. Boicourt	Galeonda	March 1887
James Bottom	Sparta	" 1889
Elizur H. Finch	Anna	" 1891
<i>Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.</i>		
J. G. Manahan	Sterling	March 1887
Melvin A. Cushing	Minonk	" 1889
Stephen R. Capps	Jacksonville	" 1891
<i>Institution for the Blind.</i>		
Archibald C. Wadsworth	Jacksonville	March 1887
N. W. Branson	Petersburg	" 1889
Benjamin F. Funk	Bloomington	" 1891
<i>Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.</i>		
Graham Lee	Hamlet	March 1887
Edward D. Blinn	Lincoln	" 1889
Benson Wood	Effingham	" 1891
<i>Soldiers' Orphans' Home.</i>		
Ed. Harlan	Marshall	March 1887
Duncan W. Funk	Bloomington	" 1889
James E. Morrow	Pontiac	" 1891
<i>Eye and Ear Infirmary.</i>		
William H. Fitch, M. D.	Rockford	March 1887
Daniel Goddwin, Jr.	Chicago	" 1889
E. S. Fowler, M. D.	Springfield	" 1891
<i>State Reform School.</i>		
Solon Kendall	Geneseo	March 1887
James T. Crosswell	Pontiac	" 1889
Ed. Spelman	Peoria	" 1891
<i>Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.</i>		
J. G. Rowland	Quincy	Dec. 1887
L. F. Dickason	Danville	" 1889
Daniel Dustin	Sycamore	" 1891

TABLE III.—*Appropriation Account for 1885-86, and Balances remaining in the State Treasury, September 30, 1886.*

I. ORDINARY EXPENSE APPROPRIATIONS.

Institutions.	Appropriations of 1883. Balance un- drawn October 1, 1884	Appropriations, 1885.	Lapsed.	Drafts 1885 and 1886.		Balance re- maining September 30, 1886.
				Drawn in 1885.	Drawn in 1886.	
Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$79,500 00	\$200,000 00	.....	\$104,500 00	\$100,000 00	\$75,000 00
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	328,000 00	460,000 00	.....	198,000 00	230,000 00	172,500 00
Central Insane Hospital.....	82,500 00	288,000 00	\$187,500 00	118,500 00	144,000 00	428,000 00
Southern Insane Hospital.....	73,500 00	200,000 00	.....	98,500 00	100,000 00	262,500 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	72,750 00	196,000 00	.....	97,250 00	98,000 00	198,500 00
Asylum for the Blind.....	24,000 00	60,000 00	.....	31,500 00	30,000 00	195,250 00
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	42,000 00	113,000 00	.....	56,125 00	56,500 00	22,500 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	41,250 00	100,000 00	.....	53,750 00	50,000 00	112,625 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	12,750 00	36,000 00	.....	17,250 00	18,000 00	37,500 00
State Reform School.....	31,500 00	100,000 00	.....	44,000 00	50,000 00	13,500 00
Total.....	\$787,750 00	\$1,753,000 00	\$187,500 00	\$819,375 00	\$876,500 00	\$657,375 00

II. REPAIR APPROPRIATIONS.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$4,655 07	\$10,000 00	.....	\$7,104 29	\$3,906 24	\$5,044 54
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	906 26	15,000 00	.....	7,421 01	8,485 25	.....
Central Insane Hospital.....	2,864 12	10,000 00	.....	2,864 12	4,065 55	3,934 45
Southern Insane Hospital.....	2,940 54	10,000 00	.....	2,940 54	6,447 91	3,532 69
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	1,149 85	10,000 00	.....	4,048 95	5,886 03	9,334 98
Institution for the Blind.....	1,955 64	3,000 00	.....	1,955 64	2,081 07	1,214 87
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	2,003 07	6,000 00	.....	2,003 07	3,000 00	4,918 93
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	.....	5,000 00	.....	3,029 86	1,970 14	3,000 00
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	2,000 00	.....	926 26	1,050 25	23 49
State Reform School.....	707 35	2,000 00	.....	707 35	1,764 21	235 79
Total.....	\$16,581 90	\$73,000 00	.....	\$33,001 09	\$38,656 65	\$17,924 16

III. OTHER SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

Northern Insane Hospital.....	\$2,662 29	\$18,555 53	.....	\$8,896 28	\$10,680 24	\$19,526 52	\$1,691 30
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	121,178 96	232,100 00	.....	141,115 12	124,389 24	265,504 36	87,774 60
Central Insane Hospital.....	19,700 54	33,000 00	.....	70,614 07	26,611 86	100,225 93	23,474 61
Southern Insane Hospital.....	13,496 00	24,328 00	.....	13,558 42	16,222 03	20,780 45	8,043 55
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	1,995 99	15,800 00	.....	2,062 40	12,154 48	14,216 88	3,579 11
Institution for the Blind.....	1,248 12	7,500 00	.....	248 12	7,500 00	7,748 12	.....
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	4,567 89	12,000 00	.....	10,767 89	5,500 00	16,267 89	500 00
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	383 94	.....	\$5 31	378 63	5,305 65	684 28	94 35
State Reformatory.....	455 06	7,325 00	.....	5,457 85	1,693 90	7,061 75	718 91
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	1,889 57	63,350 00	.....	4,571 20	56,568 87	61,140 07	4,099 50
Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	.....	200,000 00	.....	.....	63,417 54	63,417 54	136,582 46
Total.....	\$237,778 96	\$614,358 53	\$5 31	\$257,609 98	\$327,903 81	\$585,573 79	\$206,558 39

TABLE IV.—*Showing amounts collected from each county in the state by seven state institutions, between the 1st day of October, 1884, and the 30th day of September, 1885.*

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Adams			\$361 '87		\$53 46		\$54 25	\$469 58
Alexander				\$296 70				296 70
Bond				55 55	9 75		11 45	76 75
Boone	\$56 47				16 35			72 82
Brown			59 16		13 48			72 64
Bureau			93 62					93 62
Calhoun			35 78		24 58			60 66
Carroll	75 30	\$15 07			42 96	\$28 15	13 45	174 93
Cass			172 04		16 70	3 45	9 98	202 17
Champaign							18 37	18 37
Christian		23 95	101 35		23 02		13 67	161 99
Clark		5 96		243 70	27 08	28 70		305 44
Clay				109 15	54 77			163 92
Clinton				92 30	45 00		29 11	166 41
Coles		35 75		165 45			39 20	240 40
Cook	1,931 19	2,440 93		47 40	1,304 69	320 99	409 16	6,454 36
Crawford								
Cumberland				40 10	15 74	19 85		75 69
DeKalb	100 10	29 25			42 50		49 94	221 79
DeWitt			98 94		73 48		31 78	204 20
Douglas	7 75	46 37		101 51	71 23		1 56	228 42
DuPage	27 34	24 00						51 34
Edgar		64 45	5 00	140 20		15 20	18 10	242 95
Edwards				33 60	19 92	22 23	13 46	89 21
Effingham				269 25			40 58	309 83
Fayette				199 50	9 20		1 75	210 45
Ford			15 27	10			1 33	16 70
Franklin				46 55		7 75		54 30
Fulton		102 36	300 62		34 55	48 20	49 74	335 47
Gallatin				44 60				44 60
Greene			154 30	10				154 40
Grundy	6 70	173 30			20		4 17	184 37
Hamilton				206 60				206 60
Hancock			111 46		101 05		33 64	246 15
Hardin								
Henderson			64 00				14 55	78 55
Henry		9 83	213 11	10 90				233 84
Iroquois		261 59			161 07	6 75	46 04	475 45
Jackson								
Jasper				240 30	308 66		19 80	568 76
Jefferson				91 40				91 40
Jersey			43 32					43 32
JoDavies	149 40					12 95		162 35
Johnson				200 00				200 00
Kane	309 77	29 33			76 80		7 30	423 20
Kankakee		304 95			2 03			306 98
Kendall	9 22							9 22
Knox		60 15	203 75		32 60	4 84	52 79	354 13
Lake					48 32		15 39	63 71
LaSalle	438 57	13 62			220 72		5 62	678 53
Lawrence				104 35	56 65		51 78	212 73
Lee	178 49	21 91					9 93	210 33
Livingston	17 89	316 20	10 37		39 61			384 07
Logan		121 03	201 02	64 25	27 31		85 75	499 56
Macon		17 26	31 58		29 21		4 65	82 70
Macoupin		20 77	93 98		45 32	91 20	19 58	270 85
Madison		25 35		348 10	248 40		32 40	654 25
Marion		9 06		129 95			30 55	169 56
Marshall			63 24		38 32		21 66	123 22
Mason			129 07			15 90	20 12	165 09
Massac				103 16			5 12	108 28
McDonough			90 00		481 50		13 40	584 90
McHenry	117 05	35 10			39		20 98	173 52
McLean			31 42		79 45	29 76	27 81	168 44
Menard		18 88	68 85		44 18		36 86	168 27
Mercer			112 35				13 73	126 08
Monroe				217 12	17 43		15 93	250 48
Montgomery			180 19	10 40	10 60			201 19
Morgan			100 80		130 52		68 37	299 69
Moultrie				30 42	41 29			71 71
Ogle	102 39				94 01	7 85	39 56	243 81
Peoria			328 33		162 07		57 56	547 96
Perry				189 45	79 24		7 01	275 70

Table IV.—Concluded.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Piatt			\$260 80					\$260 80
Pike			217 82		\$47 72	\$18 30	\$14 50	298 34
Pope				\$59 95				59 95
Pulaski				124 70				124 70
Putnam		\$8 30	42 76					51 06
Randolph							5 52	5 52
Richland				26 30	84 79	19 35		130 44
Rock Island	\$18 37	131 40	150 50		24 06		15 02	312 35
Saline				298 23				298 23
Sangamon			113 00				52 07	165 07
Schuyler			77 70			92 25	14 92	184 87
Scott		10 00	34 69					44 69
Shelby				158 24			22 74	180 98
Stark			36 64		21 33		12 08	70 05
St. Clair				382 70	226 44	41 30	38 62	689 06
Stephenson	226 98				25 33	11 50	35 36	299 17
Tazewell		7 10	73 90				57 36	138 36
Union				191 25	27 57		15 20	234 02
Vermilion		231 46		13 80	99 76		62 06	407 08
Wabash				46 90				46 90
Warren			180 53		4 52		21 94	206 99
Washington				193 05	15 44		49 98	258 47
Wayne								
White								
Whiteside	154 18	1 51			28 59		10 07	194 35
Will								
Williamson				59 25				59 25
Winnebago	191 39	7 08			36 11			234 61
Woodford		88 59	157 54				57 54	303 67
Totals	\$4,118 55	\$4,714 36	\$4,820 67	\$5,386 53	\$5,117 40	\$833 52	\$2,086 86	\$27,077 89

TABLE V.—Showing amounts collected from each county in the state, by seven state institutions, between the 1st day of October, 1885, and the 30th day of September, 1886.

Counties.	North'rn Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'rn Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Adams		\$438 28	\$602 43		\$77 91		\$68 32	\$1,186 94
Alexander				\$197 55				197 55
Bond		43 74		160 60	53 85		22 08	280 27
Boone	\$28 91	3 52			12 90			45 33
Brown		42 84	48 25		20 96			112 05
Bureau		135 63	144 96					280 59
Calhoun								
Carroll	120 06	38 04			29 87	\$26 55	4 54	219 06
Cass		54 79	66 35		11 74		12 12	145 00
Champaign		546 29				105 50	35 65	687 44
Christian		8 75	122 94		1 80		19 78	153 27
Clark		62 69		254 00	47 20	19 32	5 17	388 38
Clay								
Clinton				119 05	93 02		43 57	255 64
Coles		123 70		144 75			30 49	298 94
Cook	945 00	1,762 37			563 75	412 27	158 85	3,842 24
Crawford					113 80	39 45	93 02	246 27
Cumberland								
DeKalb	106 50	107 76	6 60		41 85	14 75	56 01	333 47
DeWitt		39 79	32 85		23 20		32 29	128 13
Douglas	1 00	100 30		183 80	44 84		10 59	340 53
DuPage	120 70	117 72						238 42
Edgar		141 97		321 80		105 21	13 76	582 74
Edwards				34 25	37 90		15 30	87 45
Elfingham		46 65		304 30	28 02		25 04	404 01
Fayette				156 83			12 68	169 51
Ford		211 32				68 30	9 52	289 14
Franklin				544 65	38 12			582 77
Fulton		204 95	324 76		64 11	58 65	44 22	696 69
Gallatin				21 55				21 55
Greene		101 90	185 26		38 31			325 47
Grundy		69 96			88 65			158 61
Hamilton				269 70				269 70
Hancock		121 45	129 77		80 50	32 87	28 78	396 37
Hardin				202 94				202 94
Henderson			39 88				24 62	64 50
Henry		192 93	225 81	31 10	11 35			461 19
Iroquois		586 25	3 90		111 15	32 67	65 01	798 98
Jackson		16 35		391 55	300 96	18 25	102 02	829 13
Jasper		23 71		154 05	176 56		6 66	360 98
Jefferson								
Jersey								
Jo Daviess	190 02	70 42			9 25		33 53	303 22
Johnson								
Kane	103 41	80 02			81 26	26 20	14 75	305 64
Kankakee	58 66	547 89						606 55
Kendall	13 05							13 05
Knox		781 22	266 84		23 85		36 72	1,108 63
Lake	351 85				11 35		22 23	385 43
LaSalle	332 31	1,067 34			254 63	24 64	4 50	1,683 42
Lawrence				30 65	16 50		6 73	53 88
Lee	132 47	182 77					10 36	325 60
Livingston	19 76	725 92	3 98		42 60			792 26
Logan		49 46	194 19	55 30	61 48		107 08	467 51
Macon		34 63	147 75		35 52		32 51	250 41
Macoupin		398 01	152 00		111 26	72 70	18 31	752 28
Madison		478 11	4 55	287 90	63 53		131 48	965 57
Marion		6 14		118 35	29 65		43 06	197 20
Marshall		86 98	66 86		42 52		23 00	219 36
Mason			208 14		24 90		4 73	237 77
Massac				126 20			13 90	140 10
McDonough								
McHenry	104 70	57 93					22 30	164 93
McLean		299 13	308 62		220 45	79 95	116 60	1,024 75
Menard		83 48	77 19		41 35		62 17	264 19
Mercer		104 63	98 60				9 93	212 61
Monroe		97 84		50 45	53 68		17 52	219 49
Montgomery		62 35	230 08					292 43
Morgan		141 52			63 34	65 26	60 10	330 22
Moultrie		22 24		48 33	40 15			110 72
Ogle	82 56	106 43			86 44	9 15	27 42	312 00
Peoria		8 19	283 64		176 39		29 13	497 35
Perry				132 20	83 90		2 56	218 66

Table V—Concluded.

Counties.	North'rn Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'rn Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Piatt.....			\$206 96					\$206 96
Pike.....		\$102 00	395 94		\$24 11	\$40 35	\$28 62	591 02
Pope.....				\$36 40				36 40
Pulaski.....								
Putnam.....		18 77	39 88			21 76		80 41
Randolph.....		20 90		323 55	12 20		7 18	363 83
Richland.....		14 55		297 90	118 89	14 55		445 89
Rock Island.....	\$16 69	583 39	218 40		61 70	24 98	17 20	922 27
Saline.....				4 95				4 95
Sangamon.....		545 79	634 10		221 84	86 61	192 89	1,681 23
Schuyler.....		3 89	11 46				5 12	20 47
Scott.....		17 46	110 81			25 90		154 17
Shelby.....				127 40		56 25	104 01	287 66
Stark.....		18 17	32 19		15 15		5 26	70 77
St. Clair.....		412 40		447 75	181 25	83 18	23 92	1,118 50
Stephenson.....	271 29	74 65			56 63	47 20	42 48	492 25
Tazewell.....		186 16	117 80				83 17	387 13
Union.....				114 90		72 98	49 32	237 20
Vermilion.....		496 41		12 15	97 48		52 83	658 87
Wabash.....				171 10		5 80		176 90
Warren.....		236 14	240 19					476 33
Washington.....		108 95		161 60	20 45	1 90	7 92	300 82
Wayne.....						117 55		117 55
White.....		27 06		211 70	20 50	13 58		272 84
Whiteside.....	208 01	148 08			19 05		65	375 79
Will.....	102 08	1,401 30			109 04	170 51		1,782 93
Williamson.....				178 40	182 87	27 20	23 85	412 32
Winnebago.....	189 58	287 61			28 25			505 44
Woodford.....		242 17	162 45				66 95	471 57
Totals.....	\$3,498 61	\$15,764 46	\$6,146 38	\$6,429 65	\$4,855 73	\$2,021 99	\$2,502 13	\$41,218 95

TABLE VI.—Showing balances due seven state institutions, and not yet collected, on the 30th day of September, 1886, from each county in the state.

Counties.	North'n Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'n Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Adams		\$239 36	\$221 88		\$35 32		\$6 07	\$493 63
Alexander		7 52		640 58	683 46		277 38	1,608 94
Bond		63 55		57 00	19 94	\$13 60	4 69	158 78
Boone	\$24 78	6 32			12 90			44 00
Brown		18 40	18 87		9 80			47 07
Bureau		74 42	79 18					153 60
Calhoun		27 10	84 74		63 54	71 24		246 62
Carroll	42 43	9 56			54 66			106 65
Cass		38 41	54 02		29 35	3 40	1 23	126 30
Champaign		268 77			201 60		30 97	501 34
Christian			23 24	10	17 77		12 31	53 42
Cark				165 75	11 15		2 22	179 12
Clay		42 42	12 00	232 91	195 72			483 05
Clinton				94 35			1 01	95 36
Coles				68 20			22 81	147 69
Cook	2,150 97	5,940 52			1,343 08	94 59	454 30	9,983 46
Crawford		13 24		404 75	84 56	27 49	25 47	555 51
Cumberland			6 95	200 15	23 26	31 91		265 27
De Kalb	43 67	54 81	7 00		20 65		7 59	133 75
De Witt		153 44	123 08		89 05	23 10	1 08	389 75
Douglas	36	16 20		16 35	8 70		16	41 77
DuPage	36 12	30 90						67 02
Edgar				92 10	12 85		1 00	105 95
Edwards		7 86		20 67	8 20		3 59	40 30
Effingham		37 84		140 50	14 59		20 07	213 00
Fayette				213 52	63 98	30	28 75	306 55
Ford		273 46			6 97	6 60	6 51	293 54
Franklin				202 45	285 39	51 60	3 80	543 24
Fulton		22 43	237 52		17 74		8 37	286 06
Gallatin				79 35				79 35
Greene		91 18	61 85		9 80			162 83
Grundy		110 26			33 81			144 07
Hamilton				182 15	106 48	38 70		327 33
Hancock		37 56	87 61		15 15	10	10 70	151 12
Hardin				98 80	35 11			133 91
Henderson			28 36				8 48	36 78
Henry		96 77	77 89	3 05	11 75	3 25		192 71
Iroquois		320 09			60 24		26 51	406 84
Jackson		8 66		64 50	43 48		8 64	125 28
Jasper		4 26		53 80	53 75		20 99	132 80
Jefferson				128 70		10		128 80
Jersey		22 97	210 67	81 90	154 72		80 68	550 94
Jo Daviess	78 83	40 31			19 75		16 08	154 97
Johnson		2 27		163 90				166 17
Kane	269 47	239 01			262 40		24 47	795 35
Kankakee		191 08			38 84			229 92
Kendall	9 74							9 74
Knox			140 67		11 32		2 61	154 60
Lake	183 52	492 26			14 58		33 00	723 36
La Salle	210 33	563 57			102 45		2 54	878 89
Lawrence				74 75	39 57		39 23	153 55
Lee	66 79	42 91			04		1 59	111 36
Livingston	2 01	298 45	18 43		13 57			332 66
Logan		36 17	141 61		26 03		29 92	233 73
Macon		154 57	42 28		17 24		16 06	230 15
Macoupin		116 91	168 42		29 03	38 57	20 38	273 31
Madison		193 80	1 70	161 45	16 56		26 58	400 09
Marion		12 47		63 70	27 00		21 91	125 08
Marshall			30 69		29 70		13 12	73 51
Mason		59 67	71 42		55 78	26 09	29 95	243 51
Massac				68 15			5 65	73 80
McDonough		124 55	367 95		262 30		16 01	770 81
McHenry	43 31	22 99					11 42	77 63
McLean		129 03	101 94		43 11	16 24	57 48	327 80
Menard		47 95	28 33		35 41		13 59	125 28
Mercer		49 31	38 32				2 07	89 70
Monroe		77 64		220 80	27 09		23 67	349 20
Montgomery		6 52	74 51	30 45	41 44			152 92
Morgan		61 50	235 86		88 85		79 26	465 45
Moultrie		4 86		41 60	13 42			59 88
Ogle	63 73	62 23			29 71		16 96	172 63
Peoria		8 10	121 19		75 13		13 35	217 77
Perry				59 50	21 87		1 17	82 54

Table VI.—Concluded.

Counties.	North'rn Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'rn Insane Hospital	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children	Total.
Piatt.....			\$46 57	\$43 10	\$12 45			\$102 12
Pike.....		\$79 36	187 69		81 00		\$83 29	381 34
Pope.....				39 15				39 15
Pulaski.....		6 65		760 88				767 43
Putnam.....			23 52		49 82			73 34
Randolph.....		20 69		138 20	5 50		9 90	174 29
Richland.....		20 88		90 95	61 87	\$32 45		206 15
Rock Island.....	\$6 44	216 58	134 49		28 95		6 18	392 64
Saline.....				272 20	151 10			423 30
Sangamon.....		136 71	53 73		36 03		42 39	268 86
Schuyler.....		23 35	57 31			17 04	8 03	105 73
Scott.....		2 50	58 96		10	7 75		68 41
Shelby.....				380 99			42 59	423 58
Stark.....			7 88		5 81	80		14 49
St. Clair.....		172 89		178 55	98 66		7 11	457 21
Stephenson.....	87 26	17 95			82 59	15	15 70	203 65
Tazewell.....		60 01	72 45		16		20 25	152 87
Union.....		138 94		172 05	258 00	30 95	32 13	632 07
Vermilion.....		194 46		7 05	16 50		41 18	259 19
Wabash.....				83 20		20	15	83 55
Warren.....		77 90	88 30				10	166 30
Washington.....		46 63		77 75	41 52	14 87	19 30	200 07
Wayne.....		26 09		515 85	241 16	60 55		843 65
White.....		91 71		639 30	118 11	101 85		950 97
Whiteside.....	76 59				9 70			86 29
Will.....	14 31				87 94	18 92	5 30	306 46
Williamson.....		269 99		562 10	162 15	37 00	42 05	803 30
Winnebago.....	43 20	160 87			24 45		13 22	241 74
Woodford.....			61 78				29 04	90 82
Convicts.....	188 19							188 19
Totals.....	\$3,642 05	\$12,888 32	\$3,709 90	\$8,078 23	\$6,754 16	\$772 21	\$1,942 15	\$37,787 02

TABLE VII.—*Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included)
for the fiscal*

Item.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.
APPROPRIATIONS.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Appropriations 1883, undrawn October 1, 1884.	\$86,217 36	\$450,085 22	\$176,064 66	\$89,936 54
Appropriations 1885	228,555 53	707,100 00	331,000 00	234,328 00
	\$314,772 89	\$1,157,185 22	\$507,064 66	\$324,264 54
<i>Cr.</i>				
Appropriations drawn during year.....	120,500 57	346,536 13	191,978 19	114,998 96
Appropriations lapsed September 30, 1885		187,500 00		
Appropriations undrawn September 30, 1885 ..	194,272 32	623,149 09	315,086 47	209,165 58
	\$314,772 80	\$1,157,185 22	\$507,064 66	\$324,264 54
INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Cash on hand October 1, 1884	24,398 25	31,486 74	699 10	17,272 22
From state, ordinary	104,500 00	198,000 00	118,500 00	98,500 00
From state, special	16,000 57	148,536 13	73,478 19	16,498 96
From other sources	12,408 50	8 985 02	9,653 75	10,165 98
	\$157,307 32	\$387,007 89	\$202,331 02	\$142,437 16
<i>Cr.</i>				
Indebtedness October 1, paid.....	2,404 17	4,003 21		10,946 91
Expenses present year paid.....	124,185 10	353,841 56	183,604 70	104,479 40
Burr fund, loaned	4,000 00			
Cash on hand September 30, 1885	26,718 05	29,163 12	18,726 32	27,010 85
	\$157,307 32	\$387,007 89	\$202,331 02	\$142,437 16
FINANCIAL CONDITION.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Indebtedness October 1, 1884	2,404 17	4,003 21		10,946 91
Expenses, ordinary, present year	*111,085 22	207,423 18	118,768 31	109,497 83
Expenses, special, present year	15,501 53	152,692 16	64,836 39	6,844 22
	\$128,990 92	\$364,120 55	\$183,604 70	\$127,288 96
<i>Cr.</i>				
Expenses paid as above.....	126,589 27	357,844 77	183,604 70	115,426 31
Indebtedness September 30, 1885	2,401 65	6,275 78		11,862 65
	\$128,990 92	\$364,120 55	\$183,604 70	\$127,288 96
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Cash balance, September 30, 1885	26,718 05	29,163 12	18,726 32	27,010 85
Cash estimates in state treasury		4,151 03		2,440 55
	\$26,718 05	\$33,314 15	\$18,726 32	\$29,451 40
<i>Cr.</i>				
Indebtedness, September 30, 1885	2,401 65	6,275 78		11,862 65
Surplus, September 30, 1885	24,316 40	27,038 37	18,726 32	17,588 75
	\$26,718 05	\$33,314 15	\$18,726 32	\$29,451 40

*of the Income and Expenses of eleven State Institutions, classified,
year 1885.*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charita- ble Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.						
\$75,895 84	\$26,203 76	\$48,770 96	\$41,633 94	\$13,205 66	\$34,096 92		\$1,042,110 86
221,800 00	70,500 00	131,000 00	195,400 00	45,325 00	165,350 00	\$200,000 00	2,440,358 53
\$297,695 84	\$96,703 76	\$179,770 96	\$147,033 94	\$58,530 66	\$199,446 92	\$200,000 00	\$3,482,469 39
103,361 35	33,703 76	68,895 96	57,158 49	23,634 11	49,278 55		1,110,046 07
194,334 49	63,000 00	110,875 00	89,870 14	34,896 55	150,168 37	200,000 00	187,505 31
							2,184,918 01
\$297,695 84	\$96,703 76	\$179,770 96	\$147,033 94	\$58,530 66	\$199,446 92	\$200,000 00	\$3,482,469 39
2,311 45	5,427 98	15,505 96	5,616 91	387 80	445 65		103,582 06
97,250 00	31,500 00	56,125 00	53,750 00	17,250 00	44,000 00		819,375 00
6,111 35	2,203 76	12,770 96	3,408 49	6,384 11	5,278 55		290,671 07
9,640 51	1,826 24	3,766 55	157 62		8,533 42		65,137 57
\$115,343 31	\$40,957 98	\$88,168 47	\$62,933 02	\$24,021 91	\$58,257 62		\$1,278,765 70
1,048 77		3 00					18,406 06
110,473 21	40,882 30	74,632 82	53,946 17	24,010 91	55,185 81		1,125,241 98
3,821 33	75 68	13,532 65	8,986 85	11 00	3,081 81		4,000 00
							131,117 66
\$115,343 31	\$40,957 98	\$88,168 47	\$62,933 02	\$24,021 91	\$58,257 62		\$1,278,765 70
1,048 77		3 00					18,406 06
105,242 76	33,388 69	61,306 37	50,537 68	17,626 80	49,450 28		864,329 12
6,617 77	7,493 61	13,326 45	3,408 49	6,384 11	5,735 53		282,840 26
\$112,909 30	\$40,882 30	\$74,635 82	\$53,946 17	\$24,010 91	\$55,185 81		\$1,165,575 44
111,521 98	40,882 30	74,635 84	53,946 17	24,010 91	55,185 81		\$1,143,648 04
1,387 32							21,927 40
\$112,909 30	\$40,882 30	\$74,635 82	\$53,946 17	\$24,010 91	\$55,185 81		\$1,165,575 44
3,821 33	75 68	13,532 65	8,986 85	11 00	3,071 81		131,117 66
2,646 75	5,731 16	2,846 69			456 98		18,273 16
\$6,468 08	\$5,806 84	\$16,379 34	\$8,986 85	\$11 00	\$3,528 79		\$149,390 82
1,387 32							21,927 40
5,080 76	5,806 84	16,379 34	8,986 85	11 00	3,528 79		127,463 42
\$6,468 08	\$5,806 84	\$16,379 34	\$8,986 85	\$11 00	\$3,528 79		\$149,390 82

Table VII.—

Item.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.
AVERAGES.				
Number days' board furnished inmates	192,584	408,325	233,927	231,975
Average number of inmates	527.63	1,118.69	649.90	635.55
Average cost per capita	\$203.72	\$185.42	\$185.31	\$172.29
EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.				
Attendance	42,298.38	83,059.67	60,330.47	39,794.87
Food	25,759.16	54,287.80	39,544.38	34,290.97
Clothing, bedding, etc.	8,339.43	17,570.22	10,092.89	7,395.04
Laundry supplies	731.64	955.73	833.92	531.39
Fuel	10,755.30	20,319.86	7,800.23	4,151.04
Light	2,634.12	2,613.57	2,226.14	2,079.02
Water			1,255.49	
Medicine and medical supplies	903.97	3,456.13	1,829.09	1,920.61
Freight and transportation	7,482.59	6,501.29	3,453.84	7,749.90
Postage and telegraphing	397.62	983.57	250.58	475.14
Books and stationery	279.06	857.83	658.96	586.80
Printing and advertising	559.41	917.08	605.68	442.35
Music and amusements	581.83	1,151.16	1,040.55	363.21
Instruments and apparatus	1,285.68	252.32	93.00	11.00
Household expenses	1,260.46	2,325.07	806.15	1,071.00
Furniture	2,178.90	15,957.84	12,688.80	3,832.32
Building, repairs, etc.	15,105.82	121,232.00	31,568.74	8,116.17
Tools	78.61	609.93	176.49	76.64
Machinery, etc.	1,549.52	8,185.68	3,776.62	659.48
Farm, garden, stock and grounds	4,418.33	10,438.19	3,757.05	2,502.96
Real estate		3,705.00		
Legal expenses	30.00	17.75	150.00	25.39
Insurance	100.00	200.00	100.00	100.00
Shop expenses		35.64	26.55	15.14
Burial expenses	27.00	778.00	436.45	194.00
Expenses not classified	38.94	3,716.01	12.65	47.70
Total	\$126,586.75	\$360,117.34	\$183,604.70	\$116,342.05

*Of this amount \$3,598.16 was expended on account of Burr Income.

Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charita- ble Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.						
134,610	35,895	113,947	119,917	32,931	117,824		1,621,935
368.79	98.34	312.18	328.54	90.22	322.81		4,443.65
\$285.37	\$339.52	\$296.38	\$153.83	\$195.38	\$153.18		\$193.70
51,128 10	16,949 92	26,459 36	17,662 30	5,485 17	14,876 30		358,044 54
19,989 53	6,456 56	14,922 46	16,340 80	6,789 29	14,714 67		233,095 62
4,221 35	1,767 12	2,139 85	6,606 63	618 75	6,504 72		65,157 00
587 73	178 27	504 87	507 58	292 59	355 45		5,479 15
8,995 66	2,336 32	4,671 48	2,971 70	1,846 19	3,674 35		67,432 13
2,632 44	451 72	2,406 95	878 82	262 35	811 77		16,796 90
796 89	150 00			191 60			2,393 98
229 55	56 92	408 42	178 97	733 58	164 52		9,881 76
2,584 89	782 15	1,550 08	677 92	354 83	2,860 18		33,997 67
485 51	201 90	259 01	176 05	137 22	188 17		3,554 77
2,063 61	583 47	239 02	390 88	213 80	718 62		6,592 05
222 90	162 80	147 25	12 05	91 80	123 50		3,314 82
50 15	662 02	66 31	416 60	13 98	306 34		4,652 15
25 07	3 00	164 89	10 53	4 90	2 05		1,852 44
683 84	110 37	421 43	463 29	114 25	488 46		7,804 30
1,757 75	2,012 72	2,670 26	1,329 47	1,901 47	946 45		45,265 98
7,552 94	5,041 88	6,106 07	3,764 29	4,058 98	5,921 27		208,468 16
90 13	79 80	92 37	51 05	36 67	47 43		1,339 12
1,634 09	258 17	1,079 93	680 64		948 95		18,573 08
5,040 46	1,631 06	3,706 82	737 11	610 00	1,305 79		34,177 77
575 00		6,045 50		192 79			10,218 29
2 00		30 00		15 25			270 30
	50 00			23 00			573 00
898 29	956 13	326 61			157.94		2,416 30
		51 00	17 00	17 00	19 00		1,539 45
2 65		162 88	42 49	5 45	49 88		4,078 45
\$111,860 53	\$10,882 30	\$74,632 82	\$53,946 17	\$24,010 91	\$55,185 81		\$1,148,169 38

TABLE VIII.—*Consolidated Financial Statement (all funds included)
for the fiscal*

	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.
APPROPRIATIONS.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Appropriations 1885, undrawn October 1, 1885.	\$194,272 32	\$623,149 09	\$315,086 47	\$209,265 58
<i>Cr.</i>				
Appropriations drawn during year.....	114,536 48	362,874 49	177,677 41	122,669 94
Appropriations undrawn September 30, 1886..	79,735 84	260,274 60	137,409 06	86,595 64
	\$194,272 32	\$623,149 09	\$315,086 47	\$209,265 58
INSTITUTIONS.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Cash on hand October 1, 1885	26,718 05	29,163 12	18,726 32	27,010 85
From state, ordinary	100,000 00	230,000 00	141,000 00	100,000 00
From state, special	14,536 48	132,874 49	33,677 51	22,669 94
From other sources	19,916 79	22,726 12	13,986 69	11,524 83
	\$161,171 32	\$414,763 73	\$207,390 42	\$161,205 62
<i>Cr.</i>				
Indebtedness October 1, 1885, paid.....	2,401 65	6,275 78		11,862 65
Expenses present year paid	133,048 42	366,387 84	193,619 89	123,299 82
Burr fund loaned	10,501 00			
Cash on hand September 30, 1886.....	15,220 25	42,100 11	13,770 53	20,043 15
	\$161,171 32	\$414,763 73	\$207,390 42	\$161,205 62
FINANCIAL CONDITION.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Indebtedness October 1, 1885	2,401 65	6,275 78		11,862 65
Expenses, ordinary, present year.....	115,021 90	248,621 30	133,146 73	111,967 91
Expenses, Burr income, present year.....	5,568 13			
Expenses, special, present year.....	15,715 48	128,946 46	40,473 16	26,273 67
	\$138,706 16	\$383,843 54	\$193,619 89	\$150,104 23
<i>Cr.</i>				
Expenses paid as above.....	135,450 07	372,663 62	193,619 89	141,162 47
Indebtedness September 30, 1886.....	3,256 09	11,179 92		8,941 76
	\$138,706 16	\$383,843 54	\$193,619 89	\$150,104 23
SURPLUS AND DEFICIT.				
<i>Dr.</i>				
Cash balance September 30, 1886.....	15,220 25	42,100 11	13,770 53	20,043 15
Cash estimates in state treasury	1,178 00	228 00	6,795 75	6,044 28
Deficit September 30, 1886				
	\$16,398 25	\$42,328 11	\$20,566 28	\$26,087 43
<i>Cr.</i>				
Indebtedness Septeml or 30, 1886.....	3,256 09	11,179 92		8,941 76
Surplus September 30, 1886.....	13,142 16	31,148 19	20,566 28	17,145 67
	\$16,398 25	\$42,328 11	\$20,566 28	\$26,087 43

*of the Income and Expenses of eleven State Institutions, classified,
year 1886.*

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear In- firmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sail- ors' Home.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.						
\$194,334 49	\$63,000 00	\$110,875 00	\$89,870 14	\$34,896 55	\$150,168 37	\$200,000 00	\$2,184,918 01
116,040 51 73,293 98	39,581 07 23,418 93	65,000 00 45,875 00	52,275 79 37,594 35	20,654 15 14,242 40	108,333 08 41,835 29	63,417 54 136,582 46	1,243,060 46 941,857 55
\$194,334 49	\$63,000 00	\$110,875 00	\$89,870 14	\$34,896 55	\$150,168 37	\$200,000 00	\$2,184,918 01
3,821 33 98,000 00 18,040 51 8,741 09	75 68 30,000 00 9,581 07 3,895 76	13,532 65 56,500 00 8,500 00 4,115 33	8,986 85 50,000 00 2,275 79 382 72	11 00 18,000 00 2,654 15 352 58	3,071 81 50,000 00 58,333 08 10,247 85	..... ..... 63,417 54 121 60	131,117 66 876,500 00 366,560 46 93,010 27
\$128,602 84	\$43,551 51	\$82,647 98	\$61,645 36	\$21,017 73	\$121,652 74	\$63,539 14	\$1,467,188 39
1,387 32 123,422 45	..... 38,102 03	..... 72,765 16	..... 54,970 01	..... 21,017 46	..... 111,107 94	..... 63,417 54	21,927 40 1,307,158 55 10,501 00 127,601 44
3,793 07	5,449 49	9,882 82	6,675 35	27	10,544 80	121 60	127,601 44
\$128,602 84	\$43,551 51	\$82,647 98	\$61,645 36	\$21,017 73	\$121,652 74	\$63,539 14	\$1,467,188 39
1,387 32 107,950 59	..... 33,583 47	..... 65,600 72	..... 52,694 22	..... 20,045 05	..... 52,073 74	..... .....	21,927 40 960,705 63 5,568 13 396,687 58
16,817 25	4,518 55	7,164 44	2,275 79	2,654 15	59,034 20	92,715 43	396,687 58
\$126,255 16	\$38,102 02	\$72,765 16	\$54,970 01	\$22,699 20	\$111,107 94	\$92,715 43	\$1,384,888 74
124,809 77 1,445 39	38,102 02	72,765 16	54,970 01	21,017 46 1,681 74	111,107 94	63,417 54 29,297 89	1,329,085 95 55,802 79
\$126,255 16	\$38,102 02	\$72,765 16	\$54,970 01	\$22,699 20	\$111,107 94	\$92,715 43	\$1,384,888 74
3,793 07 1,523 49	5,449 49 668 64	9,882 82 1,511 13	6,675 35	27	10,544 80 1,158 10	121 60 29,297 89	127,601 44 48,405 28 1,681 47
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,681 47	.....	.....	.....
\$5,316 56	\$6,118 13	\$11,393 95	\$6,675 35	\$1,681 74	\$11,702 90	\$29,419 49	\$177,688 19
1,445 39 3,871 17	..... 6,118 13	..... 11,393 95	..... 6,675 35	1,681 74	..... 11,702 90	29,297 89 121 60	55,802 79 121,885 40
\$5,316 56	\$6,118 13	\$11,393 95	\$6,675 35	\$1,681 74	\$11,702 90	\$29,419 49	\$177,688 19

Table VIII.—

Item.	HOSPITALS FOR THE INSANE.			
	Northern.	Eastern.	Central.	Southern.
EXPENSES CLASSIFIED.				
Attendance.....	\$44,032 02	\$99,297 49	\$59,476 80	\$45,665 39
Food.....	26,402 99	66,400 57	48,504 77	35,792 12
Clothing, bedding, etc.....	12,788 01	20,845 14	13,153 43	6,135 52
Laundry supplies.....	1,379 98	1,248 76	1,113 61	1,833 65
Fuel.....	11,637 03	23,720 32	9,714 00	4,092 29
Light.....	2,156 83	2,738 90	3,029 59	4,016 24
Water.....			1,331 53	
Medicine and medical supplies.....	1,018 55	2,815 67	1,568 68	2,070 63
Freight and transportation.....	6,476 93	4,319 54	3,900 49	7,737 27
Postage and telegraphing.....	365 09	990 26	525 69	520 35
Pooks and stationery.....	309 02	766 23	801 22	298 48
Printing and advertising.....	312 27	525 33	264 33	225 55
Music and amusements.....	604 50	830 33	712 31	297 01
Instruments and apparatus.....	41 82	120 03	453 49	40 40
Household expenses.....	1,231 78	2,087 83	872 23	756 13
Furniture.....	5,080 56	6,740 70	4,233 09	2,969 73
Buildings, repairs, etc.....	19,204 55	121,853 30	20,477 01	20,783 46
Tools.....	90 02	523 74	228 68	153 97
Machinery, etc.....	1,129 13	7,949 34	1,286 30	1,485 90
Farm, garden, stock and grounds.....	1,777 93	12,197 71	5,367 03	3,157 20
Real estate.....		112 00	16,000 00	
Legal expenses.....	50 00	1 25		15 75
Insurance.....	100 00	130 00	100 00	100 00
Shop expenses.....		60 91	19 35	8 43
Burial expenses.....	59 50	466 55	475 09	137 00
Expenses not classified.....	56 00	825 86	11 17	39 11
Total.....	\$136,304 51	\$377,567 76	\$193,619 89	\$138,241 58
AVERAGES.				
Number days' board furnished inmates.....	194.483	536.749	312.383	239.035
Average number of inmates.....	532.83	1,470 55	855.84	654.89
Average cost per capita.....	\$215 87	\$169 07	\$178 94	\$170 99
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION. INMATES.				
Present at beginning of year.....	523.	1,428.	716.	637.
Since admitted, new.....	107.	326.	346.	151.
Former inmates re-admitted.....	15.	33.	63.	21.
Total for quarter.....	645.	1,787.	1,130.	809.
Discharged.....	89.	193.	157.	148.
Died.....	17.	79.	47.	27.
Present at end of year—				
Males.....	270.	875.	459.	372.
Females.....	269.	640.	467.	262.
Total for year.....	645.	1,787.	1,130.	809.

Concluded.

INSTITUTIONS FOR THE—		Asylum for Feeble-Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Total.
Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.						
\$57,611 66	\$15,468 17	\$28,113 39	\$18,510 64	\$5,866 23	\$16,914 54	\$2,661 90	\$383,618 32
17,911 62	6,509 26	15,896 73	16,005 61	8,428 76	11,982 23	1 00	236,745 69
4,344 62	1,613 97	2,772 92	6,982 22	15 53	5,682 22	15 60	74,349 48
612 95	233 46	422 86	383 47	432 28	643 09	.....	8,304 11
7,506 77	2,031 38	5,632 32	2,540 26	1,754 75	3,942 35	.....	72,571 47
2,180 52	506 60	2,928 26	788 62	329 50	827 57	6 55	19,509 18
736 30	314 48	.....	.....	244 80	.....	.....	2,627 11
351 89	67 31	423 28	119 44	561 44	245 55	.....	9,245 44
3,136 57	624 11	1,409 02	584 37	508 72	3,089 11	4,477 53	36,263 66
466 59	118 05	268 23	198 00	118 82	159 42	64 00	3,794 50
1,481 63	404 73	223 27	553 92	283 02	382 00	35 85	5,529 37
81 90	178 90	59 25	99 30	40 00	83 50	302 60	2,263 02
1,014 53	3,813 38	294 87	194 70	33 60	486 31	.....	8,281 54
451 31	2 50	265 62	9 32	.....	7 45	.....	1,391 94
555 15	200 02	684 57	398 44	110 74	621 23	45 75	7,503 87
1,362 74	693 05	2,011 70	1,963 28	653 82	1,420 76	78 90	27,208 33
15,350 99	1,481 65	8,178 07	2,981 57	1,606 36	59,001 43	77,894 10	348,719 49
80 14	14 85	114 53	70 50	19 55	49 01	1 35	1,346 34
1,806 51	157 66	321 05	1,946 04	1,123 96	1,133 60	.....	18,339 49
6,513 68	2,492 69	2,001 29	530 61	180 82	1,033 43	96 01	35,548 40
.....	.....	217 33	.....	338 00	.....	7,015 00	23,682 33
5 85	.....	150 00	.....	50	.....	.....	223 35
.....	50 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	480 00
1,298 17	1,125 80	209 83	.....	.....	207 42	.....	2,839 91
69 00	.....	119 00	83 00	18 00	87 00	.....	1,514 05
26 75	.....	47 77	26 67	.....	108 42	19 20	1,160 95
\$124,867 84	\$38,102 02	\$72,765 16	\$54,970 01	\$22,699 20	\$111,107 94	\$92,715 43	\$1,362,961 34
136,003	39,847	124,496	119,051	42,842	113,859	.....	1,858,838
372 86	109 16	341 08	326 17	117 38	311 94	.....	5,092 70
\$289 52	\$307 65	\$192 33	\$161 56	\$170 77	\$166 93	.....	\$188 64
488.	131.	336.	344.	113.	324.	.....	5,010.
73.	51.	52.	126.	686.	112.	.....	2,430.
457.	143.	90.	135.	.....	.....	.....	962.
1,018.	325.	478.	605.	799.	436.	.....	8,032.
516.	170.	106.	240.	663.	134.	.....	2,416.
2.	.....	9.	5.	.....	4.	.....	190.
293.	87.	201.	209.	79.	298.	.....	3,143.
207.	68.	162.	151.	57.	.....	.....	2,283.
1,018.	325.	478.	605.	799.	436.	.....	8,032.

TABLE IX.—*Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year, 1885.*

Institution.	In Institution Oct. 1, 1884.			Since admitted or returned.			Since discharged or absent.			Remaining Sept. 30, 1885.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	269	264	533	50	47	97	57	50	107	262	261	523
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	383	256	639	552	467	1,019	144	86	230	791	637	1,428
Central Insane Hospital.....	315	318	633	153	137	290	101	106	207	367	349	716
Southern Insane Hospital.....	336	259	595	112	56	167	78	47	125	370	267	637
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	282	295	577	293	218	511	297	213	510	278	210	488
Institution for the Blind.....	80	44	124	33	18	51	37	7	44	76	55	131
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	174	143	317	76	48	124	58	47	105	192	144	336
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	263	150	413	110	99	209	119	99	218	194	150	344
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	54	31	85	317	187	504	297	74	371	74	39	113
State Reform School.....	301	.....	301	143	.....	143	120	.....	120	324	.....	324
Total.....	2,397	1,670	4,067	1,839	1,276	3,115	1,308	834	2,142	2,928	2,112	5,040

TABLE X.—*Showing the movement of the population for the fiscal year, 1886.*

Institution.	In Institution Oct. 1, 1885.			Since admitted or returned.			Since discharged or absent.			Remaining Sept. 30, 1886.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Northern Insane Hospital.....	292	261	553	63	59	122	55	51	106	270	269	539
Eastern Insane Hospital.....	701	637	1,338	948	113	361	164	110	274	875	640	1,515
Central Insane Hospital.....	367	349	716	299	265	564	117	87	204	459	467	926
Southern Insane Hospital.....	370	267	637	109	63	172	107	75	172	372	262	634
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.....	278	210	488	312	218	530	297	221	518	293	207	500
Institution for the Blind.....	76	55	131	43	28	71	32	15	47	87	68	155
Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.....	192	144	336	79	63	142	70	45	115	201	162	363
Soldiers' Orphans' Home.....	194	150	344	146	115	261	131	114	245	209	151	360
Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	74	39	113	434	252	686	429	234	663	79	57	136
State Reform School.....	324	.....	324	112	.....	112	138	.....	138	298	.....	298
Total.....	2,928	2,112	5,040	1,755	1,116	2,871	1,540	945	2,485	3,143	2,283	5,426

TABLE XI.—*Duration of Terms and Vacations.*

1885.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1884-85 closed on Wednesday, June 10, 1885. Vacation of thirteen weeks and six days. Term of 1885-86 opened on Wednesday, September 16, 1885.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1884-85 closed on Tuesday, June 2, 1885. Vacation of fifteen weeks. Term of 1885-86 opened on Wednesday, September 16, 1885.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1884-85 closed on Tuesday, June 30, 1885. Vacation of nine weeks and five days. Term of 1885-86 opened on Monday, September 7, 1885.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1884-85 closed on Friday, June 26, 1885. Vacation of ten weeks and two days. Term of 1885-86 opened on Monday, September 7, 1885.

1886.

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.—Term of 1885-86 closed on Wednesday, June 9, 1886. Vacation of thirteen weeks and six days. Term of 1886-87 opened on Wednesday, September 15, 1886.

Institution for the Blind.—Term of 1885-86 closed on Tuesday, June 1, 1886. Vacation of fifteen weeks. Term of 1886-87 opened on Wednesday, September 15, 1886.

Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.—Term of 1885-86 closed on Wednesday, June 30, 1886. Vacation of eight weeks and six days. Term of 1886-87 opened on Wednesday, September 1, 1886.

Soldiers' Orphans' Home.—Term of 1885-86 closed on Friday, June 18, 1886. Vacation of eleven weeks and two days. Term of 1886-87 opened on Monday, September 6, 1886.

TABLE XII.—Showing number of inmates admitted into ten state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1884, and the 30th day of September, 1885.

Counties.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Asylum for the Feeble-Minded.	Orphan's Home.	Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Adams			30	16	1		1	2			11	61
Alexander			2		1					1	5	14
Bond			5				2			2		11
Boone			4							3		7
Brown		4	4								2	10
Bureau		10	13					2		5		31
Calhoun		12	2								1	4
Carroll			4							1		7
Cass		4	4						1			9
Champaign			13							8	2	25
Christian		5					2		2	4		19
Clark			3							1	2	11
Clay			1		2				1	4		11
Clinton										1		8
Coles										10	6	27
Cook	38	238			19	14	12	1		133	25	479
Crawford			2		1					8		12
Cumberland			2		1					11		14
DeKalb	5		7		1		1			6	1	21
DeWitt		6	9			1				2	3	21
Douglas					7					8		15
DuPage	3		12		1		1			2		8
Edgar			3		9	1				4		18
Edwards											1	1
Effingham			5				1			19		27
Fayette					5			1		2	1	9
Ford			5							10	1	16
Franklin										2		9
Fulton		12	14			1				1	2	30
Gallatin												
Greene		8	9		1	1				5		24
Grundy			5		2					3		10
Hamilton							2				2	7
Hancock		11	8			1	1			6	2	29
Hardin			1							2		8
Henderson									5			8
Henry			17		1	1	1			1	1	29
Iroquois			15				1		2	8		26
Jackson			1		5	1	1			2	1	11
Jasper			1		5					11		17
Jefferson					4					2	2	8
Jersey		1	1							1		3
Jo Daviess			10		1	1	1	2				15
Johnson					12					1		3
Kane	14	9			1					7	1	32
Kankakee		36			1	2				7		46
Kendall	2	1			1					2	1	6
Knox		35	13							11	1	60
Lake		9			1					1	1	14
LaSalle	2	76			2					17	2	99
Lawrence					1			1	1	5		8
Lee	10	10					2			1	1	24
Livingston		22				1				11	4	38
Logan		4	6		3	1	2			8	5	30
Macon		6	9				1		3	4		23
Macoupin		24	12		1					3		41
Madison		32	2		1					5		43
Marion					2	1			4	2	1	10
Marshall		5	4							1		10
Mason		4	10							1		15
Massac					5				2		2	9
McDonough		6	6		2				1	2		17
McHenry	2	2								4	1	9
McLean		26	8		2		2	2		3	3	49
Menard		5	5				1			3		14
Mercer		6	2				1				1	10
Monroe					1	1						2
Montgomery		4	3		1					1	2	11
Morgan		8	19		3	2			4		1	37
Moultrie			1		5					6		12
Ogle	5	8								7		22
Peoria		3	20				1			1	6	31

Table XII—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Asylum Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear In- firm- mary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Perry				4					5	9	
Piatt			5				1		9	15	
Pike		9	12	1	2			1	3	32	
Pope				6					2	9	
Pulaski									1	2	
Putnam			3					5		8	
Randolph				5	1					8	
Richland		2		7						9	
Rock Island		19	19		2	1	1	1	10	54	
Saline				5						5	
Sangamon		14	17						3	38	
Schuyler		5	3		2					11	
Scott			3			1				5	
Shelby				3					6	10	
Stark		1	2							3	
St. Clair		34		13				4	3	55	
Stephenson	3	4			2			1	3	13	
Tazewell		11	3				1	1	5	24	
Union		5		5		1				11	
Vermilion		32					2		4	45	
Wabash				1						2	
Warren		19	12						5	38	
Washington		8		4	1	1			6	20	
Wayne		1		5		2			1	12	
White		3		4		1			1	10	
Whiteside		9							8	19	
Will	1	25			2		2		7	36	
Williamson		1		5			1		5	13	
Winnebago	6	24						2	6	41	
Woodford		4	3				1		2	11	
Totals	97	1,019	290	167	65	39	44	57	504	143	2,425

TABLE XIII.—Showing the number of inmates admitted into ten state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1885, and the 30th day of September, 1886.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and dumb.	Blind.	Feeble-Minded Children.	Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' and Infirmary.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....			25		2	2				11	1	41
Alexander.....		1		5						8	8	22
Bond.....		2								1		7
Boone.....	4			4						2		6
Brown.....			3							3		5
Bureau.....			13					5		3		21
Calhoun.....		1										1
Carroll.....	3	1			1					3	1	9
Cass.....			6		1							8
Champaign.....		15							5	13	1	34
Christian.....			7				1			1		9
Clark.....		2		6	1			3		9	2	23
Clay.....		1	2	12			1			6		12
Clinton.....					2				1			7
Coles.....		6	1	3					2	11		26
Cook.....	35	101			15	16	10		1	140	35	353
Crawford.....			1							7		14
Cumberland.....		1		5	1					19		30
DeKalb.....	5	1	1			1				6		14
DeWitt.....		5	6			1		6		8	1	27
Douglas.....		12		1						4		7
DuPage.....	3						2			1		6
Edgar.....		3	1	6				1		1	1	13
Edwards.....		1										4
Effingham.....		8		2						22		35
Fayette.....							1			5		6
Ford.....		6					1	4		6	1	18
Franklin.....				8			1			2		12
Fulton.....		1	19					5		7	2	34
Gallatin.....				3	1							4
Gallatin.....										7		15
Greene.....		3	6							10		19
Grundy.....								6				10
Hamilton.....				8								16
Hancock.....			9		1			3		2	1	4
Hardin.....				1						3		7
Henderson.....			4							1		19
Henry.....			14		1					3		37
Iroquois.....		19				1	2			15	3	14
Jackson.....				5						5		22
Jasper.....		1	1	1	1					18		8
Jefferson.....				4	1					2		9
Jersey.....		1	5			1	1			1		10
Jo Daviess.....	4	4								1		12
Johnson.....		2		4						3	1	43
Kane.....	19	1			1	2				14	3	27
Kankakee.....		20								7		2
Kendall.....	1									1		39
Knox.....			10				1			23		17
Lake.....	3	5								5	3	68
LaSalle.....	10	23	1		3	1				24	1	10
Lawrence.....				5			1			3		21
Lee.....		9								1		26
Livingston.....		11			1	1				1	3	34
Logan.....			17		1					10		24
Macon.....			9		1		3			8		27
Macoupin.....		1	13		1	3				5		13
Madison.....			1			1	1			3		37
Marion.....		3		6	6		3			14	12	8
Marshall.....			3							3		14
Mason.....			9				1			2	1	4
Massac.....				2			1					18
McDonough.....		3	11		2				1	1		11
McHenry.....		3				1				3		41
McLean.....	4	2		27			2			5		13
Menard.....			6			1	2			1		4
Mercer.....			2				1					20
Monroe.....		1		3								34
Montgomery.....		1	13		1	3			1	3	12	12
Morgan.....			26							6		27
Moultrie.....		1		3						2		32
Ogle.....	7	2					2			14		
Peoria.....			16				1		3	9		

Table XIII.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	People- Orphans Home.	Infirmary. Soldiers.	Eye and Ear	Reform School.	Total.
Perry			4	3				1	6			10
Piatt			27			2	2	1	14			18
Pike								2				31
Pope									4			8
Pulaski		2		2		1		2				5
Putnam		1	3	2	2							6
Randolph		1		6	3							10
Richland		1		3		1						6
Rock Island		6	10		2		1		12			32
Saline				5				2	1			12
Sangamon		1	25		4	2	5	2			1	38
Schuyler			4		3							7
Scott		2	9		1			3	4			19
Shelby				4			1		28		1	34
Stark			12									2
St. Clair		5	6	8	3		1	4	1		5	33
Stephenson	12	3				1			10			16
Tazewell		4	12		2			2	6			26
Union				6				6			12	14
Vermillion		25				1		2	8		3	39
Wabash				3		1	1	1				5
Warren			14		1			1	7			23
Washington		1		4					9			11
Wayne				6	2	1	1	1				11
White				5	2	2			3		3	15
Whiteside	5	3							3			13
Will		26			1				14		2	43
Williamson				5	1				5		1	12
Winnebago	8	3					1		3			15
Woodford		5	7			1			3			16
Totals	122	361	414	172	73	58	52	128	686	112		2,178

TABLE XIV.—*Showing number of days' board given to inmates of ten state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1884, and the 30th day of September, 1885.*

Counties.	Northern Inmate Hospital.	Eastern Inmate Hospital.	Central Inmate Hospital.	Southern Inmate Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Infirmary.	Eye and Ear	Reform School.	Total.
Adams		5,569	12,915		2,349	524	2,038	798	3	6,950	31,146	
Alexander		92		6,540	544		365		81	5,150	12,772	
Bond		1,020		4,471	1,072	428	1,095	636	4		8,726	
Boone	3,489	750			799	246	365		87	1,095	6,831	
Brown		589	3,022		544					1,656	5,811	
Bureau		2,519	8,312		272			884	243	841	13,071	
Calhoun		205	2,241		272	262					2,980	
Carroll	4,455	1,257			1,087	507	864	954	456	365	9,945	
Cass		636	3,840		544	1,042	1,378	2,507			9,947	
Champaign		10,779			3,466	523	2,340	2,358	361	668	20,496	
Christian		695	5,398	618	1,616		760	1,101	152		10,340	
Clark		804		8,448	1,008	1,039		4,400	50	398	16,156	
Clay		523	1	4,630	846	166	365	1,235	341	557	8,694	
Clinton				5,931	816		1,460	954	42		9,203	
Coles		3,290		4,838	511	246	1,460		636	2,719	13,709	
Cook	83,217	128,046		365	19,278	6,114	22,796	5,654	7,967	37,920	311,357	
Crawford		171		4,648	1,646	262	694		427	365	8,213	
Cumberland		218		3,627	526	259		1,366	504		6,500	
DeKalb	6,582	2,893			784	277	1,960	1,731	300	933	15,460	
DeWitt		1,367	5,137		832		730	730	226	281	9,303	
Douglas	365	1,825		4,261	512		365	318	472		8,118	
DuPage	5,266	1,839			12		362		244		7,723	
Edgar		3,089		9,140	741	500	409	758	239		14,996	
Edwards				1,257	800	123	331			320	2,831	
Effingham		633		7,336	272		887	1,825	1,031		11,984	
Fayette				5,329	816	262	1,024	1,339	173	512	9,454	
Ford		6,227			560	515	1,042	280	683	867	10,174	
Franklin				5,908	272				265		6,445	
Fulton		3,946	9,202		1,630	764	1,879	2,915	33	1,036	20,505	
Gallatin		365		2,180			365			365	3,275	
Greene		1,627	5,836		1,104	15	365		335		9,282	
Grundy		5,963			1,120		17	528	85	149	7,861	
Hamilton				5,609		420			122	1,085	7,236	
Hancock		1,477	7,756		1,616	1,324	1,346	52	362	1,916	15,849	
Hardin		173		2,120	272				252		2,817	
Henderson			2,645		272	826		365	2,549		478	
Henry		2,998	9,794	365	1,375	379	1,431		33	471	16,846	
Iroquois		15,828			2,143	163	1,116	1,990	621	1,095	22,956	
Jackson		161		7,246	749	246	1,995	2,414	318	37	13,166	
Jasper		119		4,910	1,616		365	1,095	578		8,683	
Jefferson				4,667	1,080	259			54	550	6,610	
Jersey		147	4,670	1,460	272		1,005		15	365	7,934	
JoDaviss	5,604	1,353			560	278	535	653			8,983	
Johnson				3,284		522			14	730	4,549	
Kane	12,560	3,876			3,193	246	1,095	1,825	426	691	23,912	
Kankakee		15,880		365	1,527	1,455	365	365	244	365	20,566	
Kendall	3,474	385		365					62	119	4,405	
Knox		10,991	9,334		1,088		1,303	1,721	446	1,030	25,913	
Lake	5,983	6,955			1,231	767	730		202	1,210	17,078	
LaSalle	15,252	15,273			4,912	428	617	3,787	1,009	1,077	42,355	
Lawrence				3,361	800		1,436	1,134	718		7,449	
Lee	6,391	2,610			528		1,056	844	18	398	11,845	
Livingston	365	15,463			1,360	278	797	925	598	1,480	21,266	
Logan		2,270	5,995	1,355	1,236	79	3,760	2,429	394	1,017	18,535	
Macon		2,547	6,477		2,429	262	1,394	3,046	152	365	16,672	
Macoupin		6,163	8,928		2,434	1,047	1,550	3,687	239	171	24,200	
Madison		8,006	358	15,054	3,808	253	1,825		518		29,822	
Marion		1,460		5,220	272		1,480	3,689	87	816	13,025	
Marshall		1,166	4,344		528		365	540	25		6,968	
Mason		828	4,114		272	247	1,087	1,177	399	730	8,854	
Massac				5,523		246	730	1,406		433	8,398	
McDonough		1,128	5,358		2,206		581	1,974	23	2,143	13,413	
McHenry	6,904	1,455		365			730		122	352	9,928	
McLean	365	5,275	12,993		3,450	770	2,637	6,458	494	2,782	35,224	
Menard		1,847	3,452		1,087	246	1,446	954	83	203	9,318	
Mercer		1,429	4,814		255		870	1,048		282	8,699	
Monroe		1,095		5,817	1,548	262	730				9,452	
Montgomery		668	7,293	365	2,145	320	365		17	772	11,945	
Morgan		1,519	8,187		3,200	496	1,459	2,190	49	2,483	19,583	
Moultrie		127		2,314	816	262	302		315		4,136	
Ogle	5,867	1,456			1,632	508	1,190		609	235	11,497	

Table XIV.—Concluded.

County :	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary.	Eye and Ear	Reform School.	Total.
Peoria		1,032	11,173		4,333		2,606	1,001	126	3,204		23,375
Perry				5,545	1,072	246	730	2,726	444			10,763
Piatt			3,661	365	800		304	683	407			6,220
Pike		2,476	7,194	365	844		730	1,271	136	1,493		14,509
Pope				2,942					178			3,120
Pulaski				4,257			365		6	1,445		6,073
Putnam		110	1,420		272			1,070				2,872
Randolph		264		8,520	810		730	318	365	365		11,372
Richland		161		3,801	1,632	259		606	274			6,763
Rock Island	365	12,648	9,340		848	446	1,278	3,140	363	2,513		30,941
Saline				1,754								1,754
Sangamon		8,325	12,422	365	2,921	261	3,219	2,779	284	1,251		31,827
Schuyler		800	3,612		287	262	365			876		6,202
Scott		133	3,366			1,030	269	1,310	162	652		6,931
Shelby				6,825		492	2,488	2,496	503	1,182		13,986
Stark		50	2,138		816		317	1,095				4,416
St. Clair		5,862		15,315	4,832	1,048	1,200	704	301	1,022		30,284
Stephenson	7,819	1,624			954	520	1,460	155	317	365		13,214
Tazewell		2,340	6,144		2,640		2,559	1,844	623	1,409		17,559
Union		733		6,509	543	224	1,008	270		258		9,545
Vermilion		16,140		365	1,073	417	2,171	1,460	398	4,764		26,788
Wabash				3,047	256	163		1,048		286		4,800
Warren		1,386	5,663		800		136	2,911	298	693		11,887
Washington		201		6,917	1,026	15	723	1,318	397			11,097
Wayne		138		5,802	2,704	1,542	365	730	371	1,253		12,905
White		1,200		4,441	544	753	635	730	28	1,361		9,690
Whiteside	7,018	1,730			816		684		258	192		10,698
Will	1,095	23,180			3,162	524	1,740	4,909	551	365		35,526
Williamson		49		5,549		259	781		443	286		7,367
Winnebago	10,148	5,664			1,616	262	758	2,810	475	3,484		25,217
Woodford		3,405	5,378		544	508	2,494	1,272	47	47		13,695
Total	192,584	408,325	233,927	231,975	134,610	35,895	113,947	119,917	32,931	117,824		1,621,935

TABLE XV.—*Showing number of days' board given to inmates of ten state institutions, from each county in the state, between the 1st day of October, 1885, and the 30th day of September, 1886.*

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....	10,254	17,598			2,633	558	1,443	1,221	599	6,304	40,610
Alexander.....	169			8,109	533		365		350	4,730	14,256
Bond.....	1,984		4,403		810	769	1,095	560	29		9,650
Boone.....	3,692	1,095			540	240	365		290	867	7,089
Brown.....	1,460	2,319			523				51	1,231	5,584
Bureau.....	3,918	12,368			280				222	140	17,808
Calhoun.....		730	3,138		270	262		890			4,400
Carroll.....	4,025	1,152			1,080	261	578	868	68	626	8,653
Cass.....	1,460	4,498			557	1,268	1,312	2,405			11,500
Champaign.....	12,876				2,423	369	2,314	2,937	780	711	22,410
Christian.....		365	6,421	138	1,316		1,333	2,190	29		11,792
Clark.....		2,169		9,572	1,062	777	162	3,338	348	1,040	18,468
Clay.....		500	613	5,470	1,358		365	1,305	188	22	9,821
Clinton.....				6,590	810	261	1,443	1,205	191		10,500
Coles.....		3,910	190	4,934	554	31	1,399	542	1,421	1,989	14,970
Cook.....	87,089	148,885		365	21,020	8,068	25,322	3,645	9,034	37,514	340,942
Crawford.....		300	210	4,300	1,856	261	730	1,309	1,024	268	10,438
Cumberland.....		133	52	3,782	496	262		1,571	947		7,243
DeKalb.....	5,936	3,097	227		557	207	2,097	1,645	279	788	14,833
DeWitt.....		3,515	5,515		1,046	634	637	1,926	183	980	14,436
Douglas.....	365	2,081		4,238	7		365	261	811		8,128
DuPage.....	5,218	2,190			270		675		30		8,383
Edgar.....		3,555	214	8,898	1,063	499	617	853	57	155	15,711
Edward.....		71		1,793	523		365			283	3,035
Effingham.....		1,845		7,868	270		1,051	1,460	954		13,428
Fayette.....				5,143	1,064	262	1,365	1,268	308		9,410
Ford.....		7,817			1,086	524	1,425	542	331		12,475
Franklin.....			6,686		270		175		289	317	7,737
Fulton.....		5,273	12,724		1,316	533	1,825	3,233	200	1,753	26,862
Gallatin.....		365		2,494	146		365			365	3,735
Greene.....		3,685	7,532		1,284	10	365		264		13,140
Grundy.....		6,038			1,569			1,445	296		9,348
Hamilton.....				5,466		569				1,095	7,130
Hancock.....		2,218	11,074		1,586	1,555	1,002	270	754	1,733	20,190
Hardin.....		281		2,440	270				123		3,114
Henderson.....			2,707		270	1,021	365	2,818	30	75	7,286
Henry.....		5,055	13,088	64	1,620	334	1,282		344	271	22,058
Iroquois.....		16,599			2,091	157	1,842	2,056	1,124	723	24,792
Jackson.....		199		6,133	750	3	2,190	1,504	208	688	11,502
Jasper.....		464		3,734	1,367	251	365	699	883		7,763
Jefferson.....				4,985	1,268	279			431	730	7,693
Jersey.....		402	4,236	1,460	270	114	843		92	38	7,455
JoDaviess.....	5,954	3,059			779	548	1,046	1,092	71		12,519
Johnson.....		166		3,862		245			20	500	5,425
Kane.....	12,004	4,735			3,036	20	969	1,384	408	1,220	24,458
Kankakee.....		19,145		365	1,011	1,432	365	268	200	109	22,593
Kendall.....	3,477	730		365					33	240	4,835
Knox.....		13,459	12,211		1,063		1,165	1,601	1,283	519	31,331
Lake.....	6,065	8,610			1,063	524	730		132	1,241	18,365
LaSalle.....	15,530	28,282	37		4,982	581	365	3,431	733	792	54,732
Lawrence.....			3,800		540		1,407	869	652		7,263
Lee.....	5,936	4,728			540		1,332	670	449	365	14,020
Livingston.....	329	17,594	264		1,333	541	752	380	479	2,667	24,339
Logan.....		2,600	9,054	255	1,901		4,341	2,443	802	1,383	22,779
Macon.....		2,920	8,451		2,295	245	2,091	2,915	321	940	20,181
Macoupin.....		7,843	11,547		3,189	1,406	1,214	2,791	716		27,706
Madison.....		12,775	750	14,988	3,788	269	2,115				31,685
Marion.....		1,558		5,183	1,107		1,822	2,187	465	649	12,972
Marshall.....		1,460	4,675		517		365	1,090	34		8,141
Mason.....		1,306	6,470		270	260	1,308	1,037	127	708	12,486
Massac.....				5,936			934	1,651		868	9,389
McDonough.....		2,713	6,879		2,717		365	1,500	116	1,145	15,435
McHenry.....	6,985	1,729		55		221	730		314	365	10,433
McLean.....	365	9,479	17,158		3,476	776	3,957	5,645	291	1,715	42,862
Menard.....		2,555	4,635		1,060		1,855	975	6	185	11,302
Mercer.....		2,041	4,988				724	1,163	53	365	9,334
Monroe.....		1,213		6,193	1,637	262	730				10,035
Montgomery.....		1,141	9,956	210	2,243	256	365		174	585	14,930
Morgan.....		2,550	13,261		3,755	1,494	1,375	2,608	54	1,621	26,717
Moultrie.....		433		3,485	827	262	288	704	91		6,090

Table XV.—Concluded.

Counties.*	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.	Institution for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Ogle	5,702	3,111	.....	.....	1,620	367	1,101	614	381	730	13,626
Peoria .....	.....	1,460	13,726	.....	3,954	.....	2,505	1,707	344	2,201	25,897
Perry .....	.....	.....	.....	4,909	1,053	.....	730	1,688	332	.....	8,712
Piatt .....	.....	.....	4,796	365	799	.....	596	635	1,180	.....	8,371
Pike .....	.....	3,766	12,394	56	1,333	229	1,282	706	.....	1,715	21,481
Pope .....	.....	.....	.....	3,505	.....	.....	.....	56	335	.....	3,796
Pulaski .....	.....	270	.....	5,194	.....	17	331	.....	.....	1,230	7,042
Putnam .....	.....	48	2,321	.....	302	223	.....	1,748	.....	.....	4,612
Randolph .....	.....	551	.....	8,549	843	.....	730	.....	365	173	11,211
Richland .....	.....	848	.....	4,900	1,693	261	.....	110	43	.....	7,855
Rock Is. and	365	13,749	12,974	.....	1,577	507	1,736	2,944	901	1,388	36,141
Saline .....	.....	.....	.....	1,930	.....	.....	.....	276	97	224	2,527
Sangamon .....	.....	9,109	17,924	365	2,978	442	3,514	2,742	239	1,123	38,436
Schuyler .....	.....	1,665	4,886	.....	590	262	365	.....	.....	900	8,608
Scott .....	.....	390	4,736	.....	287	1,012	365	2,165	163	365	9,483
Shelby .....	.....	.....	.....	5,946	.....	.....	2,419	1,997	1,083	696	12,141
Stark .....	.....	123	1,749	.....	810	.....	365	1,095	.....	.....	4,142
St. Clair .....	.....	11,785	1,128	15,708	3,930	1,046	1,323	1,564	93	1,312	37,889
Stephenson	8,006	2,017	.....	.....	1,330	601	1,469	100	486	365	14,365
Tazewell .....	.....	4,204	7,505	.....	1,376	.....	2,549	1,810	614	1,301	19,359
Union .....	.....	1,549	.....	6,654	540	262	1,026	1,629	.....	138	11,798
Vermilion .....	.....	19,130	.....	365	1,061	540	2,608	1,292	550	6,047	31,583
Wabash .....	.....	.....	.....	3,451	.....	372	.....	1,304	.....	259	5,377
Warren .....	.....	6,570	6,492	.....	545	.....	.....	2,193	447	602	16,849
Washington .....	.....	2,530	.....	5,896	1,046	261	730	881	819	.....	12,163
Wayne .....	.....	365	.....	5,695	2,464	1,320	658	1,073	3	1,460	13,639
White .....	.....	1,019	.....	4,812	686	720	365	704	86	1,788	10,180
Whiteside	6,905	2,838	.....	.....	793	.....	365	.....	367	726	11,994
Will	1,095	26,436	.....	.....	2,412	524	2,239	3,804	920	609	38,040
Williamson .....	.....	.....	.....	6,883	1	261	1,095	.....	449	533	9,222
Winnebago	8,840	8,361	.....	.....	1,316	262	1,224	2,388	178	3,145	25,714
Woodford .....	.....	4,137	6,692	.....	540	639	2,667	1,345	298	307	16,625
Totals	194,483	536,749	312,383	230,035	136,093	39,847	124,496	119,051	42,842	113,859	1,858,838

TABLE XVI.—Showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of September, 1885, in ten state institutions, from each county in the state.

Counties.	Northern Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Peo- ple's Home.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary and Ear Hospital.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams		29	38		9	2	5	4			18	105
Alexander				21	12		1		1		13	38
Bond		5		12	3	3	3	2				28
Boone	9	4			2		1			1	3	20
Brown		4	6		1						5	17
Bureau		11	27		1			2		1	2	44
Calhoun		2	8		1	1						12
Carroll	13	3			4	1	2	3			1	27
Cass		4	11		2	4	3	7				31
Champaign		30			9	2	7	7		2	1	58
Christian		1	16	5	5		4	6				34
Clark		4		24	4	4		11			2	49
Clay		1	1	13	5		1	4			1	26
Clinton				17	3		4	3		1		28
Coles		10		15	2		4		3		2	41
Cook	225	397		1	77	28	70	14	25	25	95	936
Crawford		2		12	1	1	2				1	27
Cumberland		2		10	1	1		4		3		21
DeKalb	17	10			2		6	2		1	3	44
DeWitt		7	16		4	2		2			3	36
Douglas	1	5		12			1	1		3		23
DuPage	16	6			1		1	2				24
Edgar		9		26	4	19	2	2		1		46
Edwards			3		2		1	1			1	7
Effingham		5		20	1		3	5		5		39
Fayette			17		3	1	3	4		1		29
Ford		18			3	12	3			5	2	33
Franklin				14	1							15
Fulton		14	29		6	3	5	9			4	70
Gallatin		1		6			1				1	9
Greene		9	19		5	1	1					35
Grundy		18			6		1	1				25
Hamilton				14		3					3	19
Hancock		7	26		5	6	3			5	5	57
Hardin		1		7	1							9
Henderson			6		1	1	1	9			1	19
Henry		15	27	1	6	1	4				1	55
Iroquois		45			6		4	2		2	3	67
Jackson		1		19	3		6	7		1	1	38
Jasper		1		11	5		1	3		1		22
Jefferson				12	4	1				2	2	21
Jersey		1	11		1		2				1	20
JoDavies	15	7			3	12	2	3				32
Johnson				10		12				1	2	15
Kane	33	12			12		3	5			1	66
Kankakee		50		1	3	6	1	1		1	1	64
Kendall	9	2		1			3	5		2	1	13
Knox		38	30		4		2				3	85
Lake	17	22			4	12	2				2	49
LaSalle	40	72			19	2	1	10		3	3	150
Lawrence				8	2		4	4		5		23
Lee	17	12			2		4	2		1	1	39
Livingston	1	43			5	12	2	2		2	6	63
Logan		8	19	4	7		11	6		2	6	63
Macon		8	20		8	1	5	9		1	1	53
Macoupin		22	29		9	4	4					77
Madison		33	2	40	14	1	5	5				95
Marion		4		13	2			9			3	36
Marshall		4	12		1		1					18
Mason		4	14		1	1	3	3			2	28
Massac				16			2	6			2	26
McDonough		6	14		10		1	6		1	4	42
McHenry	19	4		1			2			1	1	28
McLean	1	28	36		13	3		17		2	7	117
Menard		7	11		4		4	3		1		30
Mercer		6	13				2	3			1	25
Monroe		3		16	6	1	2					29
Montgomery		3	22	1	8	1	1			1	2	39
Morgan		8	26		14	2	3	7			6	66
Moultrie		1		8	3	1	1			1		15
Ogle	13	8			6	1	3				2	33

Table XVI.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary.	Eye and Ear.	Reform School.	Total.
Peoria		4	36		13		7	3			8	71
Perry				14	3		2	6	1			26
Piatt			11	1	2		2	2	2			20
Pike		11	26	1	5		2	3			5	53
Pope				9								9
Pulaski				14			1				4	19
Putnam			5		1			6				12
Randolph		12		21	3		12	1	1	1		31
Richland		12		13	6	1		2				24
Rock Island	1	35	33		5	2	4	10	3		6	99
Saline				5								5
Sangamon		27	41	1	11	1	10	8	1		6	106
Schuyler		5	12		2	1	1				3	24
Scott			8			4	1	4			1	18
Shelby				16			7	6			1	30
Stark		1	6		3		1	3				14
St. Clair		31		42	14	4	3	4			3	101
Stephenson	23	5			5	2	4	1			1	41
Tazewell		10	17		5		8	5	2		5	52
Union		5		17	2	1	3					28
Vermilion		50		1	4	1	8		1		18	87
Wabash				9		1		4			1	15
Warren		18	16		2			7	1		2	46
Washington		8		16	4	1	2	3	2			36
Wayne		1		17	9	5	1	2	1		4	40
White		5		11	3	1	1	2			4	26
Whiteside	19	9			3	2	1		1		1	34
Will	3	68			8		7	13	2		1	104
Williamson				17		1	3		3		1	25
Winnebago	27	23			5	1	3	9	1		9	78
Woodford		11	16		2	1	8	4	1		1	44
Totals	523	1,428	716	637	488	131	336	344	113	324	5,040	

TABLE XVII.—*Showing number of inmates actually present on the 30th day of September, 1886. in ten state institutions, from each county in the state.*

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Dumb and Deaf.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Orphans' Home.	Soldiers' Infirmary.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	Reform School.	Total.
Adams.....		23	52		7	4	3	3	2	15	114	
Alexander.....		1		23	2	1	1	1	1	13	40	
Bond.....		6		13	3	2	3	3			27	
Boone.....	11	3			2	1	1	1	1		18	
Brown.....		4			1					1	16	
Bureau.....		9	30		1			5	1		46	
Calhoun.....		2	9		1	1					13	
Carroll.....	11	3			3	1	1	2			23	
Cass.....		4	15		4	4	3	7			37	
Champaign.....		42			9	3	7	11	2	2	73	
Christian.....		1	16		3	3	5	6	2		31	
Clark.....		6		27	4	3		9	2	4	55	
Clay.....		2	2	13	5	1	1	3			26	
Clinton.....				17	3	1	4	4			29	
Coles.....		11		15	3	2	4	2	6	6	47	
Cook.....	241	414		1	75	36	76	10	21	104	978	
Crawford.....			1	11	5	1	2	5	3		28	
Cumberland.....				10	1	1		3	2		17	
DeKalb.....	18	9	1		3	1	5	5		1	43	
DeWitt.....		11	17		2	1	1	8	2	1	43	
Douglas.....	1	6		12	1		1		2		23	
DuPage.....	12	6			1		3				22	
Edgar.....		10	1	25	3	1	2	3		1	46	
Edwards.....		1		5	1		1	1			8	
Effingham.....		6		22	1		2	2	2		35	
Fayette.....				12	4	1	4	3			24	
Ford.....		22			4	2	4	4		2	38	
Franklin.....				18	1		1	1	1	1	22	
Fulton.....		15	38		3	2	5	13	2	5	83	
Gallatin.....		1		7	1		1			1	11	
Greene.....		11	20		4		1		3		39	
Grundy.....		17			3			6	1		27	
Hamilton.....				13		4				3	20	
Hancock.....		5	33		6	4	2	3	1	4	58	
Hardin.....				6	1						7	
Henderson.....			9		1	6	1	8			25	
Henry.....		13	38		6	1	3				61	
Iroquois.....		51			7		5	6	2	1	72	
Jackson.....				14	2	1	6	2	1	4	30	
Jasper.....				9	6	1	1	2	4		23	
Jefferson.....				14	4	2				2	22	
Jersey.....		2	14	4	1		3				25	
JoDaviess.....	18	9			2	1	3				33	
Johnson.....		2		9				2	1	2	16	
Kane.....	37	12			12	2	3	6	1	3	76	
Kankakee.....		53		1	4	5	1		2		66	
Kendall.....	9	2		1							12	
Knox.....		35	34		3	2	4	4	1	1	82	
Lake.....	14	24			3	2	2	9	6	5	48	
LaSalle.....	47	77			20	2	1	6	1	2	164	
Lawrence.....				10	2		5	6	1		24	
Lee.....	17	16			1	4	4	2	1		42	
Livingston.....		43	2		4	3	3	2	2	8	67	
Logan.....		7	32		8		13	5	1	1	67	
Macon.....		8	23		6		6	6	2	3	54	
Macoupin.....		20	35		9	6	4	10	1		85	
Madison.....		34	2	42	13	2	6				99	
Marion.....		7		17	7		7	6	8	2	51	
Marshall.....		4	13		1		1	2	1		22	
Mason.....		3	20		1	1	3	5	1	1	35	
Massac.....				16			3	3		2	24	
McDonough.....		9	22		11		1	5		1	49	
McHenry.....	16	5					2		1	1	25	
McLean.....	1	24	53		11	3	10	16	1	4	123	
Menard.....		7	15		4	1	6	5		2	40	
Mercer.....		5	14				2	2		1	24	
Monroe.....		4		19	7	1					33	
Montgomery.....		3	30		9	1	1		1	2	47	
Morgan.....		7	35		13	5	3	8		3	74	
Moultrie.....		2		8	4	1	1	6			22	
Ogle.....	15	8			6	1	5	2	3	2	42	

Table XVII.—Concluded.

Counties.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Infirmary.	Eye and Ear	Reform School.	Total.
Peoria.....		4	42		14		9	5	1		6	81
Perry.....				11	5		12	5	1			24
Piatt.....			15	1	3		12	1	12			24
Pike.....		10	41		4		4	3			4	66
Pope.....				9				12	12			13
Pulaski.....		1		12		1	1				2	17
Putnam.....		1	8		3	1		5				18
Randolph.....		12		23	6		12			1		34
Richland.....		3		12	5	1						21
Rock Island.....	1	39	36		7	1	5		2		3	102
Saline.....				5				2	1		4	12
Sangamon.....		24	47	1	13	3	12	9			2	111
Schuyler.....		4	14		6	1	1	4				28
Scott.....		2	14		2	2	1	7	3		1	32
Shelby.....				15					11		2	39
Stark.....			5		3		1	3				12
St. Clair.....		35	6	40	10	3	4	8	1		7	120
Stephenson.....	21	6			4	2			2		1	40
Tazewell.....		13	26		8		6	6	12		1	62
Union.....		4		15	2	1	3	5			2	32
Vermilion.....		56		1	3	3	6	5	2		14	90
Wabash.....				9				4				13
Warren.....		18	21		3			7	1		1	51
Washington.....		8		16	2	1	12	1	1			31
Wayne.....		1		19	11	6	12	3			4	46
White.....		2		14	5	4		1		1	7	35
Whiteside.....	21	8			12		1		1		3	36
Will.....	3	82			8	2	7	11		1	2	116
Williamson.....				18	1	1	3		12			27
Winnebago.....	25	26			3	1	4	5			8	72
Woodford.....		14	18		2	2	8	3				47
Total.....	539	1,515	926	634	500	155	363	360	136	298	5,426	

TABLE XVIII.—*Showing consumption of articles named, per capita, for one year, from Oct. 1, 1884, to Sept. 30, 1885.*

Articles.	Measure	North'm Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'm Insane Hospital	Instit'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Instit'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphan's Home.	Charita- ble Eye and Ear Infirm y.	State Reform School.	Total.
Breadstuffs	Pounds .	275.92	301.22	233.73	318.10	284.28	342.86	254.32	237.66	264.44	431.84	295.02
Meat and fish	"	269.65	244.87	325.54	229.18	289.48	250.20	181.31	134.01	202.34	193.15	268.75
Vegetables	Pecks...	11.20	11.54	8.47	9.01	2.14	16.03	2.08	14.61	23.03	8.03	9.54
Rice and hominy	Pounds .	4.70	7.11	6.82	9.59	3.25	2.85	10.17	1.79	4.50	0.88	6.08
Fruit	Quarts ..	10.76	18.46	46.58	3.58	50.07	49.50	11.18	42.11	31.47	14.91	21.05
Fruit	Pounds .	8.59	8.41	8.87	8.19	10.46	8.30	8.47	7.42	2.22	11.24	8.64
Oranges and lemons	Number	2.80	9.64	23.43	2.81	9.30	19.19	6.01	15.88	7.17	18.21	10.76
Butter	Pounds .	31.27	26.96	45.90	27.13	18.69	43.05	23.68	13.87	17.13	24.16	28.43
Eggs	"	1.27	1.81	5.26	2.12	2.14	2.74	2.47	1.01	4.55	1.10	2.34
Cheese	Number.	49.06	130.33	58.12	204.35	105.30	35.37	44.05	31.74	75.17	76.42	98.29
Cider and vinegar	Gallons.	1.60	1.09	1.61	0.65	1.14	1.02	0.87	0.93	0.97	0.74	1.11
Tea	"	5.46	3.59	1.75	2.80	0.71	.00	1.09	0.38	3.23	1.21	2.54
Coffee	Pounds .	8.65	7.94	1.75	12.29	5.56	4.74	5.43	1.84	6.34	1.94	7.32
Sugar	"	37.90	38.59	16.83	8.55	32.80	3.99	32.84	19.28	51.72	22.61	27.42
Syrup	Gallons..	1.88	1.60	1.29	1.53	1.29	4.33	3.13	1.40	0.55	2.60	1.76
Average number of persons fed..	.....	633.	1,326.	764.	745.	436.	133.	380.	363.	104.	357.	5,231.

TABLE XIX.—*Showing consumption of articles named, per capita, for one year, from Oct. 1, 1885, to Sept. 30, 1886.*

Articles.	Measure	North'm Insane Hospital	Eastern Insane Hospital	Central Insane Hospital	South'm Insane Hospital	Insti't'n for the Deaf and Dumb.	Insti't'n for the Blind.	Asylum for Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Charita- ble Eye and Ear Infirm'y.	State Reform School.	Total.
Breadstuffs.....	Pounds..	295.97	304.76	225.70	276.00	194.02	381.03	243.73	236.45	390.72	500.45	283.38
Meat and fish.....	"	294.91	240.80	317.63	402.26	233.85	297.82	176.48	140.41	182.00	198.20	264.07
Vegetables.....	Pecks..	7.57	11.00	7.42	13.25	2.35	16.21	3.91	5.22	29.02	0.06	8.73
Rice and hominy.....	Pounds..	17.54	14.10	8.73	17.08	4.39	8.06	16.35	2.82	7.37	19.50	12.73
Fruit.....	Pounds..	7.51	22.20	76.44	20.17	57.91	55.82	59.00	43.60	27.26	20.72	36.76
Oranges and lemons.....	Pounds..	20.76	9.64	9.87	6.62	9.81	13.82	5.75	8.23	3.14	14.04	10.38
Butter.....	Number.	1.39	7.57	13.97	2.31	11.38	10.32	0.29	21.39	2.65	20.17	8.60
Cheese.....	Pounds..	32.00	28.94	24.63	27.73	19.22	15.44	38.97	17.45	33.40	10.78	26.40
Eggs.....	Number.	3.05	3.39	3.07	2.96	1.78	3.62	2.13	0.80	2.26	1.66	2.51
Cider and vinegar.....	Gallons..	53.75	167.12	76.75	284.17	59.37	67.82	64.06	51.78	42.59	152.21	126.14
Tea.....	Gallons..	1.53	1.38	1.62	0.97	1.02	0.77	1.51	0.79	0.35	0.35	1.21
Coffee.....	Pounds..	3.39	3.78	4.18	2.86	0.60	6.27	5.32	0.24	2.19	1.45	2.90
Sugar.....	"	9.89	7.54	12.75	11.96	5.01	6.27	3.32	1.60	6.11	6.94	9.62
Syrups, etc.....	Gallons..	43.81	36.94	40.78	33.84	69.54	35.50	39.54	17.82	45.78	32.38	30.86
Average number of persons fed.....	.....	643	1,726	1,004	770	451	135	412	359	133	347	5,980

TABLE XXI.—Showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in ten state institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

Articles.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Breadstuffs.....	\$6 78	\$7 15	\$6 77	\$7 48	\$7 67	\$9 10	\$6 97	\$7 19	\$10 89	\$10 36	\$7 47
Meats, etc.....	17 97	18 40	26 94	23 24	24 96	21 77	14 51	12 15	21 11	14 16	19 96
Vegetables.....	1 61	2 04	1 68	2 12	71	3 25	1 63	2 58	6 55	1 82	1 91
Fruits.....	1 11	1 44	2 68	1 62	3 24	3 96	2 04	4 46	3 57	1 64	2 12
Tea, coffee, etc.....	3 61	2 13	1 58	2 38	1 22	85	1 36	10 40	2 78	2 01	1 93
Milk.....	5 73	17	8 83	5 32	3 44	34	2 52	3 46	9 27	1 47	1 24
Butter.....	13	4 43	49	23	25	8	4 92	3 46	3 74	4 63	5 35
Cheese.....	2 28	14	1 02	61	2 11	38	1 93	1 25	3 57	1 38	23
Sugar.....	71	53	45	51	39	30	1 29	1 45	3 27	1 28	1 65
Syrup and molasses.....	40	1 40	69	1 86	1 22	1 67	1 47	45	24	1 25	66
Eggs.....	23	13	21	15	17	47	13	13	1 23	77	1 66
Oil and vinegar.....	41	74	41	50	48	21	1 85	1 61	1 90	1 42	16
All other provisions.....						1 40					82
Total.....	\$40 67	\$40 94	\$51 75	\$46 02	\$48 86	\$52 50	\$39 27	\$45 63	\$45 29	\$41 21	\$44 56
Cost per month.....	\$3 39	\$3 41	\$4 31	\$3 84	\$4 07	\$4 37	\$3 27	\$3 75	\$5 44	\$3 43	\$3 71

TABLE XXII.—*Showing the comparative cost of provisions, per capita, in ten state institutions, for one year, from October 1, 1885, to September 30, 1886.*

Articles.	Northern Insane Hospital.	Eastern Insane Hospital.	Central Insane Hospital.	Southern Insane Hospital.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Feeble- Minded Children.	Soldiers' Orphans' Home.	Eye and Ear Infirmary.	State Reform School.	Total.
Breadstuffs.....	\$6 80	\$7 10	\$5 86	\$6 70	\$5 16	\$10 47	\$6 37	\$6 24	\$12 35	\$12 58	\$7 07
Meats etc.....	18 21	16 49	21 78	22 36	19 63	18 93	12 54	12 30	18 95	13 02	18 43
Vegetables.....	1 22	1 33	1 40	2 29	2 71	2 86	2 38	1 55	7 08	1 60	1 73
Fruits.....	1 41	1 63	3 05	1 71	2 71	1 69	2 14	3 54	2 12	1 92	2 19
Tea, coffee, etc.....	2 60	1 95	3 35	2 21	1 97	1 34	1 50	4 47	2 43	1 91	2 09
Milk.....		38	85		1 13			11 32	7 48	1 92	1 30
Butter.....	5 76	4 16	4 42	5 40	2 91	2 99	7 98	4 86	6 73	4 37	4 79
Cheese.....	11	27	29	30	18		25	11	21	10	24
Sugar.....	3 07	2 21	2 53	2 32	4 21	2 39	2 43	1 13	2 92	2 63	2 48
Syrup and molasses.....		41	60	33		1 86	1 33	48		1 64	61
Eggs.....	61	1 45	71	2 43	76	65	61	56	64	1 43	1 16
Cider and vinegar.....	22	18	20	13	14	12	12	12			16
All other provisions.....	44	31	27	26	25	1 63	1 93	1 91	2 41	1 48	66
Total.....	\$11 06	\$88 47	\$18 31	\$46 37	\$39 71	\$48 22	\$38 58	\$44 59	\$63 38	\$43 18	\$42 94
Cost per month.....	\$3 42	\$3 21	\$4 03	\$3 95	\$3 31	\$4 02	\$3 21	\$3 72	\$5 28	\$3 60	\$3 58

TABLE XXIII.—Showing the names and addresses of keepers of almshouses and county physicians.

Counties.	Name of keeper.	Postoffice address.	Name of county physician.	Postoffice address.
Adams	Mrs. Anna Doran	Coatsburg	Dr. W. E. Gilliland	Coatsburg.
Alexander	John E. Overton	Greenville	Dr. W. W. Stephenson	Cairo
Bond	C. C. Leach	Belvidere	Drs. Beeson & Kirkham	Greenville
*Boone	Maurice Dunn	Mount Sterling	Dr. George W. Lucas	Mount Station
Brown	J. O. Craig	Princeton	Dr. S. C. Drollinger	Wyand
Bureau	William H. DeLong	Hardin	Dr. H. W. Springer	Hardin
Calhoun	David N. McLaughlin	Mount Carroll	Dr. N. Rinsedollar	Mount Carroll
Carroll	W. B. Williams	Bluff Springs	Dr. W. G. Ueland	Beardstown.
Cass	Sammuel D. Jones	Treliana	Dr. S. H. Birney	Urbana
Champaign	William R. Wilson	Owneco	Dr. J. S. C. Cassius	Owneco
*Clark	Mrs. Ann George	Marshall	Dr. G. W. Pruitt	Livingston
Clay	Isaac Lee	Xenia	Dr. E. S. Shirley	Xenia
Clinton	Mrs. Verena Bross	Carlyle	Dr. Andrew McAffigan	Carlyle
Coles	Joshua Rickets	Ashmore	Dr. H. A. Robertson	Ashmore
Cook—Infirmary	Charles L. Frey	Dunning	Drs. A. Thumler & Ryan, Resident	Dunning
Cook—Asylum	M. A. Daniel	Trimble	Dr. J. C. Spray, Med. Supt	Trimble
Crawford	Clark Boyd	Toledo	Dr. W. H. Hoskinson	Toledo
Cumberland	Lewis W. Elly	Dekalb	Dr. J. F. Yanaway	Dekalb
*DeKalb	Robert Read	Hallsville	Dr. Philip Cromwell	Hallsville
DeWitt	H. C. Henson	Tuscola	Dr. W. E. McClelland	Tuscola
Douglas	John T. Lewis	Paris	Dr. F. T. Spees	Paris.
*DuPage	Luther Jenkins	Albion	Dr. W. W. Wilson	Albion
Edgar	Horace W. Reed	Efingham	Dr. Horace W. Reed	Efingham
Efingham	Andrew J. Sparks	Vandalia	Dr. W. W. Duncan	Vandalia
Fayette	Orrin Lawler	Benton	Dr. H. D. Smith	Benton
*Ford	Louis D. Starr	Carleton	Dr. Z. Hickman	Carleton
Franklin	George W. Fast	Omaha	Drs. Swisher & Geigley	Omaha
Fulton	Leonard Edwards	Carrollton	Dr. F. E. Bozarth	Carrollton
*Gallatin	Asa Sloan	Morris	Dr. J. C. Armstrong	Morris
Greene	Thomas Sykes	McLeansboro	Dr. T. A. Hand	McLeansboro
Grundy	A. D. Loran	Carthage	Dr. R. R. Rathbone	Carthage
Hamilton	William M. Whittlesey	Elizabethtown	None employed	Elizabethtown
Hardin	Stephen Walker	Oquawka	Dr. R. J. McAnnis	Oquawka
Henderson	Robert B. Trimble	Geneseo	Dr. Cephas Parks	Geneseo
Henry	Lyman J. Wilkinson	Waseka	Drs. Wells & Antis	Waseka
Irroquois	Isaac W. Cast	Carbondale	Dr. D. L. Jewett	Carbondale
Jackson	Timero Sverist	Falmouth	Dr. — King	Falmouth
Jasper	Isaac Kibler	Mount Vernon	Dr. — King	Mount Vernon
Jefferson	Thomas J. Casey	Jerseyville	Dr. Hugh Pearler	Jerseyville
*Jersey	G. W. Lynett	Gallena	Dr. E. L. H. Barry	Gallena
Jo Daviess	Thomas Byrne	Vienna	Dr. B. F. Fowler	Vienna
Johnson	W. W. Stout	Vienna	Dr. George Bratton	Vienna

Table XXIII—Concluded.

Counties.	Name of keeper.	Postoffice address.	Name of county physician.	Postoffice address.
Kane	Clark Wood	Batavia	Dr. — Lockwood	Batavia
*Kankakee	<i>J. E. Wilman</i>	Kankakee	Dr. H. M. Vanliper	Kankakee
*Kendall				
Knox	<i>Marshall P. DeLong</i>	Knoxville	Dr. Edwin Schwartz	Knoxville
Lake	Charles A. Appleby	Libertyville	Dr. Edward Wheeler	Libertyville
LaSalle	Thomas Reedy	Ottawa	Drs. Dyer & Hathaway	Ottawa
Lawrence	<i>Martin L. Riddle</i>	Bridgeport	Dr. Silas Hall	Lawrenceville
Lee	Thomas L. Stetson	Eldena	Dr. H. J. Brooks	Dixon
Livingston	<i>J. A. Guthrie</i>	Pontiac	Drs. Gaylord & Pearson	Pontiac
Logan	<i>Charles Phillips</i>	Lincoln	Dr. A. M. Sargent	Lincoln
Macon	W. J. Magee	Decatur	Dr. W. A. Fisher	Decatur
Macoupin	<i>Patrick Connelly</i>	Edwardsville	Dr. C. J. Fisher	Carlinville
Madison	Thomus Geers	Carlinville	Dr. A. S. Saeoni	Edwardsville
Marion	Zachariah F. Roddy	Salem	Dr. C. Fellman	Salem
Marshall	Herman J. Adams	Starland	No regular physician.	Mason City
Mason	Robert E. Elmore	Tellurid	Dr. James P. Walker	Metropolis
Massac	<i>William Martin</i>	Metropolis	Dr. J. T. Willis	Macomb
McDonough	<i>William Green</i>	Macomb	Dr. J. B. Bacon	Woodstock
McHenry	X. S. Robb	Hartland	Dr. J. B. Bacon	Bloomington
McLean	H. C. Loft	Bloomington	Dr. W. E. Guthrie	Alledo
McNard	William P. Cox	Petersburg	None employed	Waterloo
Mercer	J. M. Willis	Alledo	Dr. W. D. Craig & Son	Hillsboro
Monroe	<i>Orval Hildebrand</i>	Waterloo	Dr. Nicholas Soteriades	Jacksonville
Montgomery	O. M. Williamson	Hillsboro	Dr. W. H. Logan	Sullivan
Morgan	<i>Joseph Lynn</i>	Jacksonville	Dr. — Wakely	Oregon
Montrie	<i>George W. Stiers</i>	Sullivan	Dr. R. A. Pickering	Peoria
Ogle	Charles W. Summes	Oregon	Dr. H. A. Mix	Peoria
Peoria	Henry Hren	Peoria	Dr. J. D. Ferry	Pluckeyville
Perry	William E. Gludson	Pluckeyville	Dr. W. L. McCandless	Monticello
Piatt	Solomon W. Setts.	Monticello	Dr. H. J. Forewell	Pittsfield
Pike	<i>L. J. Hunter</i>	Pittsfield	Dr. R. G. Smith	Olmsted
*Pope	<i>William Quail</i>	Goconda	None employed	Chesler
Pulaski	<i>Isaac Crechtins</i>	Olmsted	Dr. George W. Crechtus	Clarendon
Putnam	John L. Cosgrove	Hennepin	None employed	Milan
Randolph	<i>Thornton W. Taggart</i>	Chester	Dr. W. E. McKinzie	Dawson
Richard	<i>Fred Von Altman</i>	Olney	Dr. C. J. Price	Rushville
Rock Island	<i>James Robertson</i>	Coal Valley	Dr. J. Huyet	Winchester
Saline	Josiah Gold	Harrisburg	None employed	Shelbyville
Sangamon	<i>Cornelius O'Laughlin</i>	Buffalo	Dr. John McGinnis	Toulon
Schuyler	Richard H. Mead	Rushville	Dr. M. Ayres	Bellefonte
Scott	<i>John W. Taylor</i>	Winchester	Dr. George M. Straight	Freeport
Shelby	J. H. Volles	Shelbyville	Dr. E. O. Stillwell	
Stark	John W. Morrison	Toulon	Dr. Theodore Baemoister	
St. Clair	<i>F. M. Siefert</i>	Bellefonte	Dr. Fred. Rubach	
Stephenson	Jacob S. Reisinger	Freeport	Dr. L. G. Voight	

Tazewell.....	N. B. Kinsey.....	Premont.....	Dr. R. C. Charlton.....	Pekin.....
Union.....	Thomas Hunt.....	Anna.....	Dr. W. M. Eddelman.....	Anna.....
Vermilion.....	W. W. Knapp.....	Danville.....	Dr. A. L. Fox.....	Danville.....
Wabash.....	Nicholas Wirth.....	Mount Carmel.....	Dr. W. C. Ridgway.....	Mount Carmel.....
Warren.....	Emory Crandell.....	Larchland.....	Dr. George Lester.....	Larchland.....
Washington.....	Marion Merker.....	Nashville.....	Dr. D. S. Near.....	Nashville.....
Wayne.....	C. M. Willison.....	Fairfield.....	Dr. Thomas P. Green.....	Fairfield.....
White.....	John Flynn.....	Carmi.....	Dr. C. Cook.....	Carmi.....
Whiteside.....	M. F. Barnum.....	Round Grove.....	Drs. Seger & Taylor.....	Morrison.....
Will.....	John F. Clyne.....	Joliet.....	Dr. F. W. Werner.....	Joliet.....
Williamson.....	W. B. Meredith.....	Marion.....	Dr. G. W. Evans.....	Marion.....
Winnebago.....	John M. Atkinson.....	Rockford.....	Dr. John E. Alaben.....	Rockford.....
Woodford.....	Absalom Jones.....	Metamora.....	Dr. W. A. Mansfield.....	Metamora.....

*No county almshouse.

Keepers whose names are printed in italics have been engaged since the date of last report.

Fulton	June 18, 1886	59	27	20	5	7	1	2	4	4	57	23	10	13	23	5,300 00	10,375 54	15,675 54
Gallatin	May 5, 1886	36	6	3	8	3	1	1	1	1	13	4	3	1	4	2,200 00	1,500 00	3,700 00
Greene	June 23, 1886	33	13	12	8	3	5	6	2	1	32	7	4	3	7	2,721 45	2,728 51	5,450 00
Grundy	Aug. 23, 1886	36	16	16	5	8	3	6	1	1	24	8	1	1	8	4,000 00	2,470 00	13,109 15
Hamilton	May 6, 1886	31	16	15	1	1	10	3	2	2	26	15	6	6	3	2,579 05	2,579 05	1,382 74
Hancock	Oct. 6, 1886	33	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	9	4	1	1	4	478 00	150 00	879 50
Hardin	June 22, 1886	11	9	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	52	2	1	1	2	2,536 92	1,627 48	4,265 35
Henderson	June 30, 1886	80	26	27	9	3	10	1	1	3	41	17	9	9	17	3,798 00	3,379 60	19,597 88
Henry	June 21, 1886	50	42	12	9	3	1	1	1	1	15	11	6	5	11	3,785 75	3,379 60	8,177 86
Jackson	May 11, 1886	27	9	13	5	1	1	1	1	1	48	15	7	8	15	3,635 05	3,635 05	5,785 80
Jackson	May 23, 1886	13	3	6	3	1	1	1	1	1	15	4	3	1	4	1,120 83	76 80	2,310 43
Jasper	May 13, 1886	36	5	20	4	1	1	1	1	1	39	5	3	2	5	3,670 08	3,670 08	5,847 19
Jefferson	June 1, 1886	30	9	15	10	5	1	1	1	1	40	1	1	1	1	3,651 20	74 90	5,313 59
Jersey	Aug. 12, 1886	48	28	16	2	2	11	1	1	2	15	9	6	3	9	3,827 45	1,371 86	1,989 31
Johnson	May 27, 1886	70	32	34	3	1	27	1	1	3	81	24	13	11	24	7,329 40	14,709 71	22,039 14
Kane	Aug. 16, 1886	14	10	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	19	13	7	19	1,988 73	2,437 27	1,926 00
Kankakee	Aug. 5, 1886	85	36	35	12	2	6	1	1	1	30	22	14	8	22	12,376 81	3,333 30	11,710 31
Knox	June 21, 1886	37	27	10	1	1	3	1	1	1	18	9	6	3	9	4,673 01	3,806 26	8,571 27
Lake	Aug. 7, 1886	115	74	35	1	5	14	3	1	2	132	40	23	17	40	6,234 38	2,581 57	23,319 43
LaSalle	Aug. 4, 1886	26	5	9	3	1	1	1	1	1	19	17	1	1	17	2,308 31	2,055 41	4,065 01
Lawrence	May 27, 1886	24	14	9	1	1	13	3	1	2	43	15	7	8	15	4,632 72	150 00	13,623 45
Lee	June 17, 1886	30	20	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	36	9	4	5	9	3,856 30	3,856 30	8,983 71
Livingston	June 4, 1886	31	17	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	82	12	6	6	12	3,471 46	1,036 21	11,576 69
Logan	Aug. 25, 1886	38	20	12	5	1	10	2	2	1	23	16	9	7	15	3,641 81	318 31	23,958 30
Macdon	May 14, 1886	30	20	9	1	1	5	1	1	1	23	16	10	6	16	5,418 02	4,006 37	6,906 52
Madison	Sept. 2, 1886	57	48	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	71	2	2	2	2	1,691 23	48 00	11,898 81
Marion	June 19, 1886	34	12	17	5	1	6	3	1	1	16	5	3	2	5	2,114 55	2,273 94	4,013 17
Marshall	June 28, 1886	19	11	8	9	5	2	1	1	1	20	11	7	4	11	1,369 87	981 15	3,731 50
Mason	May 7, 1886	30	18	9	5	2	1	1	1	1	25	4	3	1	4	3,708 87	6,550 08	7,928 13
Massey	May 16, 1886	10	1	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	33	12	8	5	12	3,624 30	2,942 30	3,732 41
McDonough	Oct. 6, 1886	33	18	14	1	1	13	1	2	1	27	22	13	9	22	6,244 30	5,077 63	9,041 97
McHenry	Aug. 7, 1886	40	18	16	6	1	13	1	2	1	33	12	8	5	12	3,324 11	625 23	6,244 30
McLean	July 13, 1886	74	45	19	7	3	13	1	2	1	96	22	13	9	22	1,468 19	2,501 91	17,524 80
Menard	June 15, 1886	30	15	10	3	2	6	1	1	1	11	9	6	3	9	1,000 00	582 07	3,612 86
Merrill	June 27, 1886	13	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	40	0	0	0	0	1,961 25	7,961 75	17,524 80
Monroe	Apr. 27, 1886	19	10	9	1	1	27	1	1	1	32	16	8	8	16	9,046 15	2,726 91	3,869 49
Morgan	May 24, 1886	70	39	41	4	1	1	1	1	1	41	39	21	18	39	9,940 15	3,914 12	2,754 31
Moutrie	Aug. 8, 1886	8	3	4	1	1	13	1	1	1	5	8	2	6	8	4,517 26	1,634 08	12,554 45
Ogle	July 29, 1886	46	24	17	4	3	22	25	1	1	38	10	4	4	10	9,327 01	11,948 30	1,435 81
Ogle	Oct. 8, 1886	130	76	47	3	2	1	1	1	1	93	24	13	11	20	2,382 37	2,382 37	5,967 71
Perry	Apr. 25, 1886	11	6	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	28	7	5	3	6	3,276 08	32 00	2,252 01
Perry	Aug. 23, 1886	40	18	15	4	3	6	3	3	3	61	12	10	10	22	5,276 45	4,362 67	7,400 75
Pike	May 6, 1886	17	4	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	7	3	3	5	652 01	1,015 13	1,665 15
Pope	May 3, 1886	6	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	5	2	3	2	3,451 51	61 25	2,407 83
Putnam	June 29, 1886	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	17	7	5	3	7	3,088 74	6,601 50	6,603 78
Randolph	Apr. 22, 1886	37	21	12	2	2	3	1	1	3	11	10	7	9	1	720 44	120 05	1,763 29
Richland	May	18	4	2	3	2	4	4	1	3	18	7	5	3	7	1,763 29	1,763 29	1,763 29

Table XXIV.—Concluded.

COUNTIES.	DATE OF VISITATION.	INMATES PRESENT.							INSANE CASES ON CO. COURT DOCKET FOR YEAR ENDING APRIL 1, 1886.					PAUPER EXPENSES.							
		Total.....	Men.....	Women.....	Boys under 16 years....	Girls under 16 years....	Insane.....	Idiots.....	Blind.....	Deaf-mutes....	Old soldiers..	Total.....	Male.....	Female.....	Adjudged insane.....	Not insane..	Maintenance of almshouses.....	Repairs and improvements.....	Out-door relief.....	Total.	
Rock Island	June 23, 1886	86	62	18	5	1	12	8	5	1	3	65	21	10	11	6	\$8,752 79			\$15,517 92	\$24,270 71
Saline	May 8, 1886	17	5	7	1	4	4	1	1	6	1	33	3	3	1	3	2,653 91			1,385 21	3,439 15
Sangamon	Aug. 31, 1886	78	47	30	15	4	20	3	6	1	1	110	29	16	28	1	7,481 71			19,366 72	26,848 43
Schuyler	June 17, 1886	32	16	15	4	3	3	6	1	1	1	17	7	6	6	1	3,784 21	\$550 71		1,098 70	5,433 62
Scott	June 2, 1886	12	7	1	1	1	2	6	1	1	1	20	9	6	9	1	914 25	14 00		1,511 11	2,439 36
Shelby	June 7, 1886	41	12	21	2	3	8	2	4	1	1	40	5	4	4	1	2,153 56	281 77		4,519 66	6,951 99
Stark	June 25, 1886	10	3	5	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	6	2	1	2	1	769 77	82 55		1,075 99	1,919 31
St. Clair	Apr. 26, 1886	106	76	28	1	1	3	1	1	10	1	316	23	17	6	2	13,992 45			5,868 18	19,860 63
Stephenson	Aug. 10, 1886	37	23	14	5	1	9	5	3	9	1	17	8	4	4	1	3,679 75	2,487 44		1,957 04	8,152 90
Tazewell	June 19, 1886	58	37	16	5	1	7	4	2	1	1	40	8	4	4	1	3,094 01			5,458 89	8,552 90
Union	May 1, 1886	13	7	8	4	7	3	1	2	2	1	99	21	16	5	8	2,500 00			1,097 11	26,478 29
Vermilion	June 11, 1886	47	18	4	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	76	16	7	21	1	5,612 63	140 18		21,227 08	33,597 11
Warren	May 21, 1886	10	7	2	1	1	3	1	1	1	2	26	18	11	7	18	3,635 10	245 64		8,454 81	12,129 21
Washington	June 13, 1886	13	6	5	1	1	3	4	1	1	2	9	10	6	4	10	1,573 69			2,256 77	3,870 62
Wayne	May 20, 1886	31	10	11	10	6	1	2	2	1	1	46	5	5	5	1	5,632 19	37 76		2,409 13	8,548 25
White	May 1, 1886	31	10	13	10	6	1	2	2	1	1	99	6	9	13	2	5,632 19	598 15		4,357 00	8,529 87
Whiteside	July 2, 1886	56	24	13	2	3	11	7	1	1	1	39	16	7	23	1	3,462 19	340 00		1,409 30	5,259 87
Will	Aug. 2, 1886	54	33	17	3	2	7	1	1	1	1	27	16	7	6	1	2,311 83	318 25		7,868 35	2,945 67
Williamson	May 12, 1886	20	3	12	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	41	12	6	12	1	4,239 49	318 25		13,046 69	13,016 69
Winnebago	Aug. 10, 1886	28	12	13	3	3	7	1	1	2	1	26	12	3	14	1	3,551 18			3,291 08	6,735 86
Woodford	June 28, 1886	34	22	10	1	1	3	2	2	1	2	26	12	3	14	1	\$721,072 59	\$90,959 00	\$909,939 71	\$1,631,962 30	
Totals.....	.....	4,806	2,525	1,811	286	184	1,133	365	111	27	210	7,715	1,638	957	711	1,526					

* No almshouse

a Almshouse abandoned

b Includes jail expenses.

c Transient.

d Classification of expenses estimated

e Towns support their paupers until sent to the almshouse

f 10 years of age and under.

g Of this amount \$271,944.76 was expended at the Cook County Hospital.

TABLE XXV.—Showing the date of inspection of the county jails of the state, the number of cells, and the capacity of each jail; the number of prisoners present; the number of persons committed during year ending April 1, 1886; the number of escapes since last visit, and the number recaptured; the allowance per day for dieting prisoners; and the jail expenses for one year.

Counties.	Date of visitation.	Number of cells.....	Capacity of jail.....	PRISONERS PRESENT.						Persons committed during year ending April 1, 1886.....	Prisoners escaped since last visit.....	Prisoners recaptured.....	Allowance per day for dieting prisoners.....	JAIL EXPENSES.	
				Total.....	Men.....	Women.....	Boys.....	Girls.....	Insane.....					For year ending—	Amount.
Adams.....	Oct. 5, 1886	50	90	14	14	3			1	178	71		40	Dec. 1, 1885	\$2,896 50
Alexander.....	May 3, 1886	8	32	16	12	4		1		104	1		40	Sept. 1, 1885	1,601 00
Bond.....	May 27, 1886	1	10	3	3				2	25			50	July 1, 1886	385 40
Boone.....	Aug. 9, 1886	6	24	5	4	1				3			50	Sept. 1, 1886	1,338 87
Brown.....	Oct. 4, 1886	6	16	3	3					3	21		50	Dec. 31, 1885	742 40
Bureau.....	Aug. 4, 1886	8	16	1	1					69	1		50	Sept. 1, 1885	1,337 50
Calhoun.....	May 20, 1886	2	12	4	3	1			1	3			57	Sept. 1, 1886	
Carroll.....	Aug. 11, 1886	12	12	5	5					23			50	Sept. 1, 1886	1,002 42
Cass.....	July 17, 1886	12	12	6	5	1				53			50	Mar. 1, 1886	907 58
Champaign.....	June 12, 1886	10	28	6	1	5				59		2	33	Sept. 1, 1885	1,923 12
Christian.....	July 16, 1886	10	25	8	8				1	37		1	50	Mar. 1, 1886	1,505 43
Clark.....	May 26, 1886	9	25	0	0	0				47	9		55	Sept. 1, 1885	1,732 55
Clay.....	May 19, 1886	8	16	0	0	0				20			50	Sept. 1, 1885	203 15
Clinton.....	May 18, 1886	8	16	0	0	0				17			50	Sept. 1, 1885	623 55
Coles.....	June 26, 1886	232	420	325	287	15	23	10		35			43	Sept. 1, 1886	4,912 56
Crawford.....	Oct. 26, 1886	8	16	2	2					9			50	Sept. 1, 1885	50,881 70
Cumberland.....	May 24, 1886	7	7	1	1					12			40	Sept. 1, 1885	324 71
DeKalb.....	May 25, 1886	13	15	1	1					36			40	Sept. 1, 1885	800 40
DeWitt.....	July 29, 1886	8	16	3	3		1			55	1		50	Sept. 1, 1885	1,270 33
Douglas.....	June 3, 1886	6	16	3	3					15			50	Sept. 1, 1885	1,115 40
DuPage.....	June 9, 1886	13	26	3	3					14			50	Sept. 1, 1885	2,353 01
DuSage.....	July 26, 1886	9	18	4	4					77			65	Sept. 1, 1885	402 10
Edgar.....	June 10, 1886	9	18	4	4					12	5		50	Sept. 1, 1885	508 70
Edwards.....	May 21, 1886	9	18	4	4					12			50	Sept. 1, 1885	508 70
Efingham.....	May 26, 1886	6	18	3	3					55			50	Sept. 1, 1885	1,074 96
Fayette.....	May 27, 1886	9	17	3	3					21			50	Sept. 1, 1885	508 70
Ford.....	July 1, 1886	16	16	3	3					16			50	Sept. 1, 1885	508 70
Franklin.....	Apr. 30, 1886	8	16	1	1					31			50	Sept. 1, 1885	508 70
Fulton.....	June 18, 1886	14	28	4	4					40			50	Sept. 1, 1885	508 70
Gallatin.....	May 3, 1886	21	9	7	7					10			50	Sept. 1, 1885	508 70
Greene.....	June 27, 1886	6	9	1	1				1	36	3		50	Sept. 1, 1885	1,328 09

Table XXV—Concluded.

Counties.	Date of visitation.	Number of cells	Capacity of jail	PRISONERS PRESENT.						Persons committed during year ending April 1, 1886.	Prisoners escaped since last visit.	Prisoners recaptured.	Allowance per day for dieting prisoners.	JAIL EXPENSES.	
				Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Insane					For year ending—	Amount.
Grundy	Aug. 23, 1886	12	16	18	12	3	2	1	2	70	6	50	50 cents.	Sept., 1, 1885	\$1,389 98
Hamilton	May 6, 1886	4	8	11	6	3	2	1	1	24	6	50	50 "	Sept. 1, 1886	1,536 40
Hancock	Oct. 6, 1886	3	12	6	6	0	0	0	0	32	0	50	50 "	Sept. 1, 1885	977 55
*Hardin	May 27, 1886	7	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	No rec.	ord.	30	Salary.	Sept. 1, 1885	334 36
Henderson	June 24, 1886	21	24	3	3	0	0	0	0	23	1	35	35 cents.	Sept., 1, 1885	995 75
Henry	June 30, 1886	4	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	14	1	50	50 "	"	106 60
Iroquois	May 11, 1886	5	10	4	4	0	0	0	0	64	1	60	60 "	"	1,576 33
Jackson	May 25, 1886	6	12	1	1	0	0	0	0	11	1	50	50 "	"	535 70
Jasper	May 13, 1886	8	16	6	6	0	0	0	0	28	0	40	40 "	"	921 40
Jefferson	June 1, 1886	10	36	4	4	0	0	0	0	31	0	50	50 "	"	394 60
Jersey	Aug. 12, 1886	12	24	4	3	1	0	0	0	27	0	40	40 "	Mar., 1, 1886	2,285 35
*Johnson	May 10, 1886	16	35	18	18	0	0	0	0	110	0	50	50 "	Sept., 1, 1885	861 35
Kane	July 27, 1886	4	20	11	9	2	0	0	0	39	2	50	50 "	July 31, 1886	2,042 00
Kankakee	Aug. 16, 1886	4	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	29	0	60	60 "	Sept. 1, 1885	1,638 60
Kendall	Aug. 5, 1886	4	8	3	3	0	0	0	0	23	0	50	50 "	Sept., 1, 1885	689 25
Knox	June 21, 1886	35	50	12	12	0	0	0	0	73	1	45	45 "	July 31, 1886	8,881 52
Lake	Aug. 7, 1886	20	40	20	17	3	0	0	0	14	0	50	50 "	Sept., 1, 1885	2,309 14
LaSalle	Aug. 3, 1886	20	40	20	17	3	0	0	0	74	0	50	50 "	Sept., 1, 1885	6,871 45
Lawrence	May 24, 1886	2	8	2	2	0	0	0	0	16	1	50	50 "	Sept., 1, 1885	195 10
Lee	June 27, 1886	12	24	4	3	1	0	0	2	73	0	45	45 "	July 31, 1886	2,788 56
Livingston	Aug. 17, 1886	12	36	16	15	1	0	0	0	48	0	50	50 "	Feb. 1, 1886	1,195 31
Logan	June 4, 1886	16	32	8	8	0	0	0	0	35	0	50	50 "	Sept. 1, 1886	732 65
Macon	Aug. 25, 1886	26	26	14	14	0	0	0	0	230	0	50	50 "	Mar. 31, 1886	3,016 45
Macoupin	May 14, 1886	26	26	10	10	0	0	0	0	45	2	35	35 "	Sept., 1, 1886	888 91
Madison	Sept. 2, 1886	26	36	17	16	1	0	0	0	55	0	50	50 "	Sept., 1, 1886	2,421 62
Marion	May 19, 1886	8	16	8	8	0	0	0	0	20	1	40	40 "	Sept., 1, 1885	809 80
Marshall	June 28, 1886	6	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	50	50 "	Sept., 1, 1885	339 80
Massac	June 19, 1886	9	18	4	4	0	0	0	0	36	0	60	60 "	July 1, 1886	986 65
Massac	May 7, 1886	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	50	50 "	Sept. 1, 1885	881 25
McDonough	Oct. 7, 1886	26	50	1	1	0	0	0	0	31	0	65	65 "	Sept. 1, 1886	1,555 57
McHenry	Aug. 6, 1886	14	28	5	5	0	0	0	0	36	0	50	50 "	July 1, 1886	1,782 65
McLean	July 1, 1886	36	48	16	16	0	0	0	0	143	0	50	50 "	June 30, 1886	5,411 40
Menard	July 15, 1886	12	24	3	3	0	0	0	0	23	0	55	55 "	June 1, 1886	1,998 42
Mercer	June 23, 1886	10	18	3	3	0	0	0	0	25	0	50	50 "	Apr. 1, 1886	705 96

Monroe.....	Apr. 27, 1886	8	16	0	3	1	9	60	cents.	Dec. 1, 1885	\$751 55
Montgomery.....	May 28, 1886	11	28	5	9	1	42	50	..	Sept. 1, 1885	1,153 85
Morgan.....	Aug. 24, 1886	8	15	1	1	..	111	50	..	Mar. 1, 1885	1,820 12
Moultrie.....	July 8, 1886	7	20	1	5	..	36	65	..	Sept. 31, 1885	221 50
Ogle.....	July 29, 1886	16	16	13	13	1	30	50	3	July 31, 1885	1,353 51
O'Leary.....	Oct. 8, 1886	30	50	13	13	2	240	40	..	Sept. 1, 1885	4,103 00
Perry.....	Apr. 25, 1886	10	20	9	7	..	35	50	..	Mar. 1, 1886	1,556 20
Perry.....	Apr. 25, 1886	7	14	3	3	..	16	60	..	Sept. 1, 1886	1,161 27
Pike.....	Aug. 23, 1886	10	22	5	5	1	68	35	..	Mar. 1, 1886	995 50
Pope.....	May 6, 1886	2	8	3	2	..	26	40	..	Sept. 1, 1885	1,230 01
Pulaski.....	May 3, 1886	2	8	3	3	..	1	65	..	Sept. 1, 1885	42 55
Putnam.....	June 29, 1886	4	4	3	3	1	35	45	..	..	518 14
Randolph.....	Apr. 26, 1886	4	16	4	4	..	30	60	..	..	1,410 95
Richland.....	May 22, 1886	2	6	1	1	..	175	50	..	..	3,182 01
Rock Island.....	June 23, 1886	16	32	13	14	1	607	75	..	June 1, 1886	24,842 02
Saline.....	May 8, 1886	2	4	2	2	3	17	31	..	Sept. 1, 1885	887 39
Sangamon.....	Aug. 31, 1886	40	96	36	34	1	10	50	..	..	575 63
Schuyler.....	June 17, 1886	8	14	0	1	..	42	75	..	..	1,495 24
Scott.....	June 2, 1886	2	8	3	3	..	16	65	..	..	758 95
Shelby.....	June 7, 1886	10	14	0	..	..	105	50	..	..	276 90
*Stark.....	June 25, 1886	1	4	0	..	..	92	62 ^{1/2}	..	May 1, 1885	3,131 14
St. Clair.....	Apr. 15, 1886	36	72	9	9	..	46	60	..	Oct. 1, 1885	799 11
Stephenson.....	Aug. 15, 1886	17	17	3	3	..	38	40	..	Apr. 1, 1886	1,497 88
Tazewell.....	June 19, 1886	8	16	0	..	..	124	40	..	Sept. 1, 1885	471 02
Union.....	May 1, 1886	2	12	2	2	1	124	40	..	..	6,728 20
Vermilion.....	June 1, 1886	20	40	8	7	1	124	40	..	..	450 11
Warren.....	May 21, 1886	10	44	8	8	..	42	50	..	..	1,670 22
Washington.....	June 22, 1886	4	9	1	1	1	5	00	..	..	764 10
Wayne.....	May 26, 1886	2	4	0	..	..	26	75	..	..	391 00
White.....	May 4, 1886	6	12	5	1	2	59	60	..	Mar. 31, 1886	1,212 18
White-side.....	July 28, 1886	8	16	21	21	..	44	40	..	Sept. 30, 1885	4,610 13
Will.....	Aug. 2, 1886	19	40	6	5	1	53	40	..	Sept. 1, 1885	1,225 31
Williamson.....	May 12, 1886	..	..	3	3	..	6	75	..	Mar. 1, 1886	766 68
Winnebago.....	Aug. 10, 1886	18	36	3	3	..	58	50	..	Apr. 1, 1886	621 15
Woodford.....	June 28, 1886	2	4	1	1	..	19	65	..	..	..
Totals.....	.....	1,285	2,470	884	763	37	8,937	91	11	.....	\$221,611 65

* Jail abandoned; prisoners sent to other counties.
+ No jail; prisoners sent to Edwards county.
; Jail destroyed; prisoners sent to Perry county.

APPENDIX II.

PAY-ROLLS OF THE INSTITUTIONS.

The following pay-rolls are here printed precisely in the form in which they were received from the state institutions, in response to a letter addressed to them on the 26th of October, requesting that they should be furnished for the use of the general assembly.

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Salaries and Wages paid during fiscal year 1885, commencing October 1, 1884; ending September 30, 1885.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
E. A. Kilbourne.....	Superintendent.....	\$3,000 00
W. G. Stone.....	Assistant Physician.....	1,500 00
James Mills.....	".....	83 33
A. Church.....	".....	983 30
E. Wellingshoff.....	Acting clerk.....	893 33
H. Balsbaugh.....	Stenographer.....	380 00
R. W. Padelford.....	Secretary of board.....	200 00
John D. Stewart.....	Bookkeeper.....	436 13
Rev. W. H. Illsley.....	Chaplain.....	40 00
Frank Doyle.....	Engineer.....	827 92
John Lyons.....	Assistant engineer.....	220 00
N. P. Olsen.....	Fireman.....	360 00
D. C. Johnson.....	".....	293 07
B. Santee.....	Carpenter.....	791 25
D. J. Hughes.....	".....	741 88
S. Donelson.....	".....	787 50
William Fay.....	Baker.....	600 00
Angus McQueen.....	Landscape gardener.....	800 04
J. H. Hewitt.....	Gardener.....	460 00
John Folsom.....	Assistant gardener.....	137 33
Niels Olsen.....	Lawn mower.....	129 61
Wm. H. Burger.....	Farmer.....	600 00
Fred. Hohenstein.....	Farm hand.....	170 57
John Zimmer.....	".....	240 00
Joseph Charron.....	".....	30 19
Henry Henning.....	".....	151 30
Hans Peterson.....	".....	239 33
Edward Girrard.....	Outside attendant.....	198 28
Aaron Mason.....	Porter.....	304 35
Wm. H. Gore.....	Cook.....	633 33
Charles S. Clough.....	Butcher.....	680 00
M. J. Kenneally.....	Car boy.....	40 00

Pay-rolls—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
W. G. Bealle	Car boy	\$160 00
John Riegel	Laundrer	191 34
Michael Murray	Hostler	360 00
Peter Johnson	Supernumary	283 33
F. I. Kimball	Supervisor	228 07
J. O'C. Robinson	Druggist	410 00
Thomas Smith	Night watch	418 17
Theodore Wahlgren	Attendant	420 00
Thomas Laroeque	"	420 00
G. Frennessen	"	146 77
Geo. C. Martin	"	307 50
Emil Anderson	"	192 50
Martin Norton	"	222 06
J. Liljenberg	"	332 50
John Ritterberg	"	330 00
Wm. Patterson	"	332 50
John F. Bailey	"	320 00
Chas. C. Strenney	"	317 50
Peter Sorrenson	"	265 32
James P. Burke	"	150 00
John W. Barnes	"	121 77
Rev. H. O. Rowlands	Chaplain	50 00
Rasmus Olsen	Farm hand	52 54
Rev. L. W. Brigham	Chaplain	40 00
Rev. G. S. Young	"	40 00
Niels Kerkelson	Fireman	71 77
Rev. J. S. Smith	Chaplain	45 00
P. Dyrsen	Attendant	187 26
Rev. D. D. Hill	Chaplain	45 00
Louis Kinsman	Attendant	158 02
George Pelfer	"	161 43
J. P. Johnson	Car boy	108 39
G. A. Neilson	Attendant	28 09
E. C. Wolfkill	"	132 00
Knox Boude	Stenographer	158 00
H. D. Goddard	Blacksmith	132 10
William Schwartzfeger	Lawn mower	64 00
William Mason	Farm hand	96 67
Julius Christianson	"	86 67
Charles E. Sharp	Car boy	39 33
E. Carlson	Laundrer	119 33
E. Meyer	Attendant	40 67
Lawrence Bauch	"	18 92
George M. Lucas	"	101 67
Wm. H. McCue	"	101 00
Jesse W. Fuller	"	85 15
Gordon J. Oakes	"	96 33
Albert Sheckler	Fireman	100 00
George Whitehorn	Attendant	92 42
Edwin Fallstad	"	38 71
J. A. Yates	"	96 53
Oscar M. Shaw	"	78 39
John McDermott	Assistant engineer	150 00
Jos. McChesney	Car boy	44 67
David H. Fiester	Supervisor	103 83
Harry Hamilton	Attendant	3 87
William Johnson	Porter	32 74
Frank Reynolds	Attendant	44 35
D. B. Carter	"	40 48
Francis Norrie	"	38 55
Adolph Nyberg	"	38 55
A. N. Girard	"	32 74
Burt Mosher	Steam fitter	50 00
Charles H. Eastman	Electric-light engineer	20 00
Charles M. Good	Attendant	2 67
B. D. Hotchkiss	"	2 00
R. E. Moll	"	40 33
Gordon W. Brooks	"	312 50
Samuel Bunker	"	202 42
B. Martenson	"	302 50
T. F. Nielson	"	133 03
A. F. J. Woude	"	22 58
J. H. Bratby	"	190 33
Oscar Schroeder	"	200 64
Henry L. Martin	"	179 83
Oscar M. Pond	"	176 50
S. P. Hewins	"	184 58
Mrs. F. M. Porter	Matron	600 00

Pay Rolls—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
Fannie Johnson	Seamstress	\$107 50
Edith M. Brown		179 00
Emma Iverson	Laundry	15 00
Maria Simmer	"	17 93
Mary Galvin	"	180 00
Jennie Cook	"	120 58
Mary Newman	"	22 70
Nettie Olson	"	185 00
Minnie Stillinger	"	153 00
Dora Hackmann	"	151 67
Mary Olsen	"	127 74
Anna Welter	"	162 49
Mary A. Plunkett	Cook	191 00
Lizzie Thompson	Kitchen	225 01
Nellie Leary	"	180 00
Louise Oberst	Mangle room	164 67
Kate F. Byrne	Dining room	114 48
Mollie M. Foster	Attendant	176 97
Ada Fosdick	"	191 47
Lina Frazier	"	111 01
Louise H. Borgesen	"	21 67
Augusta Lungren	Laundry	54 13
Maria Hanson	Chambermaid	128 27
Rachel Morris	Attendant	141 93
Maggie DuPre	Chambermaid	97 97
Ella Martin	Attendant	36 19
Eloise Willard	"	50 58
Emma Glover	"	68 64
Nellie Ogilvie	"	80 09
Rosa Krewanek	"	89 00
Martha Snider	Laundry	27 09
Julia Mann	Cook	22 85
Mollie O' Donnell	Attendant	79 03
Sally A. Hussey	"	86 06
Josephine Tubbs	Seamstress	75 00
Mary McCormick	"	64 40
Abbey Rowson	Chambermaid	57 19
Minnie Larsen	Laundry	65 80
Mary E. Funk	Attendant	70 90
Mary E. Kensella	Laundry	47 87
Martha Cronkleton	"	45 80
Laura A. Crowder	Attendant	56 00
Nettie Hughes	Mending room	14 00
Lena Wenhofer	Dining room	38 58
Hattie Able	Laundry	22 13
Dora Ihlf	Attendant	34 19
Mary Albrecht	Dining room	156 00
Maria Brottlund	Chambermaid	127 83
Olli Gonnell	"	156 00
Lydia Erierson	"	71 04
Bridget Mullen	Kitchen	168 00
Annie E. Wallace	Night watch	96 77
Molly N. Brunk	Supervisoress	316 13
Emma Krouse	Attendant	97 03
M. C. Murphy	"	192 00
Annie Joyce	"	240 00
Mary Robbins	"	162 22
B. A. Whelan	"	272 00
Mollie Binford	"	133 06
Nellie Heek	"	114 97
Minnie Plummer	"	180 00
Kate Creighton	"	195 20
Dollie Sproule	"	216 00
Maggie A. Hussey	"	25 81
Ella Osbourne	"	214 00
Jane Grove	"	214 00
Nellie Patterson	"	180 00
Luella E. Rose	"	198 00
Kate Malone	"	187 00
Ella Malone	"	202 00
Betty C. Campbell	"	193 87
Jennie Alexander	"	33 83
Jennie Swisher	"	35 80
L. E. Daggy	"	183 30
Augusta Peters	"	171 00

Pay-rolls—Continued.

Names.	Service.	Amount.
Lizzie Malone	Laundry	\$12 60
Maria Knipp	"	9 33
Maggie Osborne	"	8 40
Minnie Ocheltree	Attendant	3 27
Total		\$37,761 89
Difference in back pay-rolls		3 68
		\$37,758 21

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Labor not on Pay-roll for fiscal year, October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

Names.	Service.	Amount.
T. L. Bealle	Labor	\$12 71
Metcalf & Reed	Tinsmiths	27 75
A. L. Pendergast	Painting	30 25
John Davis & Co.	Machinist	50
L. Wolff Mfg Co.	Coppersmiths	22 50
John Ritchie	Stenographer	15 00
A. Peglow	Mason	20 75
Western Electric Co.	Electric	35 00
F. A. Johnson	Mason	12 00
T. E. Lawrence	"	62 50
M. O'Neill	"	52 00
Dolly Sproule	Supervisor	15 00
Chas. S. Clough	Butcher	60 00
Wait & Burdick	Upholsterers	22 50
James Hassan	Fireman	49 46
J. W. Gates	Waiter	10 00
T. L. Beale	Launderer	2 42
McIntosh G. & F. B.	Electric	13 20
M. Field & Co.	Curtain hangers	10 00
Geo. Robson	Fireman	8 33
A. Sheckler	"	26 36
R. P. Jackman & Son	Machinists	1 25
J. McDermott	Assistant engineer	22 58
E. M. Childs	Machinist	5 00
F. Jennings	Fireman	6 45
H. D. Goddard	Blacksmith	24 00
E. R. Girard	Assistant attendant	25 00
H. Holst	Assistant gardener	20 00
G. Rosecrans	Civil engineer	3 00
Cameron, Amberg & Co.	Printing	2 10
J. McCredie	Labor	38 55
B. Mosher	Assistant engineer	24 19
Total		\$680 35

NORTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Salaries and Wages paid during fiscal year 1886, commencing October 1, 1885, and ending September 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
E. A. Kilbourne.....	Superintendent.....	\$3,000 00
W. G. Stone.....	Assistant physician.....	1,500 00
A. Church.....	Second assistant physician.....	1,049 97
E. Wellinghoff.....	Clerk.....	999 96
John D. Stuart.....	Bookkeeper.....	580 00
Knox Boude.....	Stenographer.....	120 33
R. W. Padelford.....	Secretary.....	200 00
W. H. Ilsley.....	Chaplain.....	65 00
H. O. Rowlands.....	".....	45 00
G. S. Young.....	".....	45 00
J. S. Smith.....	".....	45 00
D. D. Hill.....	".....	40 00
A. N. Aleott.....	".....	20 00
C. M. Thompson.....	Stenographer.....	238 06
D. H. Fiester.....	Supervisor.....	63 23
J. S. Stephenson.....	".....	91 34
Chas. Smith.....	".....	32 74
J. O'C. Robinson.....	Druggist.....	286 77
A. W. Baer.....	".....	48 39
F. W. Blanchard.....	".....	41 13
Thos. Smith.....	Night watchman.....	66 61
Jno. F. Bailey.....	".....	405 00
Bert Mosher.....	Engineer.....	473 10
O. H. Gronberg.....	".....	333 32
Jno. McDermott.....	Assistant engineer.....	130 00
Ed. Blodgett.....	".....	220 00
H. D. Coddard.....	Blacksmith.....	349 13
N. P. Olsen.....	Electric light engineer.....	360 00
A. Sheckler.....	Fireman.....	100 81
Chas. H. Eastman.....	Electric light engineer.....	88 70
B. Santee.....	Carpenter.....	607 50
D. J. Hughes.....	".....	680 00
S. Donaldson.....	".....	755 00
Wm. Fay.....	Baker.....	600 00
Angus McQueen.....	Landscape gardener.....	533 36
Michael Gilford.....	".....	195 13
J. H. Hewitt.....	Gardener.....	480 00
Henry Holst.....	Assistant gardener.....	265 00
W. H. Burges.....	Farmer.....	600 00
John Zimmer.....	Farm gardener.....	127 09
Hans Peterson.....	".....	136 77
Fred Hohensten.....	".....	24 67
Wm. Mason.....	".....	240 00
Julius Christianson.....	".....	240 00
Rasmus Jensen.....	".....	51 54
Jno. Mortenson.....	".....	114 68
Morten Nelson.....	".....	101 93
Carl Aageson.....	".....	100 65
Wm. Johnson.....	Porter.....	138 39
A. Mason.....	".....	192 50
Chas. S. Clough.....	Butcher.....	272 90
James Jeffers.....	".....	248 57
J. P. Johnson.....	Car boy.....	240 00
Jos. McChesney.....	".....	195 33
W. M. Kreeger.....	".....	44 00
E. Carlson.....	Lauderer.....	310 00
Michael Murray.....	Hostler.....	360 00
Jno. Fulson.....	Assistant gardener.....	108 93
Peter Johnson.....	Supernumerary.....	164 28
Theo. Wahlgren.....	Attendant.....	420 00
Thos. Laroeque.....	".....	420 00
John Liljenberg.....	".....	362 50
John Ritterburg.....	".....	360 00
Wm. Patterson.....	".....	370 00
Chas. C. Stremmey.....	".....	241 76
Gordon W. Brooks.....	".....	216 33
B. Martenson.....	".....	332 50
P. Dyrsen.....	".....	50 00
Geo. Telfer.....	".....	50 71
Geo. N. Lucas.....	".....	310 00
W. H. McCue.....	".....	310 00
Gordon J. Oakes.....	".....	200 00
Geo. Whitehorn.....	".....	62 50

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
Oscar M. Shaw	Attendant	\$75 00
Frank B. Reynolds	"	357 08
D. B. Castor	"	226 67
Francis Norrie	"	97 58
Adolf B. Nybling	"	102 42
A. W. Gurrard	"	138 84
Chas. McLeod	"	161 69
B. D. Hotchkiss	"	32 58
Peter Sorensen	"	140 60
Geo. E. Hall	"	64 68
Wm. H. Talson	"	88 99
Arthur H. Campbell	"	7 10
H. M. Collins	"	136 16
W. A. Ayres	"	183 00
J. E. Williamson	"	220 67
Wilfred Paley	"	209 03
H. H. Jacobshegher	"	217 42
H. O. Thayer	"	38 73
A. G. Hamilton	"	20 00
A. E. Kendall	"	144 35
W. F. Taufel	"	143 06
F. E. Burnham	"	63 23
L. B. White	"	137 26
O. L. Phillips	"	96 93
J. L. Simpkins	"	51 91
J. G. Gastin	"	86 29
Alonzo Calvin	"	70 00
Orlando Parrott	"	69 33
John M. Mamion	"	69 33
John P. Kildahl	"	41 77
Thos. R. Lovelace	"	41 77
Wm. Talbard	Fireman	188 33
H. A. Highriter	"	50 54
W. J. Peets	"	154 67
Fred. Bowman	"	121 84
B. Peterson	Assistant gardener	100 00
Theo. Myher	Porter	75 00
J. H. McCredie	Fireman	80 00
Henry Bradford	"	42 41
J. S. Wheeler	Attendant	11 61
W. S. Hiland	"	7 10
A. J. Martine	"	137 26
Mrs. F. M. Porter	Matron	600 00
Edith L. Brown	Seamstress	136 50
Josephine Tubbs	"	123 87
Fannie Johnson	"	113 29
Mary McCormick	"	192 50
Mary Galvin	Laundry	176 61
Nettie Olsen	"	97 04
Martha J. Conkleton	"	94 28
Nina Larson	"	81 50
Hattie Abel	"	57 35
Mary Olsen	"	90 97
Lizzie Malone	"	110 65
Marie Knipp	"	168 00
Maggie Osborne	"	168 00
Mary E. Kasella	Mending room	63 68
Maria Taylor	Laundry	44 74
Sarah Lowrey	"	87 00
Sine Hansen	"	28 17
Hattie Cowgill	"	84 00
Maggie Walker	"	84 00
Alice Flick	"	69 53
Lucy Flick	"	69 53
Helena Dresback	Mending room	105 68
Mary A. Plunkett	Cook	192 00
Martha Hall	"	392 38
Nellie Leary	Kitchen	297 00
Bridget Mullen	"	178 00
Rosa Hicks	"	119 87
Marie Albrecht	Dining room	156 00
Maggie DuPre	"	125 66
Emily Williams	"	66 68
Ollie Connell	Chambermaid	106 93
Dora Hackman	"	81 35
Maria Hawsen	"	156 00
Maggie Conway	"	52 83
Nellie Fitzsimmons	"	45 50

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
Anna Mortensen.....	Chambermaid.....	\$81 79
Vick Castor.....	".....	66 13
M. Shumaker.....	".....	66 13
Kate Brynn.....	".....	51 16
Ellen McGarry.....	".....	32 71
Mary McCormick.....	".....	36 40
Mollie N. Brunk.....	Supervisor.....	420 00
Bridget Whalen.....	Night watch.....	288 71
Mary C. Murphy.....	Attendant.....	192 00
Annie Joyce.....	".....	240 00
Minnie Plummer.....	".....	180 00
Dolly Sproule.....	".....	41 40
Ella Osborne.....	".....	216 00
Jane Grove.....	".....	216 00
Nellie Patterson.....	".....	180 00
Luella E. Rose.....	".....	217 00
Kate Malone.....	".....	159 39
Ella Malone.....	".....	216 00
L. E. Daggy.....	".....	234 00
Augusta Peters.....	".....	125 81
Mollie M. Foster.....	".....	208 00
Ada Fosdick.....	".....	192 00
Rachel Morris.....	".....	124 27
Mollie Binford.....	".....	193 44
Mary E. Funk.....	".....	163 68
Laura A. Crowder.....	".....	31 73
Minnie Ochiltree.....	".....	56 45
Mattie Gent.....	".....	165 51
Bella Burney.....	".....	16 33
Rosa Krewauck.....	".....	197 00
Mrs. Josie Damon.....	".....	25 52
Louise Larson.....	".....	81 00
Mary E. Rauba.....	".....	61 65
Alice Johnson.....	".....	124 42
Alice Grant.....	".....	52 39
Nannie Binford.....	".....	127 93
Lucy Shepherd.....	".....	125 68
Addie Tuttle.....	".....	62 32
Allie R. Hean.....	".....	45 50
Mamie E. McKee.....	".....	42 69
Jennie Snobble.....	".....	49 72
Agnes S. Barry.....	".....	42 35
Hilma Maltman.....	".....	27 30
Clara Mortland.....	".....	37 03
Ida Clouse.....	".....	37 80
Lucy B. Robinson.....	".....	35 93
Ella J. Stewart.....	".....	18 97
Emma C. Thompson.....	".....	18 52
Hannah Burnett.....	".....	3 61
Jane Devore.....	".....	2 71
Total.....		\$37,804 51
Difference in back pay-rolls.....		164 98
		\$37,639 53

CURRENT EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Labor not on pay-roll, for fiscal year from October 1, 1885, to September 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
E. R. Girard.....	Attendant.....	\$53 33
J. M. McCredy.....	Labor.....	160 00
James Mills.....	Assistant physician.....	25 00
J. F. Sefton.....	Painting.....	143 23
F. McKay.....	Fireman.....	25 41
Metcalf & Reed.....	Tinner.....	116 01

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
C. H. Woodruff & Co	Machinist	\$0 50
W. E. Hale & Co .....	.....	15 00
J. H. Thomas	Butcher	87 44
J. Jeffers .....	.....	48 85
M. Dunn	Assistant engineer	112 25
E. A. Blodgett	Steamfitter	126 61
P. Pethybridge	Sausage cutting	7 00
A. Jackson	Carpenter	54 00
B. F. Johnson	Mason	46 00
B. P. Jackman & Son	Machinist	6 25
T. E. Lawrence	Mason	420 00
Thos. Mann .....	.....	326 00
T. A. Mann .....	.....	130 63
Marshall Field & Co	Carpet laying	104 00
B. Peterson	Assistant gardener	8 00
Theo. Myhre	Lawn mower	5 50
Western Electric Co	Electricians	28 75
Kingsley & Miller	Roofing	44 00
O. H. Gronberg	Engineer	16 13
M. Gilfoil	Land gardener	12 90
G. Rosencrans	Civil engineer	5 00
E. V. Matlock	Electrician	28 20
Chas. A. Johnson	Farmer	18 00
J. Davis & Co	Steamfitter	36 00
Kroeschell Bros.	Boiler repairs	200 00
J. McQueeney	Labor	31 50
Michael Duffy .....	.....	14 25
P. Cleary .....	.....	28 50
J. Nish	Tinner	1 80
Olin Hill	Well cleaning	12 00
J. Brody	Farmer	50 00
Total .....	.....	\$2,548 04

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

From October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1885.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
R. Dewey	Superintendent	12	\$3,000 00
J. C. Burt	Business assistant	12	1,316 69
H. M. Bannister	Assistant physician	12	1,200 00
E. S. Pettyjohn .....	.....	9½	791 72
C. D. Wescott .....	.....	12	1,000 08
D. E. Howe .....	.....	7.18	480 02
L. H. Prince .....	.....	3.12	226 68
H. C. Clark	Secretary and treasurer	12	800 04
Lois S. Whitney	Matron	12	600 00
Wm. M. Whitney	Clerk	12	1,200 00
George F. Lovell	Bookkeeper	13	680 00
S. P. Rogers	Druggist	8.27	301 50
F. E. Gallison .....	.....	3	90 00
M. O. Bunn .....	.....	5	5 00
W. M. Wells	Stenographer	12	360 00
W. L. Hoover	Electrician	8.12	464 00
Thos. Riley	Storekeeper	4	140 00
John S. Tracy	Interne	1.15	52 50
A. J. Hodgson .....	.....	3	75 00
James Bute	Supervisor	11.15	542 50
Wm. Reid .....	.....	3.21	113 50
Minnie Burt	Supervisress	10.2	453 75
Mary Bute .....	.....	8.20	164 34
Grace Morgan .....	.....	4.15	76 00
Lizzie Hartly .....	.....	1.29	54 00
Lulu A. Johnson .....	.....	3.15	70 00
Thos. Sweeney	Attendant	7.15	300 00
Dora White .....	.....	8.20	173 34
Ella Martin .....	.....	8.22	157 10
Nis Peterson .....	.....	9	288 00
B. B. Cobbs .....	.....	3.6	83 20

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
Jas. McFarland	Attendant	6.5	\$183 74
Sarah Folsom	"	8.16	155 60
H. Zamel	"	7	175 00
D. L. Batchelor	"	3	96 75
Edward Pickles	"	5	161 00
M. H. Young	"	4.28	120 53
Lizzie Harty	"	2	40 00
Robert Lipsett	"	3	93 16
Wm. Gibson	"	3	83 00
Hattie Martin	"	2.28	52 80
Alex. Pratt	"	2	50 00
C. C. Breen	"	1	24 00
Bessie Burford	"	.24	13 60
Helen Atherton	"	1	15 00
Wm. Eastman	"	6.15	182 34
W. E. Toler	"	11.13	318 27
D. L. Batchelor	"	9	234 00
Eugene Batchelor	"	11.9	329 00
Chester Batchelor	"	3.19	76 67
Nis Peterson	"	3	90 00
J. O. Johnson	"	11.28	307 83
John Houston	"	10.22	286 00
J. C. Cupp	"	6.21	167 50
S. H. Reynolds	"	3.26	100 53
N. Hendrickson	"	3.15	84 00
Hans Johnson	"	5.15	132 00
J. H. McFarland	"	3	72 00
J. Bachold	"	5.18	134 40
R. Elminger	"	5.14	136 67
Wm. Alderson	"	8.22	239 00
Tom. A. Smith	"	11.16	322 00
F. J. Furby	"	12	350 00
L. Johnson	"	5.15	110 00
Henry Hailman	"	5	131 17
Milton Frogge	"	2.21	67 50
Irwin Inman	"	7.14	149 33
W. A. Hassard	"	2.23	69 17
E. G. Wood	"	11.26	323 27
Samuel Olsen	"	12.9	254 60
Wm. Wilcox	"	6.15	155 00
A. Faucher	"	1	20 00
John Clark	"	9.3	188 01
F. A. Chester	"	8.9	194 00
Thos. Riley	"	8	236 00
R. Lipsett	"	5.25	152 33
John Ayers	"	3.21	74 00
C. F. Nimmo	"	8.21	23 91
J. H. Shields	"	8.28	246 27
E. Stephens	"	1.10	34 67
T. Shaw	"	8.24	220 00
A. E. Adams	"	5.18	112 00
R. Brown	"	8.5	274 17
J. G. Fitzhugh	"	8.2	201 67
J. P. Buffum	"	7.22	208 33
B. H. Brown	"	2.26	57 34
J. Duval	"	2.9	51 67
W. T. Earl	"	7.10	183 34
M. J. Hennessy	"	7.3	188 50
Alex. Pratt	"	5.8	127 27
T. R. Short	"	7.9	175 20
Robt. Armstrong	"	6.15	160 00
H. F. Warren	"	2.25	70 84
Henry White	"	7.18	209 75
Geo. Whitehouse	"	10	200 00
H. B. Ackley	"	6.8	166 90
E. H. Eastman	"	6.15	149 00
Wm. Gibson	"	3.27	107 25
E. Hawkins	"	5.9	130 84
J. N. Jones	"	4.18	102 00
J. H. Orr	"	3.2	76 67
Walter Jones	"	2.2	53 73
H. Brown	"	11.18	290 00
C. Walsh	"	12	298 00
N. Gerhardt	"	1	20 00
P. Karulf	"	3.23	85 80
B. Ziavogel	"	11.20	276 53
P. L. Damm	"	2.14	50 00
B. J. Parry	"	11.26	293 67

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
Wm. Reid	Attendant	8.14	\$245 00
R. C. Williams	"	6	154 40
N. Lebarge	"	10.26	241 20
J. F. Rase	"	7.9	182 50
C. H. Patter	"	9.27	210 00
John W. Henley	"	3.27	78 00
Thos. Littlejohn	"	10	254 31
C. C. Breen	"	10	220 40
Eli Lanier	"	5.27	131 33
Edw. Pickles	"	6	152 50
W. C. Gray	"	6.22	168 75
Z. Chartier	"	4.24	115 20
F. Patter	"	4.4	99 20
L. G. Girard	"	1.21	34 00
E. A. Conyne	"	2.2	49 60
W. Chaleroff .....	" .....	.33	19 33
Wm. Marquiss .....	" .....	.27	23 33
C. Marsell .....	" .....	.28	18 64
L. N. Rouse .....	" .....	.5	3 35
Harry Stanley	"	3.10	60 00
B. B. Cobbs	"	2	52 00
L. R. Cutshaw	"	5.15	149 47
H. H. Anderson	"	5.19	119 00
D. E. Greer	"	3.14	88 74
D. M. Havens	"	4.14	98 40
Rich'd Meyer	"	5.27	130 00
W. J. Medonis .....	" .....	.16	10 67
W. McLelan	"	1.28	40 93
T. F. Neilson	"	1.6	30 00
Herman Meyer	"	5.6	128 07
Fred. Raymond	"	6.19	138 67
Geo. Rice	"	1.14	29 24
Peter Rhodes	"	5.29	135 06
Geo. Rushby	"	6.1	152 80
Gus. Sitzka	"	6.1	134 53
A. Sitzka	"	6.2	137 33
P. Shultz	"	5.25	145 27
Henry Post	"	3.9	74 00
W. H. Penink	"	5.10	122 00
John Taylor	"	7.2	159 01
Mark Toler	"	1.14	35 20
J. L. White	"	2.20	63 93
Chris. Rheule	"	5.18	145 60
M. A. Young .....	" .....	.15	9 00
F. A. Lewis	"	1.2	22 00
Sam'l. Bunker	"	1.16	46 07
J. D. Grout .....	" .....	.26	15 60
H. C. Leffle	"	1.7	28 20
H. Milburn	"	1.10	24
F. H. Boss	"	1.21	34 01
A. Mason .....	" .....	.21	14 00
M. J. Funkhhauser	"	2.10	49 33
J. W. Crews	"	3.22	77 40
W. H. Crews	"	2.13	59 00
E. Coutts	"	2.25	68 00
S. P. Hewins	"	3.5	78 34
J. H. Hewitt	"	1.3	50 40
H. Kruger .....	" .....	.27	21 60
T. Kelley	"	2.3	43 80
T. J. Maxey	"	4.23	86 67
H. L. Martin .....	" .....	.6	5 20
G. Lunt	"	1.19	33 00
W. Newlan	"	4.15	126 00
J. R. Owens	"	3.17	89 17
Dan'l Pierce .....	" .....	.15	9 00
F. Ortman	"	3.20	75 83
O. M. Pond	"	2.17	73 10
John Roche	"	3	72 00
Elihu Smith	"	4.15	114 97
W. H. Stultz	"	1.18	41 10
J. W. Musgrove	"	2.22	58 80
H. M. Thompson	"	3.33	31 20
F. B. Sadler	"	1.7	31 60
H. M. West .....	" .....	.9	5 40
Geo. Wicks	"	3.2	76 60
E. J. D. Smith	"	2.22	49 20
J. H. Walker .....	" .....	.29	17 40
F. H. Keeler .....	" .....	.29	17 90
C. W. Eastman	"	12	10 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
C. E. Pettyjohn.....	Attendant.....	.15	\$10 00
G. Sandilands.....	".....	.16	10 66
J. McDonald.....	".....	1 7	30 00
Ella Martin.....	".....	2	32 00
Flora Parker.....	".....	9.12	141 00
Lizzie M. Parker.....	".....	10.17	158 50
Soret Tolson.....	".....	3	48 00
Amelia Jantke.....	".....	7.5	114 67
Hanna Johnson.....	".....	11.14	195 38
Caroline Johnson.....	".....	11.15	192 00
Delia Bonneau.....	".....	9.5	148 84
E. J. Ingram.....	".....	11.21	185 20
Ida Iverson.....	".....	11.27	181 00
Nellie Healy.....	".....	10	150 00
Jennie Kennedy.....	".....	12	197 00
Kate Welch.....	".....	11.11	212 00
Cenia Rochon.....	".....	11.28	191 29
Johanna Quade.....	".....	12.	198 00
Caroline Olsen.....	".....	10.14	168 41
Emma Collins.....	".....	2	30 00
L. A. Johnson.....	".....	8	128 00
Laura Cording.....	".....	4	62 00
Carrie Johnson.....	".....	7.29	133 00
Flora G. Lowry.....	".....	11.13	179 03
E. H. Rice.....	".....	11.20	181 71
Selma Meyer.....	".....	12.18	205 53
Lizzie Harty.....	".....	8.18	147 20
Maggie Steckman.....	".....	3.18	43 50
Ella Meyers.....	".....	11.16	192 00
Mary McGrail.....	".....	11.11	178 50
Mary Johnson.....	".....	11	5 50
Maud Phelps.....	".....	7.25	122 70
Louisa Furby.....	".....	9.26	165 60
Elsie Neilson.....	".....	11	180 00
Margt. Durham.....	".....	11	166 00
Mary Smith.....	".....	7.20	118 00
Julia Fitzgerald.....	".....	5.21	91 00
Emma Frindt.....	".....	10.14	161 83
Mennie Putnam.....	".....	5.15	82 50
Nannie Welch.....	".....	2.15	37 50
Bertha Kurraseh.....	".....	1.12	21 00
Alvina Kurraseh.....	".....	3.12	51 00
Mattie Martin.....	".....	9.16	156 53
Ethel Robinson.....	".....	7.22	116 25
Josephine Rose.....	".....	3.24	57 00
Ida Friendt.....	".....	3.00	45 00
Jennie R. Longton.....	".....	2.10	37 33
Alice Tolson.....	".....	8.1	126 13
Cora Flink.....	".....	8.10	133 34
Mary E. Hitchens.....	".....	7.21	131 17
Anna Pickard.....	".....	.8	4 00
Hattie Quarterman.....	".....	2.	30 00
Maggie Crowell.....	".....	7.3	107 00
H. Atherton.....	".....	5.14	82 00
B. O. Babcock.....	".....	6.16	98 00
B. Burford.....	".....	5.4	91 22
M. Duval.....	".....	1.5	17 50
E. Krutzmacher.....	".....	2.6	33 00
Emma Hellary.....	".....	5.16	99 97
Lena H. Koons.....	".....	6.2	101 74
C. B. Kendall.....	".....	5.19	84 50
Hattie Martin.....	".....	3.1	54 60
M. A. Rose.....	".....	4.28	92 33
Mary Robbins.....	".....	6.15	102 50
Lou Gardner.....	".....	5.10	79 37
Mary Hillary.....	".....	5.29	95 47
Fannie Jones.....	".....	6.2	89 23
Augusta Johnson.....	".....	5.16	84 00
Emma Sanford.....	".....	5.17	91 93
Mary Brunette.....	".....	1	15 00
M. A. Taintor.....	".....	.5	2 50
Anna J. Toler.....	".....	5.16	88 53
Jennie Martin.....	".....	5.21	96 42
Helen Andrews.....	".....	5.13	91 93
Anna S. Brown.....	".....	4.18	76 38
Tennie R. Shill.....	".....	2.9	39 35
Theresa Rheule.....	".....	5.6	78 00
Lizzie Maxey.....	".....	4	68 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
Clara Mussen	Attendant	3.5	\$53 83
A. Mead	"	1.3	16 75
Lizzie Egan	"	3.26	64 19
Minnie Andrews	"	2.17	43 63
Marguretta Meier	"	4.17	68 00
Hattie Baltzell	"	1.26	28 00
Nellie Buffum	"	1.14	22 00
Sarah Morrison .....	" .....	.1	50
Ellen Tippey	"	1.3	16 50
Johanna Blook	"	1	16 00
Lou Eckel	"	1	15 00
M. E. Eastman .....	" .....	.12	6 00
Anna C. Lynger .....	" .....	.20	11 33
N. E. Marriott .....	" .....	.9	4 50
Mary Reynold	Kitchen help .....	.8	4 00
Harriet Wood .....	" .....	.10	4 67
Geo. L. Girard	Cook	12	535 00
Anna C. Lynger	"	9.15	159 50
Hanna Iverson	"	7.15	135 00
Herman Ranun	"	12	388 00
Martha Meier	Kitchen help	12	272 00
Harry Stanley .....	" .....	.2	36 00
Jas. Depates	"	9.29	225 27
John Biendle	"	7	153 00
Amos Allgair	"	1.23	33 66
Eliz. Labarge	"	8.21	107 10
Esther Hellary	"	2.27	37 70
Morris Clark	"	6.25	53 34
C. F. Plummer	"	6	132 00
Sarah Rightsell	"	4.3	66 50
Mollie Adams .....	" .....	.27	15 66
Henry Rossack	"	3	35 00
Mary Jackson	"	1.17	22 40
Henry Ehrhart .....	" .....	.20	12 00
Aloma Dazens	"	6	78 00
Jennie R. Loughton	"	2.14	34 53
Mrs. S. N. Reynolds	"	3.15	54 00
Leona Labarge	"	1.5	12 83
Rachael Tatro	"	1.18	20 80
Jennie Reynolds	"	1.14	19 07
Katie Belz	"	6.1	80 43
Grace Stanley	"	5.15	74 50
V. Chamberlain	"	1.6	15 60
Mary Godfrey .....	" .....	.18	9 00
Mary Bennett	Chambermaid	4	60 00
Ida Friendt .....	" .....	.2	30 00
Anna Flink	"	7.18	114 00
Mollie Adams	"	5.16	84 60
Mary Buffum	"	8.22	86 00
Carrie Johnson	"	2.15	37 50
Sadie Morgan	"	1.3	16 50
Mary Paulessen	Nurse girl	10.10	134 34
Ida Magee	Seamstress	2.6	39 60
Louisa Furby	"	1	15 00
Mary A. McKeever	"	7	105 00
Lou Eckle	"	11	165 00
Mary Adams	"	11.20	175 00
Melvina Gerard	"	8.5	118 50
Jennie Henley	"	5.15	82 50
Sarah Morrison	"	7.8	113 00
Lydia Clift	"	9.15	171 00
Mattie Welkenson	"	6.13	96 50
Mina Brown	"	6.5	92 50
Anna C. Lynger	"	1	15 00
Minnie Hall	"	2.14	37 00
Martin Sorrenson	Laundryman	11.29	431 34
Mary Hillary	Laundry help	5.11	65 13
Mollie Adams	"	4.3	53 30
C. L. Harvey	"	11.28	156 13
Alsie Nealson	"	1	13 00
Ida Friendt	"	1	13 00
Johanna Black	"	10.24	140 40
Nellie Hillary	"	4.4	53 73
Emma Harvey	"	9.12	122 19
Mary Joubert	"	10.3	133 26
Valeria Chamberlain	"	2.13	31 63
Anna Flink .....	" .....	.25	10 83

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
Mary Meier.....	Laundry help.....	3.15	\$45 50
Maggie Heron.....	".....	7.11	97 02
Grace Stanley.....	".....	.11	4 77
Rachael Tatro.....	".....	6	78 00
Josie Nevev.....	".....	3.2	39 76
Edward Meyer.....	".....	5.4	92 40
Josie Tatro.....	".....	4.9	55 90
Mary Baitel.....	".....	4.3	53 30
Esther Hillary.....	".....	4	56 00
Anna Mikkleson.....	".....	1.11	17 77
Mamie Bogley.....	".....	2.23	35 97
Mary Ross.....	".....	1.15	19 71
Eliza Harris.....	".....	.17	7 36
Salange Bernier.....	".....	.25	10 83
Olive Sandeau.....	".....	.10	4 33
James Bradbury.....	Engineer.....	12	1,500 00
S. D. Healey.....	Assistant engineer.....	11.11	454 67
Ed. Vanwert.....	Fireman.....	12	420 00
W. W. Potter.....	".....	12	360 00
Thos. German.....	".....	4.1	121 50
Chas. Grabenstein.....	".....	5	175 00
W. H. Hutebens.....	".....	11.14	383 50
John Coyne.....	".....	6.3	183 00
Nich. Gerhard.....	".....	11	335 00
J. H. Harris.....	".....	1.29	59 00
F. W. Ranson.....	".....	2.3	63 00
Henry Carroll.....	".....	2.13	69 17
Thos. Bennis.....	".....	1.19	49 50
James Quinlan.....	".....	8.16	256 50
Geo. F. Bowland.....	".....	7.25	274 17
H. Sonnesak.....	".....	7.10	267 17
John Bradbury.....	".....	3.10	98 80
A. C. Gray.....	".....	.15	1 13
John J. Nihil.....	".....	7.2	182 00
Joseph Balleau.....	".....	6.8	188 00
Oliver Lueier.....	".....	.26	65 00
T. J. Shay.....	".....	59.18	133 43
S. R. White.....	".....	2.2	51 67
John O'Neil.....	".....	1.7	30 83
John Roche.....	".....	.15	15 50
Sam Schneider.....	Baker.....	12	835 00
Chas. Grabenstein.....	".....	7	270 00
Gerh'd Paullessen.....	Carpenter.....	12	855 00
Geo. Paullessen.....	".....	11.17	157 54
J. C. Adams.....	".....	5.11	161 00
Andrew Roat.....	".....	Days. 247	627 88
Julius Spangler.....	".....	230	539 80
J. Schwendel.....	".....	224	483 37
J. Margnotte.....	".....	143 $\frac{1}{4}$	288 50
A. Jensen.....	".....	139 $\frac{1}{4}$	178 50
John Paullessen.....	".....	140	280 50
F. Miller.....	".....	64	128 00
Louis Richards.....	".....	132 $\frac{1}{2}$	285 00
John Hendricks.....	".....	80 $\frac{1}{4}$	163 50
Frank Davis.....	".....	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	173 00
J. Carboneau.....	".....	75 $\frac{1}{4}$	170 43
F. Donovan.....	".....	26	52 00
P. O'Malley.....	Mason.....	212	746 91
J. C. Malloy.....	".....	51	113 85
J. Deslauries.....	Blacksmith.....	Months. 11.19	301 74
J. P. Ackerman.....	Painter.....	11.26	415 91
John Fathke.....	".....	11.29	554 40
Wm. Gordon.....	Florist.....	12	470 00
John Morton.....	Assistant florist.....	11.27	357 00
Aug. Benson.....	Teamster.....	9.17	191 67
M. Brannoek.....	".....	12	242 00
J. M. Stanley.....	Teaming.....	Days. 41.7	125 10
Sam. H. Calkin.....	Teamster.....	Months. 2.4	42 67
Mose Ugrow.....	Coachman.....	11.10	315 34
A. Zamel.....	Porter.....	5	155 00
John Keefe.....	".....	7.12	124 00
R. Sitzke.....	".....	6.20	160 00
S. N. Calkin.....	Farmer.....	12	1,000 08

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, Months.	Amount.
Anthony Johnson	Farm help	10.15	\$207 00
C. A. Fletcher	"	1.4	27 20
Thos. Matheny	"	10.15	207 00
Jacob Pickle	"	1.12	28 00
A. Bohlman	"	4.23	52 86
T. J. Clark	"	10.26	260 80
Wm. Merkle	"	2.17	46 20
C. W. Donovan	"	3.3	58 80
C. F. Plummer	"	2.3	37 80
Mary Dalrymple	"	1.15	19 93
S. W. Pitzel	"	3.7	77 60
Aug. Ritter	"	5.18	123 20
M. Harmen	"	7	35 00
Gertie Calkin	"	3.3	40 30
D. Kruger	"	3	72 00
O. C. Shepherd	"	2	41 00
John Coyer	"	1	20 00
W. H. George .....	" .....	.29	21 27
J. Morgan .....	" .....	.16	10 67
Jennie Hulery	"	1	13 00
C. L. Reitz .....	" .....	.17	26 25
H. Frehns .....	" .....	.16	25 20
H. Mohlman .....	" .....	.16	27 00
Total amount of pay-rolls			\$66,986 16

EASTERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

From October 1, 1885, to September 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
B. Dewey	Superintendent	12	\$3,000 00
J. C. Burt	Business assistant	12	1,791 69
H. M. Bannister	Assistant physician	12	1,575 00
C. D. Wescott	"	10.15	1,099 99
D. E. Howe	"	12	1,050 07
A. L. Warner	"	4	333 36
L. H. Prince	"	12	1,116 71
H. C. Clarke	Secretary and treasurer	12	800 04
L. S. Whitney	Matron	12	690 00
W. M. Whitney	Clerk	12	1,200 00
G. F. Lovell	Bookkeeper	11.16	691 00
W. L. Hoover	"	12	600 00
Thos. Riley	Storekeeper	12	450 00
James Bute	Supervisor	12	855 00
Wm. Reid	"	9.29	341 33
Wm. Wells	Stenographer	12	462 00
L. Harty	Supervisoress	9.10	311 53
L. A. Johnson	"	11.22	301 00
Grace Morgan	"	4.8	72 53
Mary Corbus	"	3	70 00
M. O. Bunn	Druggist	8.2	269 00
L. Hecktaen	"	3.27	122 00
Chas. Campbell .....	" .....	.13	13 00
I. M. Meader	Interne	3.15	87 50
B. Brown	Attendant	11.16	347 00
N. Peterson	"	12	411 00
E. Pickles	"	12	411 05
A. Zamel	"	12.1	309 83
R. Lipsett	"	7.1	211 66
A. Pratt	"	12.2	318 73
W. Gibson	"	12.3	356 75
C. C. Breen	"	11.19	322 46
H. B. Ackley	"	11.12	342 00
R. Armstrong	"	11.20	350 07
H. H. Anderson	"	8.12	216 93
H. Rahn	"	6.3	160 00
Wm. Alderson	"	12	337 00
J. Ayers	"	5.30	104 40
D. L. Batchelor	"	11.27	327 26

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
E. Batchelor	Attendant	12	\$360 00
H. Brown	"	4.12	110 00
W. A. Bailey	"	6.29	189 21
J. P. Buffum	"	12	363 00
J. W. Breen	"	8.13	204 67
H. H. Buckman	"	3.26	69 60
G. Beane	"	9.28	274 40
L. R. Cutshaw	"	11.17	361 00
J. Clarke	"	11.28	295 16
W. H. Crews	"	11.11	318 60
B. F. Dougherty	"	6.19	159 27
E. Coutts	"	6	154 00
W. T. Earl	"	12	329 54
E. J. Daylor	"	7.20	193 33
E. H. Eastman	"	6.20	170 34
E. Edwards	"	1.21	40 00
C. W. Eastman	"	11.18	328 00
W. Eastman	"	7.15	217 83
F. J. Furby	"	10.27	348 27
J. G. Fitzhugh	"	5.23	152 27
J. Fox	"	10.21	271 67
J. Houston	"	12.27	343 40
J. Hewitt	"	.26	20 80
M. J. Hennessy	"	12	354 00
C. C. Miller	"	.28	19 20
E. Hawkins	"	12.14	341 87
A. Harper	"	7.19	178 27
R. J. Hood	"	11.13	315 47
J. K. Howes	"	8.1	211 37
C. E. Hawk	"	10.10	285 33
A. E. Hopkins	"	7	140 00
J. O. Johnson	"	11.28	329 34
J. N. Jones	"	13	347 00
F. Chester	"	.20	16 00
D. M. Havens	"	3.29	103 60
M. A. Jackson	"	8.15	222 07
Thos. Kelley	"	11.26	306 53
W. Johnson	"	3.25	98 33
P. Karulff	"	11.14	319 74
W. Kirk	"	6.11	162 60
L. Lebarge	"	3.22	90 40
T. Littlejohn	"	.22	19 07
A. C. Lefle	"	12	314 00
C. M. Lingle	"	3.9	83 40
B. Meyer	"	11.15	296 40
H. Meyer	"	11	302 00
T. J. Maxey	"	1.20	40 00
J. W. Musgrave	"	11.20	301 33
H. Williams	"	11.25	301 67
C. C. Miller	"	3	64 00
C. F. Nimmo	"	12	355 86
W. W. Newland	"	5.28	172 07
C. A. Potter	"	.29	23 20
B. J. Parry	"	11.14	314 33
H. W. Peimink	"	9	246 00
C. E. Pettyjohn	"	9.4	243 73
F. L. Potter	"	.29	19 33
E. Pollock	"	2.1	40 67
T. Poskett	"	7.6	161 60
F. Raymond	"	12	318 00
P. Rhodes	"	5.22	152 67
E. A. Rice	"	.17	19 73
G. Rushby	"	11.23	327 00
C. Ruehle	"	6	158 14
C. L. Ring	"	11	281 33
E. J. Reese	"	3.18	97 80
P. Shulz	"	3.9	78 80
T. A. Smith	"	12.14	374 50
T. Shaw	"	10.22	296 53
J. H. Shields	"	12	349 00
T. B. Short	"	7.15	189 00
G. Sitzka	"	7.7	200 07
A. Sitzka	"	8.3	215 00
E. Smith	"	11.27	330 83
E. J. D. Smith	"	3	58 00
G. Saundeland	"	12	286 00
W. E. Toler	"	11.13	352 73
E. G. Wood	"	11.20	341 73

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
C. Walsh.....	Attendant	12	\$327 00
G. Whitehouse.....	"	12	289 00
H. White.....	"	3.12	99 09
G. Weeks.....	"	7.3	178 40
S. R. White.....	"	11.4	297 09
J. M. Williamson.....	"	.5	4 33
B. Ziavogel.....	"	12.10	318 00
J. Quinlan.....	"	9	291 70
R. Sitzka.....	"	11.6	316 00
J. H. Sheldon.....	"	8.7	193 67
H. E. Trowbridge.....	"	9.6	206 80
J. Swark.....	"	6.6	135 57
A. J. Vanderhoof.....	"	7	196 00
J. Tolson.....	"	5.1	104 50
A. Boner.....	"	5.19	120 67
J. Dougherty.....	"	6	143 00
T. Fisher.....	"	2.25	75 40
J. McDonough.....	"	5.26	155 93
M. M. Crocker.....	"	1.17	40 73
G. H. Case.....	"	3.21	74 00
A. Knudson.....	"	3.26	87 60
C. Leef.....	"	3.1	61 67
E. Meyer.....	"	3.28	85 33
O. C. Mathews.....	"	1.15	27 00
Jas. Morgan.....	"	3.24	107 87
W. W. Potter.....	"	2.24	82 60
W. H. Frith.....	"	2.18	62 80
H. Fischer.....	"	1.24	38 40
Del. Morgan.....	"	2.17	64 20
C. W. McKill.....	"	2.15	62 00
C. Johnson.....	"	2	35 40
G. W. Cook.....	"	.22	14 87
W. Chapman.....	"	1	26 00
R. Corbus.....	"	1.25	40 40
E. H. Northrop.....	"	.9	6 00
J. O'Brien.....	"	1.4	20 40
S. F. Slade.....	"	2.4	50 67
O. L. Grey.....	"	1.14	29 34
W. W. Todd.....	"	1.11	35 36
C. Weerick.....	"	1.1	20 67
J. Meyers.....	"	.13	8 66
Sarah Folsom.....	"	12.7	270 13
Hattie Martin.....	"	11.20	232 61
Ella Martin.....	"	11.20	225 33
Bessie Burford.....	"	8.22	157 28
Helen Atherton.....	"	12	199 00
Helen Andrews.....	"	11.26	210 90
Minnie Andrews.....	"	3.13	60 35
Blanche Babcock.....	"	4.16	70 53
Anna S. Brown.....	"	11.18	233 15
Johanna Blaak.....	"	4.28	78 93
H. Baltzell.....	"	11.15	184 00
Nellie Buffum.....	"	31.55	199 00
Maggie Crowell.....	"	11.8	179 89
Margaret Durham.....	"	11.20	186 93
Anna Dozans.....	"	12	199 50
A. Dempsey.....	"	4.22	81 67
Lizzie Egan.....	"	8.17	152 05
M. E. Eastman.....	"	10.25	197 66
Louisa Furby.....	"	11.9	203 40
Emma Friendt.....	"	4.23	73 00
Lou Gardner.....	"	5.19	92 40
M. E. Hitchens.....	"	11.27	229 00
Emma Hillory.....	"	12.5	210 53
Mary Hillory.....	"	11.13	199 73
E. J. Ingram.....	"	11.25	200 30
Ida Iverson.....	"	11.22	199 50
Hanna Johnson.....	"	12.5	233 62
Caroline Johnson.....	"	11.2	194 00
Jennie Kennedy.....	"	1.1	15 50
C. B. Kendall.....	"	12.12	211 00
L. H. Koons.....	"	5.29	102 43
T. R. Still.....	"	11.19	225 66
Lou Eckle.....	"	.18	9 00
Augusta Johnson.....	"	.25	12 75
Flora Lowry.....	"	12.16	233 03
Anna Linger.....	"	5.29	68 43
Selma Meyer.....	"	9.26	166 23
Jennie Martin.....	"	4.17	80 45

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
Ella Meyers	Attendant	8.7	\$160 50
Mattie Martin	"	11.29	230 34
Mary McGrail	"	11.27	211 10
Nettie McCabe	"	11.16	218 00
Lizzie Maxey	"	1.20	28 33
Clara Mussen	"	11.15	203 91
N. E. Marriott	"	4.2	80 13
Elsie Nielson	"	7.15	120 00
Johanna Quade	"	12.00	192 00
Cenia Rochon	"	11.23	188 71
Mary Robbins	"	11.29	191 47
Theresa Rheule	"	1.00	24 36
M. A. Rose	"	8.7	143 10
Mary Reynolds	"	4.3	61 50
Jennie Rutherford	"	11.29	231 13
Jennie Raloff	"	11	188 67
Emma Sanford	"	5.15	96 00
Mary Smith	"	4	65 00
Bertha Stern	"	7.23	141 70
Anna Toler	"	11.14	212 00
Alice Tolson	"	11.16	221 30
Ellen Tippey	"	5.12	94 20
Kate Welch	"	7.27	153 00
Laura McGee	"	9.17	152 03
Lou Smith	"	10.26	163 00
N. M. Strode	"	4.17	74 03
Kate Watkins	"	10.18	177 00
L. G. West	"	6.1	107 30
L. M. Parker	"	7.24	156 00
Mary Corbus	"	4.20	78 53
Julia Saunders	"	6.17	144 17
M. L. Janner	"	5.13	89 87
Belle McCabe	"	6.19	116 00
M. J. Mismar	"	6.10	119 53
Josephine Saunders	"	6	110 80
M. E. Flood	"	5.28	94 94
Maggie McDonough	"	6.5	100 67
Josie Kemmel .....	" .....	.26	13 87
Laura Rumley	"	4.14	71 47
Minnie Vanderhoof	"	6	100 00
L. C. Volles	"	6	96 00
Cenia Wassink	"	5.29	99 47
L. A. Troxwell .....	" .....	.20	12 00
Alice Batchelor	"	4.4	66 13
Ollie Connell	"	4.19	74 14
Sadie Hall	"	4.6	67 20
E. L. Williams	"	4.5	66 66
Loretta Yates	"	4.17	77 07
Sarah J. Porter	"	3.10	53 33
Eva Brew	"	3.15	60 00
Ellen M. Still	"	4	64 00
Emma Thacker	"	3.28	66 93
Carrie Kutroff	"	2.8	36 27
Nellie Leef	"	2.12	40 40
Anna M. McGrail	"	2.10	39 33
M. E. Todd	"	2.2	33 60
C. M. Henman	"	1.6	19 20
A. Meckleson	"	1.13	22 93
Verda Sampsel	"	2	32 00
Emma Walter	"	1.27	31 07
Mary F. March	"	1.11	21 86
Emuly Hultz .....	" .....	.29	15 40
E. G. Sitzka	"	3.4	50 13
T. Zitzman .....	" .....	.10	5 33
S. N. Calkin	Farmer	12	1,000 08
T. J. Clark	Farm help	11.26	310 00
M. Harman	"	12	60 00
D. Kruger	"	11.27	286 00
O. C. Shepherd	"	10.17	232 24
J. Coyer	"	11.19	262 00
W. H. George	"	11.18	269 20
James Morgan	"	7.22	195 00
Jennie Hulry	"	8	69 00
Bertie Halverson	"	4	32 00
James Bradbury	Engineer	12	1,500 00
Douglas Healy	Assisitant Engineer	8.10	428 17
J. Balleau	Fireman	4.29	359 00
H. Sonnesak	"	5.13	190 17

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
John Bradbury.....	Fireman.....	3.2	\$98 83
John O'Neil.....	..	12	310 00
N. Gerhardt.....	..	2.19	79 00
E. Vanvert.....	..	5.14	191 33
W. W. Potter.....	..	5.12	197 00
W. H. Hutchens.....	..	10.8	384 50
J. F. Bowland.....	..	9.17	357 67
J. P. Russell.....	..	11.17	402 00
J. E. Dougherty.....	..	4.8	76 80
H. Sonderland.....	..	10.8	218 80
J. Fitzgerald.....	..	6.8	220 50
J. McDonough.....	..	1.4	26 40
Wm. Fitzgerald.....	..	8.11	292 84
G. Paullessen.....	Carpenter.....	Days. 365	900 00
George Paullessen.....	..	308	350 50
Andrew Roat.....	..	294	736 26
Julius Spangler.....	..	95	214 88
J. Chabaneau.....	..	302	678 38
J. Schwmale.....	..	126	252 00
A. Jansen.....	..	218	455 00
J. Hendrix.....	..	127	253 00
Julian Spooner.....	Fireman.....	Months. 11.26	388 00
John Paullesson.....	Carpenter.....	Days. 307	633 00
L. Richards.....	..	128	256 00
F. Davis.....	..	140	281 00
F. Donovan.....	..	147	294 00
P. O. Malley.....	Mason.....	145	508 55
J. C. Malloy.....	..	99	225 01
Wm. Gordon.....	Florist.....	Months. 12	540 00
J. Morton.....	Assistant florist.....	12.2	373 00
D. Hackett.....	..	11.16	358 34
S. H. Calkin.....	Teamster.....	11	220 00
M. Brannock.....	..	5.29	131 27
Sam Schneider.....	Baker.....	12.2	905 00
C. Grabenstein.....	..	12	540 00
M. Jackson.....	Center cook.....	11.28	210 80
G. L. Geraad.....	General cook.....	11.29	718 00
H. Ramen.....	..	12	480 00
M. Meier.....	Kitchen help.....	4	96 00
J. Depates.....	..	2.21	65 20
H. Ehart.....	..	12	229 00
E. Hellary.....	..	12	180 00
C. F. Plummer.....	..	5	120 00
C. F. Lesch.....	Farm help.....	6.26	151 81
B. W. Quinlan.....	Fireman.....	3.19	77 80
Almeda Metzler.....	Farm help.....	2.22	22 00
Hugh Hill.....	Assistant engineer.....	4	186 00
Gertie Calkin.....	Farm help.....	2.21	36 40
C. Rogers.....	Fireman.....	1.15	52 50
A. Barron.....	Baker help.....	7	35 00
M. Carroll.....	Kitchen help.....	4.14	58 07
Thos. Howard.....	Farm help.....	1.8	25 33
T. Conklin.....	Fireman.....	1	30 00
L. Hatfield.....	..	1.8	45 50
G. Cranston.....	..	1.15	102 38
N. Gerhardt.....	..	1.18	44 33
M. Friedhoff.....	Baker help.....	1.3	44 00
J. H. Knackstell.....	Fireman.....	1.6	21 60
Anna McDonald.....	Farm help.....	.15	6 50
A. Saylor.....	..	.8	4 47
Ella Saylor.....	..	1.2	34 67
C. Anderson.....	..	.22	11 70
F. C. Taylor.....	Helper.....	2	10 00
F. Adams.....	Attendant.....	.27	16 20
Ida Saylor.....	Farm help.....	.25	9 10
M. A. Young.....	Attendant.....	.15	9 00
Chas. Stewart.....	..	.4	2 40
C. H. Given.....	..	.24	16 00
M. Meier.....	..	5.15	71 50
L. Meier.....	..	3.19	47 23
Mose Ugrow.....	Coachman.....	10.24	319 73
J. P. Ackerman.....	Painter.....	12.1	439 43
John Fathke.....	..	7	315 60
Joe Deslauries.....	Blacksmith.....	12.11	346 26

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Time, months.	Amount.
Aug. Heyerman	Laundry help.....	12.3	\$375 09
Mollie Adams .....	.....	.21	10 50
Lydia Cleft	Seamstress	9.8	166 50
Fannie Jones	Laundry help.....	4.11	57 03
Mary Wild	Seamstress	1.17	21 77
Jennie Morgan	Laundry help.....	1.9	18 57
L. Breault	Kitchen help	5.24	118 94
J. Briendle .....	.....	6.5	135 67
Johanna Black	Laundry help.....	7.8	95 57
Ida Ramen .....	.....	6.21	87 03
E. A. Beek .....	.....	6.9	91 90
Lizzie Liffle .....	.....	1.6	15 60
Ella Still .....	.....	.15	6 50
Grace Stanley .....	.....	3.28	51 13
Ida Reitz	Chambermaid	4	52 00
H. Anderson	Laundry help.....	3.13	65 80
F. Aubertin	Kitchen help	2.24	56 00
Ida E. Walter	Attendant .....	.22	11 00
Emily Hultz .....	.....	.26	11 27
R. Phymel	Laundry help.....	1.1	13 44
Dora Jewett	Seamstress	5.1	72 87
L. Hellary	Chambermaid	2	26 00
E. Labarge	Kitchen help	3.27	50 70
Morris Clark .....	.....	8.12	44 75
H. Kossack .....	.....	3.11	50 50
E. Deslauries .....	.....	4.20	84 00
Mary Paulessen	Nurse girl	12.11	156 43
C. Betz	Table girl	4.2	57 17
V. Chamberlain	Kitchen help	11.27	183 95
M. Buffum	Chambermaid	12	180 00
S. Morgan .....	.....	8.1	126 50
Mary Ross .....	.....	12	163 25
Minnie Hall	Seamstress	11.15	172 50
Mina Brown .....	.....	11.1	169 50
Mattie Wilkenson .....	.....	11.29	179 25
Mary Adams .....	.....	9.20	144 50
Nellie Hillary .....	.....	10.27	158 37
M. Sorenson	Laundryman	12	546 16
C. L. Harvey	Laundry help.....	12	176 87
Emma Harvey .....	.....	10.7	136 03
Mary Jubert .....	.....	7.1	98 94
M. Heron .....	.....	7.3	97 50
R. Tatro .....	.....	5	64 25
E. Meyer .....	.....	8	144 00
M. Baitel .....	.....	7.4	97 50
M. Bagley .....	.....	2.20	35 07
E. Harris	Kitchen help	12	156 00
Anna Adams	Laundry help .....	.28	12 13
Total amount of pay-rolls .....	.....	.....	\$82,945 76

CENTRAL HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Pay-roll of Officers and Employés for 1885 and 1886.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
H. F. Carriel	Superintendent	\$3,499 95	\$3,499 85
L. A. Frost	Assistant physician	1,500 00	1,500 00
J. D. Waller .....	.....	1,200 00	1,250 00
T. C. Winslow .....	.....	625 00	1,500 00
B. F. Beesley	Secretary and treasurer	500 00	500 00
Geo. E. Myers	Clerk	1,200 00	1,200 00
Edward L. Fry	Assistant clerk	720 00	810 00
S. M. Morton	Chaplain	72 00	54 00
B. F. Simpson .....	.....	30 00	.....
H. E. Butler .....	.....	24 00	36 00
E. N. Gilbert .....	.....	48 00	66 00
H. V. D. Nevius .....	.....	48 00	30 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
W. N. McElroy.....	Chaplain.....	\$30 00	\$24 00
E. A. Tanner.....	".....	24 00	.....
A. B. Morey.....	".....	.....	15 00
W. R. Goodwin.....	".....	.....	30 00
Frank Mitchell.....	".....	.....	24 00
E. F. Sturtevant.....	Organist.....	125 00	100 00
W. H. Jackson.....	".....	.....	15 40
Eunice Park.....	Matron.....	600 00	600 00
Wm. K. McLaughlin.....	Apothecary.....	87 50	385 00
C. A. Lawrie.....	".....	17 00	.....
Grant Cullimore.....	".....	117 85	.....
W. S. Murphy.....	".....	66 50	.....
H. B. Carriel.....	".....	.....	151 65
W. O. Pollard.....	".....	.....	57 30
Nettie Hayden.....	Stenographer.....	.....	350 30
E. Peck.....	Work on records.....	535 63	587 70
E. A. Crompton.....	Surveying.....	10 00	.....
James B. Gordon.....	Supervising.....	410 00	245 00
Phillip Puyear.....	Attendant.....	312 00	260 85
Robert R. Marshall.....	".....	312 00	312 00
James Egan.....	".....	312 00	312 00
Robert Hegarty.....	".....	303 00	260 85
John Yeamans.....	".....	301 00	312 00
George Lloyd.....	".....	300 00	332 00
Joseph Vanderhoof.....	".....	312 00	312 00
Green K. Evans.....	".....	310 00	272 40
William O. Johnson.....	".....	298 00	307 00
James Johnson.....	".....	295 00	307 00
C. C. Evans.....	".....	306 00	59 80
Thomas Moore.....	".....	289 00	312 00
Hans O. Colby.....	".....	279 60	300 00
Charles Gryder.....	".....	286 00	301 45
Thomas Phelps.....	".....	264 00	299 00
Carl Guhleen.....	".....	238 40	173 00
Isaac M. Brewer.....	".....	212 00	307 00
O. P. Evans.....	".....	39 20	.....
Daniel W. Vannatta.....	".....	199 20	342 00
Charles Smath.....	".....	116 00	233 00
Edward Martin.....	".....	112 80	262 15
Charles E. Boss.....	".....	95 20	300 00
Oscar Sharp.....	".....	58 80	.....
James L. Craven.....	".....	66 40	48 00
Nels Person.....	".....	216 00	144 00
D. M. Brown.....	".....	35 20	119 40
E. W. Dekes.....	".....	32 00	66 80
Carl Bergman.....	".....	22 40	216 00
Clay Moore.....	".....	.....	24 80
Aug. Hagerstrom.....	".....	205 60	.....
Henry Martin.....	".....	.....	279 20
John Shen.....	".....	.....	283 00
G. B. Cox.....	".....	4 80	196 00
Henry Krauth.....	".....	104 00	.....
George A. Moore.....	".....	.....	141 60
R. A. Beagle.....	".....	72 00	.....
Frank C. Smith.....	".....	.....	116 40
Sidney A. Donaldson.....	".....	208 00	.....
M. C. Moore.....	".....	.....	46 40
John O'Brien.....	".....	48 00	.....
William J. Casey.....	".....	288 55	.....
J. R. Burroughs.....	".....	72 00	.....
Edgar E. Vaughn.....	".....	.....	113 60
Charles W. Miller.....	".....	70 00	.....
Charles T. Caywood.....	".....	11 20	.....
Lemuel Brewer.....	".....	.....	219 60
J. G. Gardner.....	".....	1 50	.....
J. F. Graham.....	".....	9 00	.....
Merton Calkins.....	".....	9 60	.....
James G. Fitzhugh.....	".....	22 08	.....
Noah Fertress.....	".....	11 25	.....
Edward Nolan.....	".....	25 00	.....
William Mathers.....	".....	34 80	.....
M. G. Clough.....	".....	120 80	.....
J. W. Medares.....	".....	24 00	.....
J. W. Nelson.....	".....	21 60	.....
Arthur Hodgson.....	".....	.....	41 20
J. D. Wiles.....	".....	.....	93 60
P. H. Cowgur.....	".....	.....	132 00
George A. Woods.....	".....	.....	216 80
Thos. Carmody.....	".....	.....	68 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
W. W. Marshall.....	Attendant		\$168 00
Frank M. Beebe.....	"		169 00
Solomon Swan.....	"		144 00
D. L. Hardy.....	"		83 20
W. P. Wade.....	"		92 80
M. G. Thompson.....	"		96 00
M. H. Cleary.....	"		119 40
Oscar Neece.....	"		74 00
W. S. Pritchett.....	"		107 40
Roe Bander.....	"		104 00
E. B. Krieger.....	"		75 60
P. S. Brisson.....	"		56 00
W. P. Miller.....	"		48 00
Simeon Reed.....	"		48 00
Frank Deters.....	"		43 20
L. E. Brauer.....	"		35 20
S. F. Vanderveer.....	"		82 00
J. T. Pervis.....	"		25 60
J. B. Perkins.....	"		24 00
Wm. H. Fisher.....	"		24 00
W. T. Winter.....	"		8 80
Edward Moore.....	"		5 20
M. E. Ellis.....	Supervisoreess.....	\$360 00	360 00
Jennie McGee.....	Attendant	228 00	139 35
Lizzie McCoppin.....	"	152 00	
Hannah Fitzgerald.....	"	228 00	114 00
Josie Dear.....	"	228 00	76 00
R. Waters.....	"	225 00	132 05
Althea Haven.....	"	219 00	217 23
Anna Dresback.....	"	221 00	228 00
Anna Palmquist.....	"	208 00	201 00
Nellie Kimbur.....	"	220 00	270 00
May McCoy.....	"	201 00	105 20
Mary F. Lovejoy.....	"		25 30
Josie Faulk.....	"	197 00	214 00
Fannie Seobuy.....	"	192 00	194 35
Fannie Felton.....	"	190 90	204 00
Ida Lumsden.....	"	202 00	90 00
Lucy Blackburn.....	"	193 00	136 00
Libbie McKee.....	"	130 65	200 00
Lena Wallgren.....	"	110 40	96 00
Ellen Kershaw.....	"	107 75	15 20
Fannie DeHass.....	"	113 25	121 00
Maggie Weathers.....	"	102 95	89 05
Stella Dear.....	"	97 86	68 00
Naomio Brown.....	"	32 00	
Aquilla Coats.....	"	89 05	77 05
Cora Cross.....	"	91 00	210 00
Minnie Stout.....	"	62 40	196 00
Hattie D. Smith.....	"	36 25	77 05
Julia Sinnott.....	"	54 40	18 10
Mollie Dotson.....	"	29 85	144 00
Emma C. Martine.....	"	14 95	84 05
Ella Sinnott.....	"	24 55	18 10
Ida Dunkerson.....	"	20 15	196 50
Lyde Borum.....	"	92 25	102 00
Ida Green.....	"	119 00	
Laura Ward.....	"	70 80	
Lavina Eggleston.....	"		43 20
Hattie Withey.....	"	54 00	
Emma Baker.....	"		32 55
Sallie West.....	"	108 00	
Ellen Egan.....	"	101 45	
Mary DeHass.....	"		41 30
Julia Reyland.....	"	102 00	
Kate Halpin.....	"		43 30
Josie Alexander.....	"	221 00	85 05
Maggie Harmon.....	"	40 55	
Minnie Foster.....	"	17 30	
Dora Price.....	"		130 65
Jane L. Hallam.....	"		91 75
Cora Austin.....	"		38 95
Sue Wiley.....	"		165 60
Julia Leary.....	"		117 00
Laura Renson.....	"		112 00
Jessie Randerson.....	"		95 85
Ella Douglas.....	"		112 00
Maggie Douglas.....	"		110 95

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886
Georgiana Dodgson	Attendant		\$67 75
Lou Weathers	..		96 00
Eliza Gale	..		96 45
Julia Herbert	..		100 45
Amanda Austin	..		90 15
Sue Daniels	..		68 85
Anna Brown	..		88 50
Katie Bowers	..		90 55
Mollie Thomas	..		36 00
Della Kirby	..		16 00
Myra Ferguson	..		77 85
Ella Thompson	..		69 85
Florence Carrier	..		64 00
Josie Cannon	..		52 75
Hattie Hatfield	..		42 13
Mary McCarthy	..		45 30
Mary O. Mendy	..		20 25
Sarah M. White	..		16 00
Sue Brown	..		15 45
Jennie Ryan	..		9 05
Dollie Bowen	..		5 85
Ella Brown	..		4 25
Alice K. Dear	Usher	\$216 00	216 00
James Cridland	Night watch	358 00	350 00
Clara Clark	..	262 00	220 00
H. M. Harvey	..		117 00
A. Harvey	..		90 00
Peter Johnson	Porter	167 95	88 00
Fred. Carlson	..		177 00
Eugene Gore	..	25 00	
Lotta Charlston	Seamstress	216 00	216 00
Mary Blackburn	..	204 00	220 00
L. E. Koffrath	..	14 50	192 00
Annie Flinn	..		133 85
Kate Riggs	Mender	192 00	65 10
Anna Berks	..	111 60	
Ida Floburg	Chambermaid	168 00	168 00
Emma Hallburg	..	174 00	182 00
Annie McCopper	..	132 50	180 00
Rhoda Goodall	..		9 00
Ella Rossiter	..	108 50	
Annie Westman	..	100 00	
Julia Smith	Dining room	168 00	168 00
Sophia Peterson	..	168 00	168 00
Amanda Johnson	..	34 55	47 60
Sophia Jacobson	..		108 20
Maggie McHugh	..	15 50	105 00
Catherine L. Sperry	..		65 50
Kate Maroney	..	34 00	
Agnes Fink	..	49 50	
Mary Maxfield	..	11 20	11 00
Flora Hamburg	..	7 00	
Fred F. Barrett	Baker	660 00	605 00
John Vando	..	420 00	420 00
H. A. Dawson	..		51 00
Emlyn Bond	Cook	480 00	480 00
E. C. Worthen	..	80 50	265 00
John Floburg	..	264 00	272 26
Maggie Fitzpatrick	..	180 00	180 00
Mary A. Dyer	..	180 00	180 00
Axel Forsburg	..	228 00	300 00
Annie Hammore	..	117 50	133 50
Kate Lemhan	..	47 55	165 00
Barney Flood	..	132 00	
Peter Nelson	..	132 00	264 00
Peter Fink	..	132 00	264 00
Maggie Foley	..		29 00
Lou Johnson	..	16 00	54 00
Annie J. Rule	..		115 74
Wm. F. Payear	..	19 20	196 50
Augusta Guheen	..		95 20
Annie Anderson	..	51 00	
Bridget McGuire	..	16 00	215 00
W. T. Graham	..		27 00
Mary Floberg	..	154 00	49 95
Claus Sanburg	..	150 00	11 75
Flora Meyer	..		15 00
Rebecca Bull	..	17 00	
Eva Gregson	..	28 00	

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Thomas H. Kitzmiller	Butcher	\$300 00	\$300 00
James Murray	Washerman	350 00	423 00
Lizzie Maple	Washerwoman	274 00	294 00
Alesia Smith	"	180 00	180 00
Selma Anderson	"	97 50	101 75
Emma Parath	"	90 00	
Annie Kingsley	"	180 00	180 00
Cena Anderson	"	93 25	120 00
Anna Brown	"	58 55	
Kate Craig	"	90 00	160 00
Hattie Colby	"	90 00	
Ida Samuelson	"		77 50
Alice Cox	"		81 50
Ellen Alberding	"		60 00
Hulda Peterson	"		20 50
Maggie Conley	Ironer		29 45
May Fisher	"	113 05	112 00
Agnes McCoppin	"	168 00	204 00
Jennie Voorhees	"	145 60	154 00
Mary Walker	"	68 60	180 00
Freda Habermas	"	20 55	192 00
Anna Miller	"	3 55	64 60
Laura Baughman	"	85 00	
Rebecca E. Dyer	"		102 20
Christine Westman	"	93 30	
Flora Follansbee	Assorter	192 00	176 00
S. C. Follansbee	Engineer	1,200 00	1,200 00
Jas. W. Follansbee	Assistant engineer	420 00	420 00
Samuel Eastman	"	116 75	678 60
Wm. Wright	Fireman	173 65	336 00
R. Maxfield	"	126 85	328 50
George Alberding	"	239 00	225 95
Chas. Eastman	"	170 00	
R. D. Kofrath	"	25 85	
James Meany	"	294 00	137 20
Henry Humphries	Gardner	501 00	480 00
Jacob Stark	Farmer	432 00	432 00
Jacob Wintler	Herdsmen	360 00	360 00
Chas. O'Brien	Hostler	282 00	287 00
Albert Doller	Laborer	286 00	287 15
Richard Tuckett	"	264 00	132 00
Jno. Baptist	"	132 00	48 75
Frank Shipner	"		193 60
Harry Thompson	"	336 00	360 00
Alfred Forsberg	"	165 00	275 00
Pat Cunningham	"	216 00	216 00
Jas. McGinnis	"	138 00	
Jas. Dalton	"	1 60	
J. H. Rice	"	9 00	
Robert Gunn	"		123 20
Alfred Curtis	"		87 25
James Cox	"	21 45	64 35
Edward D. Jackson	"	29 25	158 45
Sanders Baptist	"		28 00
Raymond DeFrates	"		9 00
Antonio DeFrates	"		9 00
Frank Davis	"		1 50
George Rippon	Carpenter	603 00	470 50
Martin Dorwast	"	58 75	52 15
Martin V. B. Glasgow	"	525 00	455 75
Aaron S. Rule	"	32 50	271 25
W. A. Lacey	"	14 40	
Edw. F. Hawley	"	96 27	99 20
W. H. Beastal	"	31 65	14 65
W. H. Watkinson	"	32 50	14 65
A. W. Goodrick	"	32 50	283 75
Frances Crathorne	"	29 25	26 95
A. M. Updegraff	"	32 50	135 50
Jno. Fearon	Painter	75 20	
Thomas Large	"	96 00	301 60
Coney Harregan	"	129 40	
Wm. Graubner	"	72 00	95 20
Joe Quigley	"	26 00	
Henry Brown	"	10 00	
Jno. B. Gause	"	436 80	458 35
Henry Fearon	"		32 00
Kingsbury Dalton	"		21 50
Fred. Gause	"		30 50
Jerry Sweeney	"	191 10	

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Wm. M. Young.....	Mason.....	\$52 00	\$307 20
Jno. Armstrong.....	".....		8 75
Fred. Jones.....	".....	45 50	165 50
Edward K. Brown.....	".....		38 50
Total.....		\$42,019 24	\$50,994 02

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Term of service and time of each employé at the Illinois Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, and the amount paid to each for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
H. Wardner.....	Superintendent.....	1 year.....	\$2,865 00
W. W. Hester.....	1st assistant physician.....	".....	1,500 00
L. E. Stocking.....	2d assistant physician.....	".....	1,299 96
E. A. Finch.....	Clerk.....	".....	999 97
H. M. Detrich.....	Storekeeper.....	".....	900 00
James Norris.....	Engineer.....	".....	900 00
P. Hills.....	Matron.....	".....	420 00
J. E. Colby.....	Druggist.....	9 days.....	9 33
T. B. Goodman.....	".....	9 months, 3 days.....	354 50
A. J. Mace.....	".....	1 month, 19 days.....	57 17
A. T. Mace.....	".....	1 month, 12 days.....	42 00
W. H. Smart.....	".....	1 year.....	480 00
W. B. Mead.....	Supervisor.....	".....	495 00
L. M. Holmes.....	Supervisoreess.....	11 months, 22 days.....	352 00
D. N. McNamee.....	Night watch, male.....	2 months.....	60 00
J. L. Robinson.....	".....	10 months, 20 days.....	317 00
A. E. Mead.....	".....	10 months.....	300 00
F. W. Elbrechter.....	Day watch.....	1 year.....	300 00
F. M. Carter.....	Attendant, male.....	".....	300 00
C. A. Gore.....	".....	".....	228 00
G. T. Peninger.....	".....	".....	300 00
J. W. Daws.....	".....	".....	310 00
Otto Steinphad.....	".....	1 month, 17 days.....	42 30
J. A. Worthington.....	".....	9 months, 24 days.....	262 90
J. A. Edmonds.....	".....	3 months, 19 days.....	95 50
J. A. McDermott.....	".....	1 year.....	300 00
D. N. McNamee.....	".....	9 months, 19 days.....	251 90
J. N. Toler.....	".....	1 year.....	324 00
Jack Nimmo.....	".....	".....	322 00
C. E. Hawk.....	".....	10 months, 2 days.....	274 70
C. F. Green.....	".....	5 months, 16 days.....	176 40
J. D. Maxey.....	".....	1 year.....	324 00
G. W. Cook.....	".....	".....	294 00
G. M. Jones.....	".....	4 months, 27 days.....	125 60
Thamas Plemon.....	".....	1 year.....	316 00
R. Wilmoth.....	".....	".....	309 00
Adam Nau.....	".....	11 months, 7 days.....	292 40
F. W. Durgin.....	".....	1 year.....	320 00
J. C. Thompson.....	".....	".....	320 00
Geo. Sanford.....	".....	10 months, 17 days.....	285 30
J. F. Page.....	".....	8 months, 9 days.....	203 20
J. S. Stephenson.....	".....	1 year.....	296 00
S. A. Carr.....	".....	".....	286 00
L. Beauman.....	".....	3 months, 25 days.....	85 50
H. Moore.....	".....	2 months, 21 days.....	73 33
C. W. Lewis.....	".....	11 months, 22 days.....	273 00
J. E. Williamson.....	".....	10 months, 10 days.....	249 50
F. M. Brown.....	".....	3 months, 22 days.....	101 80
E. N. Tufts.....	".....	9 months, 7 days.....	247 67
M. McGrath.....	".....	7 months, 5 days.....	191 50
H. Huhn.....	".....	8 months.....	202 00
J. Veach.....	".....	7 months.....	148 00
L. D. Massey.....	".....	".....	190 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
Geo. Bacon	Attendant	4 months, 15 days ..	\$91 20
J. M. Lackey	"	5 months, 13 days ..	117 10
H. F. Warren	"	5 months	135 20
W. A. Wentworth	"	2 months	37 00
L. C. Taylor	"	1 month	27 00
W. Misenhimer	"	10 days	6 00
F. C. Raymond	"	1 month, 10 days ..	33 13
A. L. Thompson	"	23 days	9 60
J. C. Fink	"	4 days	3 00
Geo. Morris	"	18 days	14 40
Mark Toler	"	3 months, 3 days ..	79 10
M. E. Davis	Night watch, female ..	10 months, 22 days ..	212 67
E. Leslie	Attendant	3 days	1 40
Dora Steers	"	1 year	180 00
M. A. Richardson	"	"	172 00
A. Faulkner	"	"	168 00
C. Mussen	"	4 months, 10 days ..	60 43
L. Roberson	"	11 months, 20 days ..	172 25
E. Treese	"	1 year	167 00
F. McNamee	"	3 months, 7 days ..	47 80
M. Steers	"	11 months, 24 days ..	165 66
F. Crippin	"	1 year	178 00
Anna Steers	"	"	170 00
E. Ellis	"	10 months	151 00
L. Batts	"	3 months, 19 days ..	54 50
I. Quay	"	23 days	12 96
T. Still	"	6 months	98 60
O. Toler	"	1 year	174 50
J. Nugent	"	"	170 50
E. E. Brown	"	"	170 75
M. Divine	"	"	180 00
Anna Damron	"	10 months, 6 days ..	150 63
E. Ryal	"	6 months, 27 days ..	99 50
I. Walker	"	1 year	174 00
O. Sullivan	"	3 months, 5 days ..	42 17
M. Peninger	"	4 months	52 00
E. Murry	"	10 days	5 67
M. Rand	"	8 months, 7 days ..	117 65
I. M. Keith	"	10 months, 12 days ..	145 90
E. S. Hunsaker	"	6 months, 13 days ..	96 75
R. B. Stephenson	"	1 month, 9 days ..	15 30
M. J. Gent	"	6 months, 6 days ..	89 55
A. M. Tufts	"	3 months, 5 days ..	44 99
M. O'Shea	"	10 months, 24 days ..	169 47
J. Bushea	"	6 months, 18 days ..	87 00
Alice Wood	"	7 months, 14 days ..	119 57
E. Emerson	"	5 months, 27 days ..	97 30
E. Joplin	"	7 months, 25 days ..	107 27
M. Ryal	"	4 days	1 86
C. Moreland	"	6 months	81 00
Blanch Babcock	"	20 days	8 50
M. E. Wesner	"	5 months, 3 days ..	65 10
E. Stewart	"	5 months	67 10
K. Wilcox	"	2 months, 24 days ..	35 00
Blanch Wait	"	4 months, 23 days ..	62 44
M. Cumings	"	2 months	24 25
F. Maple	"	4 months, 18 days ..	67 20
R. Mowery	"	1 month, 26 days ..	21 53
M. Kittel	"	6 months, 16 days ..	83 80
I. Benjamin	"	2 months, 3 days ..	24 00
A. Cruse	"	1 month, 6 days ..	16 25
M. O'Conner	"	1 month, 27 days ..	21 28
M. A. T. Moore	Sewing-room	1 year	168 00
S. J. Toler	"	22 days	9 75
L. Stokes	"	1 year	156 00
R. Folks	"	11 months, 15 days ..	149 50
S. Sublette	"	6 months, 15 days ..	84 50
J. W. Landon	Laundry department ..	11 months, 27 days ..	303 50
M. J. Huggins	"	11 months	154 00
Eliza Wiggs	"	1 year	168 00
Emma Wiggs	"	"	157 00
M. Baltzer	"	2 months	24 00
M. E. Toler	"	"	27 00
A. Dillow	"	5 months, 25 days ..	73 80
S. Bryant	"	11 months, 18 days ..	162 22
K. Wilcox	"	2 months, 14 days ..	37 00
E. Savoie	"	11 months, 22 days ..	152 53
H. B. Toler	"	11 months, 24 days ..	153 07
E. Emerson	"	4 months	53 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
Josephine Craig	Laundry department	1 month, 7 days	\$16 06
Ella Robinson	"	10 months, 4 days	132 18
M. A. Spann	"	11 months, 13 days	148 63
K. Blinn	"	5 months, 14 days	71 15
Ella Stewart	"	13 days	4 33
Ida Musselman	"	1 year	155 00
Julia Jones	"	11 months, 13 days	148 63
M. Colby	Domestic	1 month	13 00
L. E. McNamee	"	1 year	156 00
I. Gregson	"	11 months, 25 days	153 20
M. Swanston	"	16 days	6 93
M. Stewart	"	1 year	156 00
Alice Wood	"	1 month, 12 days	17 00
L. Inscore	"	10 months, 22 days	155 53
A. M. Tufts	"	8 months	104 00
A. Henderson	"	6 months	81 67
T. G. Brown	Kitchen	1 year	360 00
Ellen Brown	"	"	240 00
M. E. McDermott	"	"	150 00
W. Robinson	"	10 months, 16 days	158 00
J. Kavanaugh	"	10 months, 25 days	162 50
J. Elms	"	4 months, 26 days	62 07
E. C. Finch	"	1 year	170 00
E. D. Tucker	"	2 months, 7 days	26 83
C. Moss	"	12 days	4 18
C. S. Robinson	"	5 months, 14 days	67 00
L. Coats	"	6 months, 16 days	89 00
A. J. Pruitt, Jr.	"	14 days	5 14
B. Toler	"	3 days	1 50
H. Fedderhart	Bakery	1 year	480 00
R. A. Carlile	"	6 months, 26 days	103 90
L. F. Savoie	Engineers' department	1 year	480 00
C. E. McNamee	"	"	330 00
John Coats	"	"	330 00
J. Fox	"	11 months, 20 days	325 83
H. Robinson	"	11 months, 9 days	311 67
R. Lewis	Farm department	1 year	720 00
E. Landon	"	"	216 00
J. M. Fletcher	"	"	217 00
E. Gullion	"	20 days	9 60
L. L. Dillow	"	6 months	108 00
Wm. Wood	"	1 year	213 00
Geo. Huggins	"	11 months	202 20
L. F. Robinson	Carpenter	1 year	691 86
R. B. Stunson	Treasurer of institution	"	450 00
C. Kirkpatrick	Secretary	"	75 00
W. R. Stephenson	Attendant, male	1 month	20 20
Total			\$35,835 48

The name, term of service of employés on ordinary pay-roll for outside labor at the Southern Illinois Hospital for the Insane, and the amount paid to each, for the year ending September 30, 1885.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
I. B. Walton	Day labor	6½ days	\$9 50
T. Landon	"	3 "	4 50
E. Landon	"	1½ "	2 00
A. Lanier	"	1½ "	2 25
W. R. Love	"	2½ "	1 00
F. Sasser	"	2½ "	3 75
C. A. Smith	"	2½ "	3 75
J. Shoat	"	2½ "	3 50
Geo. Sanfort	"	1½ "	2 00
J. Hayes	"	3 "	4 50
J. S. Stephenson	"	1½ "	2 00
R. Firestone	"	1½ "	2 00
J. M. Fletcher	"	1½ "	2 00
J. Campbell	"	¾ "	37
E. D. Tucker	"	1½ "	2 25

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
J. Robinson	Day labor	1½ days	\$2 00
B. F. Bird	"	¾	1 00
H. A. Treese	"	1½	2 25
F. M. Brown	"	¾	1 00
T. G. Brown	"	1½	2 00
J. Berrigan	"	¾	1 00
J. W. Park	"	6½/12	9 12
J. Bradley	"	1	1 50
A. J. Pruitt	"	6	9 00
D. Piper	"	2¾	4 00
H. Hart	"	5¼	7 24
J. Mullins	"	¾	1 00
P. Hileman	"	3¾	5 00
J. Kipp	"	4¾	6 50
F. Hubbs	"	6½/12	9 87
J. Morris	"	2¾/6	4 25
H. Davis	"	2	3 00
H. Lasslie	"	2	4 00
T. Manus	"	4¼	6 37
E. Davis	"	1	1 50
J. A. Grundy	"	1	2 00
C. Drew	"	2¾	4 00
C. E. McNamee	"	1½	2 00
F. W. Durgin	"	1½	2 00
R. B. Whinery	"	1	1 50
F. Taylor	"	1¾	2 50
W. Casey	"	2¾/6	4 25
H. Wilson	"	1	1 50
E. T. Carlile	"	4½	6 87
A. J. West	"	1	1 50
B. C. Carlile	"	2¼/6	3 25
W. E. Richards	"	4¾	6 50
R. W. Carlile	"	4½	6 87
C. Shy	"	1	1 50
J. Coats	"	1½	2 00
T. R. Grace	"	13¾/6	19 75
C. F. Grace	"	15½/12	23 37
J. A. Worthington	"	1½	2 00
D. Williams	"	1½	2 00
W. Wood	"	1¾	2 00
W. E. Ward	"	1¾	2 00
R. Roundtree	"	7¾/3	11 00
R. Wilmoth	"	1¾	2 00
L. F. Savoie	"	1¾	2 00
L. Faulkner	"	1¾	2 00
M. T. Vick	"	2¾/6	4 25
T. R. Grace	Team labor	3	9 00
C. F. Grace	"	3	9 00
F. Roundtree	"	1½	4 50
J. Ryan	"	5¼	11 65
Total			\$281 73

Labor not on Pay Roll from October 1, 1884 to September 30, 1885.

Name.	No. of days work	Price per day.	Service.	Amount.
I. F. Champion	2½	\$2 50	Upholstering	\$6 25
John Davis & Co.	1½		Steam fitter	5 95
C. F. Grace	20¾/10	2 50	Team labor	51 45
Chase & Smith	12¼	4 00	Stone masons	49 00
F. M. Brown	1¾	3 00	Mason	5 25
Geo. W. Richards	21		Painting	52 50
J. Zimmerman	2		Threshing	34 47
J. F. Ashley	1¾/5		Surveying	8 00
A. J. Pruitt	40¾/4		Day labor	44 10
E. D. Case	11½/2		"	15 37
E. T. Carlile	10		"	15 00
B. C. Carlile	2		"	2 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	No. of days work	Price per day.	Service.	Amount.
W. Roberts.....	5	.....	Day labor	12 50
J. Persefield.....	5	.....	.....	6 25
T. R. Grace.....	11½	.....	.....	13 94
T. Manus.....	23½	.....	.....	25 85
C. W. Siford.....	31	.....	Minister.....	155 00
J. W. Flint.....	24	.....	.....	125 00
Total.....				\$627 88

SOUTHERN HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Time and term of service of each employé at the Southern Hospital for the Insane, at Anna, and the amount paid to each, for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
H. Wardner.....	Superintendent.	1 year	\$3,000 00
W. W. Hester.....	First assistant physician ..	.....	1,500 00
L. E. Stocking.....	Second assistant physician.	.....	1,299 96
E. A. Finch.....	Clerk.....	.....	999 96
H. M. Detrich.....	Storekeeper.....	.....	900 00
James Norris.....	Engineer.....	.....	949 98
P. Hills.....	Matron.....	.....	450 00
A. T. Mace.....	Druggist.....	.....	420 00
W. H. Smart.....	.....	.....	480 00
W. B. Mead.....	Supervisor.....	.....	540 00
L. M. Holmes.....	Supervisoreess.....	.....	360 00
D. M. McNamee.....	Night watch.....	.....	360 00
J. L. Robinson.....	.....	.....	360 00
F. W. Elbrechter.....	Day watch.....	.....	390 00
F. M. Carter.....	Attendant.....	.....	309 00
C. A. Gore.....	.....	.....	294 70
G. T. Peninger.....	.....	.....	324 00
J. W. Daws.....	.....	.....	300 00
J. A. McDermott.....	.....	.....	315 00
J. N. Toler.....	.....	.....	302 00
Jack Nimmo.....	.....	.....	307 00
J. D. Maxey.....	.....	.....	318 00
Thomas Plemon.....	.....	.....	316 00
G. W. Cook.....	.....	7 months.....	189 00
R. Wilmoth.....	.....	1 year.....	324 00
F. W. Durgin.....	.....	11 months, 7 days..	294 30
J. C. Thompson.....	.....	1 year.....	300 00
J. S. Stephenson.....	.....	9 months, 6 days.....	230 83
S. A. Carr.....	.....	8 months, 24 days..	221 67
C. W. Lewis.....	.....	3 months, 5 days..	85 50
E. N. Tufts.....	.....	1 year.....	302 00
H. Huhn.....	.....	10 months.....	267 00
J. Veach.....	.....	1 year.....	315 00
L. D. Massey.....	.....	.....	319 00
J. M. Lackey.....	.....	.....	321 00
H. F. Warren.....	.....	.....	318 00
Mark Toler.....	.....	10 months.....	269 23
W. A. Wentworth.....	.....	1 year.....	307 00
W. R. Stephenson.....	.....	.....	294 40
L. C. Taylor.....	.....	.....	320 00
George Morris.....	.....	1 month, 7 days	23 43
A. L. Thompson.....	.....	1 year.....	288 50
W. Misenhimer.....	.....	.....	282 00
J. C. Fink.....	.....	9 months, 26 days..	220 33
George Huggins.....	.....	1 year.....	307 00
Fred. B. Sperry.....	.....	9 months, 22 days ..	228 03
D. H. Slack.....	.....	8 months, 22 days ..	226 70
L. Murphy.....	.....	4 months, 22 days ..	104 00
J. M. Fletcher.....	.....	5 months.....	118 00
J. W. Graney.....	.....	2 months.....	52 65
J. Wiseman.....	.....	19 days.....	12 60
T. Mullins.....	.....	2 months.....	37 00
A. M. File.....	.....	1 month, 24 days ..	34 90
M. E. Davis.....	Night watch.....	8 months, 10 days ..	166 66

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
Dora Steers	Attendant	1 year	\$179 50
M. A. Richardson	"	"	168 00
A. Faulkner	"	8 months, 4 days	113 80
L. Roberson	"	10 months, 6 days	149 93
E. Plemon	"	8 months	111 00
M. Steers	"	1 year	168 75
Anna Steers	"	"	190 00
F. Crippen	"	"	176 00
J. Nugent	"	11 months, 20 days	176 50
E. E. Brown	"	11 months	165 00
M. Divine	"	1 year	177 00
I. Walker	"	"	180 00
M. O'Shea	"	"	180 00
E. Joblin	"	11 months, 16 days	161 46
Alice Wood	"	1 year	193 00
C. Moreland	"	11 months	119 00
E. Stewart	"	8 months, 2 days	112 93
Blanch Wait	"	8 months, 20 days	130 00
F. Maple	"	11 months, 15 days	162 00
M. Kittle	"	1 year	169 00
N. Dobbins	"	6 months	95 00
E. Ellis	"	"	75 00
I. Benjamin	"	6 months, 8 days	96 25
A. Cruse	"	1 month	14 00
M. O'Conner	"	6 months	92 00
J. Henley	"	1 year	201 00
M. L. Campbell	"	1 month, 22 days	17 66
E. Emer-on	"	1 year	191 00
E. S. Hunsaker	"	2 months, 11 days	33 94
B. Reed	"	1 month	11 00
C. Ryker	"	15 days	7 50
M. E. Wesner	"	6 months, 7 days	87 97
Anna Damron	"	1 month	15 00
M. Grisson	"	3 months	36 00
E. Sommerville	"	7 months, 15 days	110 00
F. McNamee	"	2 months	34 00
A. B. Cain	"	5 months, 21 days	81 70
L. Crain	"	5 months, 16 days	79 80
C. Wagner	"	4 months, 10 days	56 82
Flora Porter	"	1 month, 2 days	15 67
M. Shinnick	"	2 months	28 00
Elia Robinson	"	3 months, 10 days	50 00
Kate Anderson	"	3 months	36 00
E. Grantham	"	"	39 50
M. Miller	"	2 months	24 00
J. Castel	"	1 month, 22 days	28 00
M. A. T. Moore	Sewing room	11 months, 23 days	164 76
J. Crain	"	11 months, 15 days	149 50
M. Shinnick	"	3 months	39 00
H. Moore	Laundry	6 months	162 00
J. W. Landon	"	"	162 00
M. J. Huggins	"	1 year	168 00
S. Bryant	"	11 days	5 13
E. Wiggs	"	1 year	168 00
M. E. Toler	"	5 months, 16 days	77 94
R. Folks	"	10 months, 8 days	133 75
M. A. Spann	"	1 year	156 00
Julia Jones	"	"	156 00
A. Henderson	"	"	156 00
E. Savoie	"	8 months, 24 days	114 05
Ella Robinson	"	7 months, 15 days	97 50
Emma Wiggs	"	1 year	163 60
H. B. Toler	"	"	156 00
O. Peninger	"	11 months	142 92
A. M. Tufts	"	11 months, 23 days	152 97
E. Plemon	"	4 months	52 00
L. Stokes	"	11 months	143 00
A. Cruse	"	19 days	7 93
F. Weaver	"	6 months, 6 days	81 33
L. E. McNamee	"	10 months, 10 days	136 93
E. Grantham	"	1 month, 15 days	16 00
Kate Anderson	"	1 month	10 30
I. Gregson	"	1 year	156 00
M. Sloan	"	"	12 33
M. Miller	"	1 month, 6 days	16 00
Ida Misselman	"	1 year	156 00
S. Sublette	Domestic	11 months, 2 days	143 87
M. Stewart	"	1 year	156 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
E. Stewart.....	Domestic	1 month	\$13 00
Jennie Coats.....	"	3 months	31 90
Elnora Steers.....	"	3 months, 10 days	39 33
Kate Wilcox.....	Kitchen	1 year	179 56
T. G. Brown.....	"	8 months, 6 days	246 00
Ellen Brown.....	"	1 year	296 48
M. E. McDermott.....	"	6 months, 4 days	92 00
W. Robinson.....	"	7 months, 14 days	111 25
L. Coats.....	"	1 year	180 00
John Howell.....	"	1 month, 5 days	13 83
John Landon.....	"	5 months	64 50
John Elms.....	"	1 month, 15 days	22 50
D. Leird.....	"	1 year	169 75
E. T. Massey.....	"	4 months, 16 days	53 17
John Casper.....	"	4 months, 15 days	57 50
S. Walker.....	"	1 month, 8 days	17 00
M. Terpinitz.....	"	3 months	33 00
M. Lackey.....	"	4 months, 18 days	60 91
H. Fedderhart.....	Bakery	1 year	480 00
E. C. Finch.....	"	"	180 00
Fritz Horn.....	Engineer's department.....	1 month 22 days.....	52 00
L. F. Savoie.....	"	10 months	405 00
C. E. McNamee.....	"	1 year	355 00
John Coats.....	"	"	330 00
H. Robinson.....	"	"	330 00
T. Massey.....	"	"	330 00
R. M. Shinnick.....	"	4 months, 24 days	134 58
James Brooks.....	"	3 months, 24 days	114 00
J. W. Landon.....	Butcher	1 month, 15 days	45 00
D. R. Lewis.....	Farm	1 year	820 00
E. Landon.....	"	"	216 00
J. M. Fletcher.....	"	7 months	126 00
Wm. Wood.....	"	1 year	216 00
L. L. Dillow.....	"	5 months, 27 days	106 80
H. Huston.....	"	5 months, 9 days	110 50
A. Lanier.....	"	6 months	103 00
H. Zimmerman.....	"	4 months, 20 days	79 00
T. Johnson.....	"	25 days	12 50
John Alday.....	"	3 months	52 00
L. F. Robinson.....	Carpenter	1 year	705 10
W. H. Trent.....	"	24½ days	55 12
R. B. Slinson.....	Treasurer	1 year	450 00
C. Kirkpatrick.....	Secretary	9 months	56 25
J. W. Hunsaker.....	Carpenter	2 months	106 00
J. E. English.....	"	26 days	58 50
W. Casey.....	Day labor	3 months	99 37
W. Roberts.....	"	20½ months	39 75
Robert Carlile.....	Carpenter	3 days	6 75
A. J. Phillips.....	Secretary	1 month	6 25
Total.....			\$37,699 49

Labor on ordinary outside pay-roll for the year ending September 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
W. Sharp.....	Day labor	5¼ days	\$8 62
S. Dillow.....	"	2¼ "	3 37
Geo. Treese.....	"	5¼ "	8 62
A. J. West.....	"	3¼ "	5 62
L. D. West.....	"	3¼ "	5 62
W. Manees.....	"	2½ "	3 75
F. Hubbs.....	"	2¼ "	4 12
Joe Dillow.....	"	5¼ "	8 62
A. J. Pruitt.....	"	5 "	7 50
B. Gunter.....	"	4¼ "	6 37
J. O. Pruitt.....	"	4¾ "	7 12
S. Treese.....	"	5 "	7 50
J. Lee.....	"	4 "	6 00
G. Davis.....	"	3 "	4 50

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
I. B. Walton.....	Day labor.....	4 days.....	\$6 00
T. R. Grace.....	".....	3 ".....	4 50
C. F. Grace.....	".....	2½ ".....	3 75
L. Jones.....	".....	2 ".....	3 00
R. Henley.....	".....	2 ".....	3 00
J. Fuller.....	".....	2 ".....	3 00
C. Lee.....	".....	2 ".....	3 00
A. J. Pruitt, Jr.....	".....	2 ".....	1 00
T. R. Grace.....	Team labor.....	3 ".....	9 00
C. F. Grace.....	".....	3 ".....	9 00
J. E. English.....	Carpenter.....	25 ".....	56 25
Jas. Dickinson.....	".....	26 ".....	58 50
B. W. Carlile.....	".....	26 ".....	58 50
J. W. Hunsaker.....	".....	26 ".....	52 00
Chas. O'Neill.....	Plasterer.....	25 ".....	87 50
W. Casey.....	Day labor.....	25 ".....	35 00
W. Carlile.....	".....	21 ".....	26 25
E. Farrer.....	Bricklayer.....	19¾ ".....	39 50
C. J. Farrer.....	".....	10 ".....	30 00
Total.....			\$576 08

Labor not on pay-roll for year ending September 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Term.	Amount.
J. W. Flint.....	Minister.....	6 months.....	\$125 00
C. W. Siford.....	".....	4 months.....	95 00
W. W. Farris.....	".....	2 months.....	40 00
A. J. Prewit.....	Day labor.....	56¾ days.....	67 69
A. Waldemar.....	".....	26 ".....	26 00
C. H. Ward.....	Painting.....	2¾ days.....	12 50
H. Wardner (paid for).....	Day labor.....	½ days.....	50
I. F. Champion.....	Upholstering.....	½ days.....	1 75
A. Hargrave.....	Threshing.....	1½ days.....	16 77
F. Roundtree.....	Putting up ice.....	393 tons at 65c.....	255 45
Total.....			\$640 66
The ordinary pay-rolls (inside).....			\$37,699 49
(outside).....			576 08
The ordinary on vouchers.....			640 66
Total.....			\$38,916 23
The total on annual report.....			38,838 03
Difference*.....			\$78 20

* For which see explanatory letter.

INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

Salaries and wages paid during the fiscal years 1885, 1886.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Philip G. Gillett.....	Superintendent.....	\$2,500 00	\$2,500 00
John W. Woods.....	Teacher.....	1,800 00	1,800 00
Frank Reed.....	".....	1,000 00	1,000 00
Annie Morse.....	".....	1,065 68	1,066 68
Lavinia J. Eden.....	".....	600 00	600 00
Agnes J. Griffith.....	".....	800 00	800 00
Frances Wood.....	".....	1,066 68	1,066 67
Marquis L. Brock.....	".....	1,800 00	1,800 00
Isabella Palmer.....	".....	300 00	.....
Mary L. Martin.....	".....	800 00	800 00
Luella J. Getty.....	".....	450 00	125 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Laura C. Sheridan.	Teacher	\$960 86	\$1,066 68
Mary J. Sheridan	"	800 00	800 00
Cornelia S. Goode.	"	800 00	800 00
Mary E. O. Johnson.	"	380 00	
Naomi S. Hiatt.	"	575 00	
Alma Gillett.	"	612 50	662 50
Josephine Milligan.	"	612 50	487 50
Frances F. Wait.	"	612 50	662 50
Mary A. Selby.	"	612 50	662 50
Allen L. Waddell.	"	736 11	1,100 00
Cynthia J. Luttrell.	"	600 00	600 00
D. Webster George.	"	912 50	962 50
Laura B. Richards.	"	168 85	
Kate A. Getty.	"	450 00	
Elenor M. Patton.	"	523 00	500 00
Mary E. Peck.	"	500 00	500 00
J. A. Kennedy.	"	1,800 00	1,809 00
Sarah J. Noyes.	"	600 00	600 00
Marie Towles.	"	800 00	450 00
Louise K. Thompson.	"	800 00	777 78
Fannie Henderson.	"	29 17	712 50
Mary Henderson.	"	25 00	664 58
Thos. J. Rogers.	"	212 50	262 50
Lucinda R. Gallaher.	"	155 00	315 00
Geo. Wing.	"		1,746 20
Cora Gunn.	"		446 52
R. E. Ritscher.	"		33 33
Fannie Filson.	"		20 83
L. M. Parkhurst.	"		20 83
Philip J. Hasenstab.	"		25 00
Catherine Bull.	Matron.	600 00	600 00
Ruth A. Sturtevant.	Assistant matron.	416 65	
Elen S. Berry.	"	300 00	225 00
Lavilla Sawyer.	"	108 32	500 00
Maggie Hieronymous.	"		16 66
Frank Hine.	Clerk.	1,200 00	1,200 00
Charles P. Gillett.	"	725 00	800 00
Lew. H. Pratt.	"	1,008 33	1,100 00
Frank Griffith.	Storekeeper.		345 00
A. N. Kellogg.	Physician.	400 00	400 00
Jacob Braun.	Foreman cabinet shop.	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. S. Nimens.	" shoe shop.	750 00	750 00
David E. Swales.	" printing office.	1,000 00	1,000 00
Abel L. Hay.	" farm and garden.	1,025 00	1,135 00
Emma Braun.	Supervisor.	300 00	300 00
Geo. G. Wait.	"	375 00	104 17
William K. McLaughlin.	"	300 00	82 24
Lavilla Sawyer.	"	225 00	
Ed. S. Sheridan.	"	17 76	72 24
Philip J. Hasenstab.	"	17 76	383 33
Margaret DeMotte.	"	13 33	300 00
M. H. Appleby.	"		350 00
Jas. Cloud.	"		16 66
Eleanor Allen.	Visitors' attendant.	225 00	33 34
Jane V. Gillett.	"	41 66	300 00
Hattie Bobbitt.	Attendants.	184 66	166 66
Chrissy Charlston.	"	184 00	185 34
Dell Bartoo.	"	180 66	178 67
Nellie Hanson.	"		40 00
Jno. H. Woods.	Librarian.	150 00	150 00
Jno. Henderson.	Baker.	196 00	
Jno. Davis.	"	345 33	480 00
Nancy Rutherford.	Cook.	176 66	
Mary Rutherford.	"	91 86	
Margaret C. Smith.	"	197 62	177 95
Sarah Spann.	"	205 99	373 53
Sarah Sanders.	Assistant cook.	150 63	192 79
Amos Straight.	"	262 66	368 33
William H. Hicks.	"	178 00	195 33
Albert Purdue.	"	90 00	
Thos. J. Cranwell.	"	10 00	168 00
William J. Purdue.	Engineer.	916 66	999 99
Lou Eley.	Assistant engineer.	425 00	480 00
William S. McLaughlin.	Fireman.	125 00	
Albert Charlston.	"	55 00	
Ed. Harrigan.	"	13 33	
Jas. R. Smith.	"	195 00	79 17
Jno. Estague.	"	127 67	225 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Thos. Denson	Fireman		\$171 67
Jos. Cassell	"		63 33
Geo. A. Moore	"		48 00
Thos. Waddell	Architect	933 33	950 00
Geo. A. Wheeler	Watchman	480 00	480 00
William Cuddy	Yardman	175 00	
Chas. Hanson	"	245 00	420 00
Jas. Haddon	Dairyman	375 00	420 00
Christopher Lightfoot	Assistant dairyman	300 00	120 83
Samuel Pike	"	301 00	360 00
Norman Nichols	"		141 33
W. W. Curry	Janitor	105 33	
Geo. Reilly	"	35 33	
Clarence Jordan	"	120 00	199 00
Alice Thompson	Janitress	167 50	163 00
Sarah Sanders	"	45 00	
Mollie Swegman	"	114 10	163 00
Sarah Gray	Nurse	242 32	237 50
M. A. Campbell	"		21 40
A. E. Gunn	"		37 75
Fred. Straight	Teamster	249 99	350 00
Richard Hopper	Teamster		283 33
Jos. Gambell	Hostler	100 00	
Clarence Jordan	"	20 00	
Frank Schraeder	"	11 33	
Jos. Estague	"	89 33	240 00
William Preston	Laundryman	360 00	360 00
Alice M. Preston	Laundress	240 00	230 00
Ellen M. Pelton	"	61 80	
Essie Woodall	"	139 60	164 40
Jennie Pope	"	74 20	
Lizzie Coulton	"	23 34	169 22
Sarah Spann	Domestic	48 00	
Anna Mount	"	84 00	80
Ella Peer	"	66 40	
Lizzie Schwegman	"	66 00	
Mollie Schwegman	"	72 00	
Lizzie Hollowell	"	134 00	131 60
Fannie Maple	"	61 40	
Lizzie Coulton	"	115 20	
Essie Woodall	"	36 00	
Sarah Mansfield	"	108 00	
Lena Stagg	"	124 40	130 40
Carrie Willerton	"	137 20	129 20
Jennie Pope	"	8 80	
Jessie Dalzell	"	27 60	
Emma Vertrees	"	45 20	122 80
Nellie Hanson	"	78 00	108 00
Anna Cowles	"	76 40	120 80
Rola Vertrees	"	55 60	
Fannie Taylor	"	31 60	104 00
Mary Bastow	"	39 60	123 60
Mary Flynn	"	34 80	122 40
Margaret McEvoy	"	9 20	119 20
Lonisa Ferguson	"	22 00	48 00
Lizzie Story	"	12 00	122 40
Kate Welden	"	8 80	117 60
Mattie Samples	"		43 60
Elizabeth Samples	"		7 20
Luella Steel	"		46 80
Dr. W. H. H. King	Medical services		20 00
Dr. A. E. Prince	"		30 00
Fred. Stryker	Cutting hair	74 70	19 20
Alexander and Wood	Bricklaying	11 00	
Jos. Justice	"	20 12	
W. D. Robinson	"		165 65
Morton VanHouton	Carpenter	427 50	
A. B. Core	"		361 25
Henry Cassell	"		131 75
J. H. Palmer	Clerical services	145 00	7 50
Jas. Moore	Day laborer	75 50	157 65
John Delaney, Sr.	"	39 62	168 75
Chas. Dawson	"	2 25	75
Reuben Skidmore	"	75	22 87
Nelsen Peterson	"	8 50	
Peter Coulson	"	5 25	
Darby Coffee	"	9 00	
John Dawson	"	10 00	13 10
Robert Berry	"	9 50	6 25

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Alex. Harrison	Day laborer	\$7 75	\$7 35
Peter Nagle	"	9 50	
Peter Eyles	"	13 50	6 50
Geo. Nightengale	"	9 50	
John M. Padgett	"	9 25	3 50
Fred. Gillett	"	16 15	11 50
Andrew Nelson	"	9 00	9 25
Frank Hine, Jr.	"	13 75	4 00
Frank Padgett	"	13 33	
Arthur Woods	"	2 25	
Irving Woods	"	1 50	3 50
Thos. Lyons	"	1 35	
Stefan Piantowski	"	1 00	
David Wolf	"	1 00	
Henry Dornbusch	"	1 50	
John Blue	"	15 75	5 00
Jas. Blue	"	4 50	21 75
Geo. Washington	"	1 50	
Ulton Read	"	13 25	10 05
Philip Read	"	11 58	34 95
Chas. Frank	"	2 75	
John Vanzandt	"	2 75	
Fred. Rustmeyer	"	2 75	
John Cunningham	"	43 74	78 50
Frank Catlin	"	3 00	
Isam Read	"	3 00	75
Jesse Russel	"	14 12	7 75
Frank Wright	"	1 25	
Tim Keating	"	3 90	
Ed. Ryan	"	3 00	
Emerson Porter	"	3 00	
John Dunningan	"	4 00	
Chas. Clark	"	3 00	11 10
Wm. Dunnivan	"	3 00	
Jas. Mitchell	"	2 25	20 25
Jordan Early	"	1 00	
John Campbell	"	1 00	
John Burns	"	1 00	
William Moiton	"	1 00	
John Sherald	"	1 00	
J. W. Woods	"	1 00	
Wade Hampton	"	1 00	1 50
T. Richardson	"	1 00	
Chas. Ludwig	"	1 00	
Nicholas Fuller	"	1 00	
A. L. Large	"	1 00	
William Coleman	"	1 00	
William Ross	"	1 00	
Chas. Wilson	"	1 00	
Wm. Core	"	1 00	
W. J. Smith	"	1 00	
Ambrose Dannon	"	1 00	
Oscar Smith	"	1 00	
Chas. Cline	"	1 00	
Chas. Chadwick	"	1 00	
Jno. Woodman	"	24 00	105 99
Hugo McKee	"	22 50	18 13
Frank Poffenbarger	"	12 75	
Clarence Woods	"	32	
Walter Mack	"	88	
Jno. Merrigan	"	20 85	4 75
Jno. DeSilva	"	3 36	
Chas. Purdue	"	5 24	
Henry Brown	"	66	
Ozzie Thompson	"	2 04	
Chick Clement	"	2 97	
Thos. Moore	"	1 24	2 16
Lloyd Brown	"	2 70	
Jas. Ryan	"	4 56	
Bertie Bailey	"	35	
Bert Blue	"	5 74	8 55
Jno. O'Connell	"	1 37	
Chas. Moore	"	1 32	
Jno. Pike	"	3 09	5 46
Michael Shaw	"	5 05	
Frank Waddell	"	32 34	16 50
Chas. Rockwell	"	32 34	
Jno. Delaney, Jr.	"	25 37	

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Fritz Skinner.....	Day laborer.....	\$1 70	.....
Wm. Tilton.....	16 00	.....
Laurie Milligan.....	4 45	\$3 80
Elmer Read.....	5 92	3 99
Percy Epler.....	12 77	.....
Clyde Hay.....	10 20	6 00
Thos. Odgen.....	1 12	.....
Thos. Strange.....	3 50	.....
Jno. White.....	7 50	.....
Thos. Troy.....	27 00	11 50
Jno. Henson.....	9 00	.....
Henry Reymeyer.....	8 25	4 38
Alfred Curtis.....	2 00	.....
Albert Purdue.....	24 00	34 24
Frank Barber.....	35	.....
Richard Hopper.....	15 75
Geo. Booker.....	90 38
Jno. D. F. King.....	23 25
Thos. Delaney.....	35 25
Jos. Milon.....	11 60
Jno. Henderson.....	4 00
Chas. Nightengale.....	5 35
Geo. Arbuckle.....	5 60
Jno. Campbell.....	5 50
Andrew Wilson.....	7 35
Ed. Emory.....	5 50
Jno. Coyne.....	11 00
Oliver Crooks.....	13 50
Norman Nichols.....	2 50
William C. Anderson.....	2 50
Jonas Brown.....	5 50
Conn Donovan.....	2 50
C. Sappington.....	1 75
John Hare.....	75
David Spencer.....	3 00
Frank Govea.....	80
Jas. L. McCarty.....	2 00
T. Atwood.....	75
F. Frann.....	75
Robt. Stanley.....	75
T. Cooper.....	75
Thos. Shean.....	75
Lawrence Delaney.....	10 50
Antonio Fernandes.....	96
Wiswald Brown.....	46
Wm. Bowen.....	20 25
Christinia Hawsan.....	5 00
Isabella Bowen.....	7 50
Bridget Doolen.....	7 50
Drouilla Carmen.....	6 25
Chas. Johnson.....	13 50
King Coffman.....	12 00
George Dakes.....	2 25
Gus Coffman.....	7 35
Chas. Bates.....	7 20
George Brown.....	7 20
Abe Freeman.....	9 00
David Pike.....	2 61
Warren Coffman.....	3 75
Jacob Walker.....	2 88
Harold King.....	42
Jos. Andrews.....	8 00
Haller Higgins.....	5 63
Chas. Scott.....	8 25
Geo. A. Moore.....	9 00
Mabel Stagg.....	80
Alpheia Welden.....	80
Annie Marcum.....	80
Emma Watkinson.....	80
Maria Watkinson.....	80
Mary Spencer.....	80
H. M. Alexander.....	80
Emma Alexander.....	80
C. C. Alexander.....	80
Frank Vearia.....	42 00
Jock Baptists.....	14 25
Jos. Fernandes.....	3 00
M. L. Hicks.....	1 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
J. H. Osborn.....	Hanging wall paper.....	\$10 35	.....
McDonnell & Co.....	.....	9 00	\$78 50
John Delaney, Sr.....	Labor with team.....	11 25	25 50
A. L. Hay.....	.....	9 50	.....
John Blue.....	.....	20 00	20 25
Jas Blue.....	.....	48 00	9 00
Thos. Delaney.....	.....	21 00	.....
Patrick Shanahan.....	.....	3 00	.....
Oliver Crooks.....	.....	.....	75
A. M. Fortado.....	.....	.....	6 00
John Day.....	.....	.....	4 50
Jos. Andrews.....	.....	.....	16 00
John Fernandes.....	.....	.....	7 00
J. L. McCarty.....	.....	.....	6 00
Crane Bros.' Manufacturing Co.....	Machinists.....	30	3 00
Excelsior Iron Works.....	.....	.....	54 00
Chas. Happy.....	Painting.....	5 50	.....
Wm. Benson.....	.....	.....	29 40
Geo. E. Mathews.....	Plumbers.....	77 50	15 65
Whitehall Fire Clay Co.....	Roofing.....	.....	20 00
Hart H. Massey.....	Cutting grass.....	.....	18 00
Total.....	.....	\$49,300 84	\$53,875 07

*Institution for the Education of the Blind, for fiscal year ending
September 30, 1885.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.
F. W. Phillips.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,500 00
L. J. Phillips.....	Matron.....	600 00
M. E. Auckland.....	Assistant matron.....	300 00
Harriet Reed.....	Teacher, literary department.....	800 00
Frances McGinnis.....	.....	600 00
Elizabeth B. Simpson.....	.....	600 00
Annie H. Martin.....	.....	500 00
Mary H. Burr.....	.....	300 00
Lulu Nichols.....	.....	150 00
T. D. Nutting.....	Teacher, musical department.....	617 00
Susan A. Draper.....	.....	700 00
Katie M. Dummer.....	.....	300 00
Annie E. Smith.....	.....	240 00
J. P. Lippincott.....	Treasurer.....	300 00
W. S. Phillips.....	Clerk.....	800 00
J. T. Mathers.....	Bookkeeper.....	50 00
G. A. Hackett.....	.....	26 65
F. P. Goodnow.....	.....	6 65
B. B. Gray.....	Foreman, work shops.....	850 00
W. H. Smith.....	Assistant foreman, work shops.....	200 00
Total salaries.....	.....	\$9,440 30
Jas. DeCastro.....	Night watch.....	\$300 00
John Oliverson.....	Engineer.....	600 00
Jennie Clark.....	Seamstress.....	194 50
Mary Sleeter.....	Superintendent's cook.....	149 75
Mary Northrup.....	.....	84 25
Mary Naughton.....	Pupils' cook.....	227 50
Mary Dwyer.....	Assistant pupils' cook.....	138 57
Katie Walsh.....	.....	15 15
Jennie Cunningham.....	Superintendent's dining room.....	156 00
Tina Colson.....	Pupils' dining room.....	120 00
Lou Colson.....	.....	120 00
Belle McCollum.....	Boys' chambermaid.....	156 00
Olive Dawson.....	.....	135 00
Phoebe Brown.....	.....	13 00
Mary Yost.....	Pupils' dining room.....	10 80
Jeannie Kenyon.....	.....	10 80
Katie Daub.....	Housemaid.....	156 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
Janet Kenyon	Girls' chambermaid	\$150 00
Elizabeth Lowe .....	.....	24 65
Lou Hearle	Hall girl	4 50
Cora Austin .....	.....	96 85
America Lamb .....	.....	91 30
Margaret Cox .....	.....	24 85
Jane Floberg	Laundress	197 60
Fannie Moore .....	.....	32 30
Mary Lovejoy	Assistant laundress	15 50
Belle Sylvester .....	.....	1 50
Hattie D. Smith .....	.....	132 00
George Moore	Hostler	90 33
Henry J. Springer .....	.....	199 07
Norman Nichols	Yard man	90 33
David N. Foster .....	.....	209 67
John Floberg	Laborer	319 40
Fred Werner .....	.....	330 17
Henry Head .....	.....	5 00
Martha S. Conway	Usher	14 50
J. Tabor Mathers	Bookkeeper	246 12
Total wages employes. ....	.....	\$4,862 96

*Institution for the Education of the Blind, for the fiscal year ending
September 30, 1886.*

Name.	Service.	Amount.
F. W. Phillips	Superintendent	\$1,500 00
L. J. Phillips	Matron	600 00
M. E. Auckland	Assistant Matron	300 00
Harriet Reed	Teacher literary department	118 91
Frances McGinnis .....	.....	600 00
Annie H. Martin .....	.....	600 00
Mary H. Burr .....	.....	500 00
J. W. Davenport .....	.....	191 73
Mary Wood Phillips .....	.....	400 00
D. S. Blanpied	Teacher miscellaneous department	886 40
Susan A. Draper .....	.....	450 00
T. D. Nutting .....	.....	810 00
J. P. Lippincott	Treasurer	300 00
W. S. Phillips	Clerk	800 00
F. P. Goodnow	Bookkeeper	480 00
B. B. Gray	Foreman machine shops	850 00
W. H. Smith	Assistant foreman machine shops	220 00
Total salaries .....	.....	\$9,907 04
Jas. DeCastro	Night watch	\$277 50
Jos. Oliverson .....	.....	37 50
John Oliverson	Engineer	600 00
Jennie Clark	Seamstress	208 50
Mary Sleeter	Superintendents' cook	234 00
Mary Naughton	Pupils' cook	165 75
Katie Walsh	Assistant pupils' cook	191 50
Ella Snodgrass .....	.....	31 50
Jennie Cunningham	Superintendents' dining-room	156 00
Mary Yost	Pupils' dining-room	121 20
Jeannie Kenyon .....	.....	105 00
Annie Mount .....	.....	9 86
Mary J. Daly .....	.....	14 50
Laura Breeding .....	.....	10 29
Katie Dunn .....	.....	5 25
Belle McCullom	Boys' chambermaid	156 00
Phoebe Brown .....	.....	150 85
Olive Dawson .....	.....	94 35
Janet Kenyon	Girls'	105 00
Lee Borum .....	.....	10 29
Christina Faulkner	Boys'	3 57
Katie Halpin	Housemaid	10 29
Katie Daub .....	.....	156 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	Amount.
Lon Hearle	Hall girl	\$131 70
Elizabeth Lowe	"	156 00
Hattie Martin	"	6 00
Jane Floberg	Laundress	234 00
Mary Lovejoy	Assistant laundress	26 25
Mary Floberg	"	102 60
Ida Wilkinson	"	10 08
Henry J. Springer	Hostler	135 00
Theodore Simon	"	200 00
David N. Foster	Yardman	256 78
Jno Floberg	Laborer	215 00
Fred. Werner	"	59 38
Jno. Peaker	"	33 15
Geo. A. Hackett	Clerical labor	7 40
Total wages employés		\$4,428 04

ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Pay-roll for the years 1885 and 1886.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Wm. B. Fish	Superintendent	\$2,000 00	\$2,000 00
Sarah M. Steele	Matron	610 00	720 00
M. Davis	Clerk	800 00	800 00
Lina Stryker	Assistant to matron	292 92	225 00
Lina Stryker	Housekeeper		100 00
E. S. Hunting	Secretary	228 23	
H. McNemar	Housekeeper	316 12	
M. W. Smith	Supervisor	300 00	300 00
Maggie Higler	"	291 25	300 00
Nellie Blake	"	288 44	300 00
J. R. Bates	Storekeeper	280 00	300 00
Mate Stowe	Teacher	412 26	38 71
Mate David	"		49 00
H. L. Chapin	"	300 00	300 00
M. A. Collins	"	300 00	300 00
Olive Parker	"	255 00	300 00
Sadie Townsend	"	255 00	300 00
Maggie Hart	"	250 00	225 00
Bertha Fisher	"	225 00	
May I. Broga	"	255 00	300 00
Ella S. Brown	"	225 00	180 00
Aaron Worrall	"	414 19	360 00
M. Schneider	"	420 00	414 92
Ida Thompson	"	25 00	250 00
Addie Blake	"		20 00
M. C. Fitzgerald	"	31 45	250 00
H. E. Beane	"	30 00	270 00
E. Lebrun	"		23 94
Fannie Lee	"		14 00
Sadie Townsend	Secretary	25 00	
Ella S. Brown	"	50 00	100 00
M. R. Fish	"		156 94
E. S. Brown	Visitors' attendant	10 32	
Ida Thompson	"	189 68	
M. C. Fitzgerald	"	14 84	
Bessie Rust	"	25 16	231 61
J. Streckfuss	Teacher		21 77
Ella J. Stratton	Housekeeper	83 86	300 00
Mary Beusted	Nurse	99 00	
Hattie Ayers	"	173 22	162 10
Mary Welch	Hall girl	144 00	144 00
E. Hartnett	"	136 00	
E. Hartnett	Laundress	10 67	192 00
Kate Noone	Hall girl	103 14	
Kate Noone	Attendant		71 70
Kate Noone	Diningroom girl		26 50

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Fred Rieman	Baker	\$405 00	\$480 00
Annie Pink	Watchwoman	136 21	
Nettie Kernalb	Store-room girl	140 22	145 42
Maggie Howard	Dining-room girl	144 00	2 32
Kate Neylon	"	144 00	142 26
Louisa Worth	"	144 00	141 10
Ellen Noone	"	73 95	
Ellen Noone	Attendant		97 32
E. Schaffenacher	Dining-room girl	60 00	
E. Schaffenacher	Attendant	13 74	134 10
Mary Carlin	Cook	207 74	
Mary Carlin	Chambermaid		154 00
Mary Carlin	Assistant to housekeeper		15 00
Carrie Hartman	Attendant	3 29	
Sallie Atwell	"	3 54	
Nora Hartnett	Cook	190 71	184 53
Hannah Hartnett	Assistant cook	192 00	192 00
John Zoeller	Laundryman	273 33	
Lizzie Zoeller	Laundress	170 00	
Ella Ryan	"	103 00	18 87
Ella Ryan	Nurse		15 00
Annie Splaine	Laundress	120 97	
Annie Splaine	Watchman	30 00	131 40
Annie Splaine	Attendant		33 10
Clara Bell	Seamstress	153 40	102 11
Maggie Fitzpatrick	Attendant	170 00	180 00
Bridget Ryan	"	114 00	
Bridget Ryan	Hall girl		144 00
Minnie McGorry	Attendant	168 59	180 00
Rosie Gaus	"	138 19	138 40
Susie Beazley	"	118 33	
Bessie Sohan	"	144 00	106 74
Fannie Whiteman	"	91 74	
Bell Whiteman	"	140 11	
Mary Sheltis	"	118 98	
Edward Lewis	"	240 00	34 67
Chas. Main	"	234 00	
Wm. E. Seidel	"	265 16	300 00
Jos. L. Lohmeir	"	236 13	240 00
Robert Davis	"	120 00	
Henry Maurer	"	240 00	240 00
John Shay	"	63 87	
John Wilson	"	211 22	
Andrew Morse	"	238 39	228 33
Wm. G. S. Wright	"	184 69	
Jeff. Davis	Laborer	220 00	
Jeff. Davis	Teamster	20 00	231 34
John Gray	Milkman	30 00	
William Yockey	Teamster	215 49	
William Yockey	Laborer	20 00	140 00
Chas. Williams	Teamster	229 51	240 00
Wm. Hope	Engineer	1,500 00	1,500 00
John Wilmoth	Night fireman	535 64	540 00
John Shoup	Day fireman	480 00	470 67
A. F. White	Supervisor	480 00	480 00
Candue Smith	Watchman	317 26	
Henry Kratt	Cabinet maker	600 00	586 29
John Mason	Milkman	148 65	
Lorenz Gaus	Shoemaker	411 88	431 75
John James	Laborer	42 39	
Fred Garber	Milkman	56 78	6 45
Jacob Breivogel	Teamster	5 33	
George Anderson	Milkman	4 50	85 26
George Anderson	Attendant		6 77
J. J. Shepherd	"		85 81
Edward McCann	Laborer		89 77
Henry Meyers	Attendant		58 63
Daniel McCann	Laborer		5 33
Annie Renetzky	Seamstress	78 50	
Mary Healy	"	30 00	
Lou Holloway	"	33 17	
Leonora King	Dining-room girl	63 20	
Ellen Wilson	Hall girl	18 10	
Alice Ryan	Laundress	48 94	
Alice Ryan	Attendant		123 73
Alice Ryan	Nurse		14 50
Lou Holloway	Attendant	3 60	
Rilla Morrison	Seamstress	49 50	180 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Tracy Roreig	Hall girl	\$37 20	\$78 70
Mary Roreig .....	.....	.....	65 20
Minnie Dowdle	Attendant .....	.....	63 80
Mary DeHaas .....	.....	.....	37 66
Mary DeHaas	Storeroom girl .....	.....	17 90
Chas. Kaesebier	Attendant .....	.....	106 67
Fannie DeHaas .....	.....	.....	34 45
Lizzie Edgel	Watchwoman .....	.....	9 50
Bridget Davis	Attendant .....	.....	11 00
Carrie Schaffenacher .....	.....	.....	4 40
Emma Piatt .....	.....	.....	6 80
Ellen Fitzpatrick	Dining-room girl .....	.....	91 71
Annie Carlin	Hall girl .....	.....	13 55
Mary Wharton	Attendant	53 91	.....
Maggie Harmon .....	.....	2 71	.....
Hattie Lewis .....	.....	85 94	.....
Hattie Lewis	Laundress	12 00	173 23
Nancy E. Smith	Attendant	66 78	.....
J. Henderson .....	.....	113 55	115 48
H. Jaeckel .....	.....	59 33	.....
H. Jaeckel	Watchman	74 68	300 00
Myra King	Attendant	9 25	.....
Addie Blake .....	.....	21 21	.....
Addie Blake	Attendant teacher	15 00	150 00
Kate Grdesic	Dining-room girl	23 13	.....
Kate Grdesic	Attendant	12 00	144 00
Annie Duginger .....	.....	33 68	57 00
J. Rulfs .....	.....	44 71	218 00
Chas. Clark .....	.....	40 96	237 42
Carrie Biebinger .....	.....	5 03	.....
Carrie Biebinger	Dining-room girl	16 90	13 60
Annie McGorry	Attendant	19 74	65 77
Jacob Kraft .....	.....	33 23	120 00
Henry May .....	.....	25 16	152 90
Alex. Jordan	Cook	35 81	360 00
Dellis Swan	Dining-room girl	5 00	.....
Laura Long	Attendant	8 80	17 20
Anna Denman .....	.....	6 00	84 39
W. F. Weatherby .....	.....	6 00	240 00
Elizabeth Hereld	Dining-room girl .....	.....	45 48
Jennie Edgell	Attendant .....	.....	18 00
Jennie Edgell	Seamstress .....	.....	67 50
R. J. Kelly	Watchwoman .....	.....	46 36
Maggie Griffin	Attendant .....	.....	61 08
Lizzie Ritchie .....	.....	.....	10 84
Lizzie Ritchie	Nurse .....	.....	101 61
Sister Aurelia .....	.....	.....	10 00
Ellen Tyne	Attendant .....	.....	77 20
Ellen Tyne	Dining-room girl .....	.....	1 74
Jennie Graham	Nightwatch .....	.....	66 05
Kate Ryan	Attendant .....	.....	85 07
S. Schaffenacher .....	.....	.....	20 98
Chas. Edmonds .....	.....	.....	122 23
Geo. Bradford	Milkman .....	.....	129 35
Kate Kelly	Attendant .....	.....	1 96
Elizabeth Breivogel	Dining-room girl .....	.....	143 59
Dr. H. B. Brown	Medical services	364 00	376 00
J. W. Collins .....	.....	8 00	.....
Lottie Stryker	Assistant to matron .....	.....	48 82
Totals .....	.....	\$22,728 41	\$23,498 40

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS' HOME.

List of all persons who have been employed by the Soldiers' Orphans' Home during the two years closing September 30, 1886, showing total amount paid to each person.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
Virginia C. Ohr	Superintendent	\$1,500 00	\$1,500 00
Isaac N. Phillips	Treasurer	600 00	600 00
J. L. White	Physician	900 00	900 00
Clark L. Gill	Secretary and clerk	960 00	960 00
Ethel Ohr	Housekeeper	150 00	293 33
Minnie Ohr		150 00	576 46
Sue J. Reid	Principal of schools	693 64	69 10
Cornelius L. Perry			295 37
Florence Ohr	Teacher	495 45	202 80
Ida Criswell			411 77
Cornelia Davis		495 45	43 20
Mary Roberts			
Rose Ogle			
Mollie Potter		445 45	454 97
Anna Richardson		50 00	454 97
Lizzie Gill		495 45	454 97
Amanda Edmunds		495 45	454 97
Marie C. Anderson		427 27	
Maggie Reilly		50 00	411 77
Joseph Bowles	Teacher in calisthenics	80 00	
Della Borum	Seamstress	144 00	
Belle Frost		176 00	171 73
Mary Marshall		184 00	184 66
Lizzie Chidester		64 17	
Mary E. Cary		40 00	
Nellie Reardon		148 34	20 00
Hannah McKnight		98 13	192 00
Kate Kelly		16 00	
Alice Darnbrough		8 00	
Mattie Smith			106 67
Emma Ashby			171 74
Emma McKnight			8 53
Norah Ashby			119 47
Lizzie Sheffler			120 00
Lizzie Christie			8 53
Lydia Smith			58 60
Ellen Palmer			13 33
Katie Edwards	Girl's store room	240 00	220 00
Josephine Armstrong			12 00
Ada Lowry	Boy's store room, bath room	240 00	251 67
Rebecca Flower			50 00
Adelia Conover	Cook	440 00	475 33
Amanda Elifritz	Cook, ass't and boys bath room	179 34	182 87
May Hammond	Cook, ass't and seamstress	109 33	18 13
Katie Sampson	Cook, assistant		24 07
Nancy Dickens			6 93
Lizzie Kelly			78 40
Melvina Carnahan	Dining room manager	269 00	244 55
Rebecca Rose	Hospital nurse	293 33	360 00
Chris. Schell	Engineer	864 00	867 00
Wilhelm Witzke	Fireman	316 50	318 00
Arthur Carnahan	Running water pump	240 00	147 33
*Peter Frost	Running water-pump, and assistant gardener		120 00
*John Dekins	Watchman	420 00	420 00
*W. N. Flower	Baker	450 00	225 00
Emanuel Grenlich		90 00	315 00
*George Brown	Lauderer	300 00	300 00
*Bridget Doran	Laudress	192 00	192 00
*Mary Borum		192 00	193 12
Sarah Winans	Boys' bath-room	60 00	
*Rebecca Hines	Boys' bath-room and house servant		
Lettie Hines	Boys' bath-room	88 00	174 93
Emma Bates		142 94	98 67
Mary Mills		29 33	
Susanna Lemon		9 06	
Mary Medley			13 33
Joe Hebron			19 60
Clara Mickens			13 33
*Anna Brown	Girls	220 00	8 00
			220 00

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Name.	Service.	1885.	1886.
*Josie Holden	Nursery	187 46	188 00
Mary Holehan .....	.....	.....	32 00
*Nettie Leigh	Attendant	189 07	192 00
Fannie DeHass	House servant	80 00	.....
Lyde Borum .....	.....	48 00	.....
May Heinzman .....	.....	88 53	.....
*Mary Holden .....	.....	144 00	192 00
Sadie Vrooman .....	.....	112 00	16 00
Alice Starkey .....	.....	44 80	.....
Hattie Crawford .....	.....	36 27	.....
*Little Clark .....	.....	40 54	176 00
Lottie Rose .....	.....	6 40	.....
Zua Fesler .....	.....	.....	1 07
Jennie Hines .....	.....	.....	16 00
*George Austin	Teamster	300 00	360 00
*Frank Baller	Gardener	480 00	480 00
William Winans	assistant	34 67	.....
William Evans .....	.....	110 00	11 33
William Robinson .....	.....	.....	32 33
Total .....	.....	\$16,639 82	\$16,524 93

*In the employ of the Home at the present time—October 1, 1886.

CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

Attendance.—Paid for salaries and wages from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1886.

Names.	Service.	1885.		1886.		1885 and 1886.	
		Time, mos.	Amount.	Time, mos.	Amount.	Time, mos.	Amount.
<i>Salaries.</i>							
E. C. Lawton	Superintendent	12	\$1,000 00	12	\$1,000 00	24	\$2,000 00
W. I. Culver	Treasurer	12	300 00	12	300 00	24	600 00
Helen R. Wilson	Matron	12	400 00	12	400 00	24	800 00
F. H. Beers	Clerk	5	125 00	.....	.....	5	125 00
B. F. Boyer	Notary	7½	112 50	.....	.....	7½	112 50
A. N. Sheppard	Clerk	7	350 00	12	600 00	19	950 00
Total salaries		\$2,287 50		\$2,300 00		\$4,587 50	
<i>Wages.</i>							
Joseph Jones	Engineer	2	100 00	12	600 00	14	700 00
Sophia Carlson	Nurse	12	300 00	12	300 00	24	600 00
S. N. Brewer	"	1	20 00	.....	.....	1	20 00
C. W. Thornton	"	1½	10 00	.....	.....	1½	10 00
Peter Welch	Laundryman	12	310 00	7	175 00	19	485 00
Peter Welch	Attendant .....	.....	.....	5	173 33	5	173 33
Douglas Wray .....	" .....	.....	.....	6½/30	123 33	6½/30	123 33
Mike Wicks	Fireman	12	265 00	12	240 00	24	505 00
Nellie Patterson	First cook	32½/30	78 66	.....	.....	32½/30	78 66
Mary Kelly	"	16½/30	10 65	.....	.....	16½/30	10 66
Jetta Callaghan	"	7	148 00	6½	143 00	13½	291 00
Anna Jones .....	" .....	.....	.....	2½/30	32 00	2½/30	32 00
Mary Price .....	" .....	.....	.....	3½	77 00	3½	77 00
Elvira Amnell	Assistant cook	4½/30	58 34	.....	.....	4½/30	58 34
Annie Grimes	"	20/30	11 75	.....	.....	20/30	11 75
Eva Wilson	"	12½/30	26 60	.....	.....	12½/30	26 60
Maggie Gordon	"	5	70 00	10½/30	148 50	15½/30	218 50
Ella Grim	"	1	15 00	.....	.....	1	15 00
Rebecca Chuck .....	" .....	.....	.....	2	28 00	2	28 00
Lizzie Kelly	Dining-room girl	11½/30	167 80	4½/30	67 50	16½/30	235 30
Ida Gilmer	"	12	180 00	12	180 00	24	360 00
Maggie Gordon	"	8½/30	3 73	.....	.....	8½/30	3 73
Anna Gordon .....	" .....	.....	.....	7½/30	107 50	7½/30	107 50

Salaries and Wages—Continued.

Names.	Service.	1885.		1886.		1885 and 1886.	
		Time, mos.	Amount.	Time, mos.	Amount.	Time, mos.	Amount.
Alice Chapman.....	Chambermaid.....	2 ¹⁰ / ₃₀	37 32			2 ¹⁰ / ₃₀	\$37 33
Addie Smith.....	"	1	14 00			1	14 00
Maggie O'Connell.....	"	9 ³ / ₃₀	139 00			9 ³ / ₃₀	139 00
Bertha Campbell.....	"	1 ⁵ / ₃₀	7 50			1 ⁵ / ₃₀	7 50
Theresa Oleson.....	"	8 ¹⁸ / ₃₀	129 00	12	180 00	20 ¹⁸ / ₃₀	309 00
Laura Bensley.....	"	1 ¹⁵ / ₃₀	22 40			1 ¹⁵ / ₃₀	22 40
Anna Erickson.....	"	2 ³ / ₃₀	2 00			2	2 00
Katie Murphy.....	"			4 ² / ₃₀	70 50	4 ² / ₃₀	70 50
Anna Jones.....	"			2	30 00	2	30 00
Hannah Sundberg.....	"			1 ¹⁵ / ₃₀	18 00	1 ¹⁵ / ₃₀	18 00
Bridget Rail.....	"			4	56 00	4	56 00
Mary Casey.....	Laundress.....	7	112 00			7	112 00
Bridget Ganaghty.....	"	2 ⁶ / ₃₀	35 20			2 ⁶ / ₃₀	35 20
Mary Borsler.....	"	9 ³ / ₃₀	134 81	12	180 00	21 ³ / ₃₀	314 81
Lizzie Cook.....	"	10 ³ / ₃₀	4 67			10 ³ / ₃₀	4 67
Nellie Borsler.....	"	5	75 00	12	180 00	17	255 00
C. J. Friske.....	Calcimining.....	4 ¹ / ₁₀	10 25			4 ¹ / ₁₀	10 25
Total.....			\$4,786 20		\$5,409 66		\$10,195 86

Pay-roll of officers and employes of the Illinois State Reform School, from October 1, 1884, to September 30, 1886.

Name.	Service.	Oct., 1884 to Sep. 1885.	Oct., 1885 to Sep. 1886.	Total.
J. D. Scouller.....	Superintendent.....	\$1,999 94	\$1,999 98	\$3,999 92
J. C. Kalleen.....	Assistant superintendent.....	999 96	333 33	1,333 29
C. W. McIntyre.....	Teacher and gardner.....	720 00	436 95	1,156 95
Samuel Williams.....	Teacher and clerk.....	600 00	600 00	1,200 00
W. B. Grubbs.....	"		600 00	600 00
Chas. S. Campbell.....	Teacher.....	83 55		83 55
Chas. B. Mackay.....	Clerk.....	130 95		130 95
A. Fuller.....	Baker and cook.....	720 00	720 00	1,440 00
L. D. Eastman.....	Farmer.....	540 00	540 00	1,080 00
T. W. Dowrie.....	Engineer.....	840 00	295 00	1,135 00
J. B. Jones.....	Assistant engineer.....	157 50	9 35	166 85
L. A. Atwood.....	"	110 00	420 00	530 00
John Henning.....	"		60 00	
John Henning.....	Yardman.....		80 00	140 00
U. S. King.....	"	160 00		
U. S. King.....	Night guard.....	120 00	60 00	340 00
John Gerski.....	"		300 00	
John Gerski.....	Yardman.....	20 00	140 00	360 00
Otto Christopherson.....	Tailor.....	360 00		360 00
M. E. McDonough.....	"	100 65	480 00	580 65
James R. Grieve.....	Teacher, F. B. E.....	420 00	455 00	875 00
W. W. Powell.....	Teacher, F. B. W.....	420 00	420 00	840 00
James Fenton.....	Overseer shoe shop.....	480 00	480 00	960 00
T. W. Coe.....	"	175 00		175 00
W. S. Gilmore.....	"	245 00	465 00	745 00
W. S. Gilmore.....	Night guard.....	35 00		
W. D. Bell.....	Overseer shoe shop.....		70 00	70 00
Joseph Johnson.....	Night guard.....	145 00		145 00
C. Hercules.....	"	19 85		19 85
W. H. Brace.....	"	416 60	420 00	836 60
F. G. Andrews.....	Night guard.....	280 00		280 00
J. S. Platt.....	"	35 00		35 00
Pat McBride.....	"	70 00		70 00
Samuel Hopkins.....	"	140 00	140 00	280 00
W. M. Murphy.....	"		280 00	280 00
P. C. Bowen.....	Night patrol.....	64 35		64 35
M. H. Smith.....	"	350 00	165 00	455 00
F. L. Platt.....	"		293 15	293 15
Mrs. L. D. Scouller.....	Matron.....	499 94	499 98	999 92
Miss H. S. Brigham.....	Teacher.....	300 00	300 00	600 00
Mrs. A. E. C. Williams.....	"	300 00	300 00	600 00
Mrs. Marion Culver.....	"	40 00		40 00

Salaries and Wages—Concluded.

Name.	Service.	Oct., 1884 to Sept. 1885	Oct., 1885 to Sept. 1886	Total.
Mrs. Ellen Peters.....	Laundress.....	240 00	240 00	480 00
Mrs. M. A. Eastman.....	Overseer F. B. W.....	180 00	180 00	360 00
Miss E. Evans.....	House girl.....	174 00		174 00
Miss Kate Fuller.....	Overseer Boys D. R.....	110 00	180 00	} 290 00
Miss Allie Tindall.....	" ".....	4 00		
Mrs. M. E. Bowen.....	" ".....	7 42		7 42
Miss Jane Atwood.....	House girl.....	6 00	120 00	} 126 00
Miss May McIntyre.....	Overseer Boys Dorm.....	147 00	180 00	
Mrs. S. B. Grieve.....	Overseer F. B. E.....	120 00	120 00	240 00
Mrs. Clara Babb.....	Cook F. B. E.....	165 00	180 00	345 00
Totals.....		\$13,251 71	\$12,402 74	\$25,654 45

INDEX OF SUBJECTS.

- Abandonment of children in France, 71.
 Adams county almshouse, 122, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 158, 233.
 — — Quiney workhouse, 158.
 Additional powers required by state board, 119.
 — building at Anna, 37.
 — — — Elgin, 37.
 — — — Jacksonville, 38.
 Admissions to institutions, 210-213.
 Alden, Lyman P., 69.
 Alexander county almshouse, 123, 230.
 — — jail, 158, 233.
 Almshouse keepers, list of, 227.
 Anecdote of a lunatic, 105.
 Annual expenses of institutions for twelve years, 26-29.
 Appendices, 189.
 Appropriation account, 192.
 Appropriations by 34th general assembly, 8.
 — special, how expended, 23.
 — of 1885, list of, 19-22.
 — — — balances, 19-22.
 — ordinary, discussed, 25.
 — suggestion to embody all in a single bill, 30.
 — special, asked by state institutions, 32.
 — — — — — discussed, 35-51.
 Auxiliary visitors, 56, 83.
 Artesian well wanted at Reform School, 35, 51.
 Average number of inmates for twelve years, 26.
 — — — in educational institutions, 14.
 — — — patients in hospitals for insane, 41.
 Bakery wanted at Eastern Hospital, 32, 49.
 Balances due institutions by counties, 198.
 Blind in almshouses, 230.
 Blind, institution, improvements and extensions wanted, 34, 50.
 — — pay-roll, 272-274.
 — — refrigerator and store-house, 24.
 — — special appropriations asked, 34.
 Boarding-out dependent children, 57, 62.
 Boilers wanted at Central Hospital, 33, 49.
 — — — Eastern Hospital, 33, 49.
 — — — Eye and Ear, 34, 49.
 — — — Feeble-minded, 34, 49.
 Bond county almshouse, 123, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 159, 233.
 Boone county almshouse, 123, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 159, 233.
 Brown county almshouse, 123, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 160, 233.
 Bureau county almshouse, 124, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 160, 233.
 Burr fund, 8.
 Burton, Henry E., 65.
 Byers, Dr. A. G., 64.
 Calhoun county almshouse, 124, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 160, 233.
 Carroll county almshouse, 124, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 160, 233.
 Cass county almshouse, 124, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 161, 233.
 Central Hospital, additional building, 38.
 — — boilers wanted, 33, 49.
 — — cost of fuel, 44-45.
 — — dining-room extensions wanted, 33, 49.
 — — Hyatt filter, 23.
 — — improvements, etc., wanted, 33, 50.
 — — land for, 23.
 — — pay-roll, 255-260.
 — — reservoir, 23.
 — — special appropriations asked, 33.
 — — store-house wanted, 33, 49.
 Champaign county almshouse, 125, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 161, 233.
 Chapel, kitchen and dining-room at Reform School, 24.
 Charity, public and private, 76.
 — — state, county and municipal, 77.
 Chicago house of correction, 163.
 — — industrial school for girls, 79, 81.
 Children, Connecticut system of caring for, 65, 66.
 — — county homes for 64-66.
 — — dependent, boarding-out, 57, 62.
 — — home life for homeless, 58, 62, 65, 67, 74, 75, 83.
 — — in almshouses, 52, 54, 57, 59, 60, 62, 65, 66, 230.
 — — county jails, 233.
 — — France, abandonment of, 71.
 — — Massachusetts, system of caring for, 54-59.
 — — Michigan, system of caring for, 67-71.
 — — morally abandoned, 72.
 — — New York system of caring for, 59-62.
 — — of the state, 52-84.
 — — Ohio system of caring for, 63-65.
 — — pauper, 53, 57.
 — — Pennsylvania system of caring for, 62, 63.
 — — private institutions for, 60, 61.
 Children's Aid Society of Pennsylvania, 62.
 Christian county almshouse, 125, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 161, 233.
 Clark county almshouse, 125, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 161, 233.
 Classification of items, 25.
 — — the insane, 95.
 Classified summary of ordinary expenses, 11, 12, 13.
 Clay county almshouse, 126, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 161, 233.
 Clinton county almshouse, 126, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 162, 233.
 Coles county almshouse, 126, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 162, 233.
 Collections from counties, 194, 196.

- Comparison of cost, 15, 16.
 Compulsory trial by jury in lunacy cases, 92.
 Conditional liberation, 52.
 Connecticut system of caring for children, 65, 66.
 Constitutional prohibition of public support of sectarian schools, 80.
 — question involved in lunacy commitments, 90.
 Consumption of food per capita, 222-224.
 Convention of superintendents of children's homes in Ohio, 64.
 Cook county, Chicago house of correction, 163.
 — — infirmary, 127, 128, 227, 230.
 — — cut of, 128.
 — — hospital, 127.
 — — insane asylum, 118, 126, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 163, 233.
 Cost of food per capita, 225, 226.
 — — maintenance to state at Deaf and Dumb, 18.
 Cottage for girls wanted at Deaf and Dumb, 34, 50.
 County almshouses, 121-155, 227-232.
 — — idiots, 36.
 — — insane, 36.
 — — homes for children, 64-66.
 — — insane asylums of Wisconsin, 78.
 — — jails, 156-185.
 — — capacity, 233.
 — — number of cells, 233.
 — — physicians, list of, 227.
 Crawford county almshouse, 129, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 163, 233.
 Criminal and non-criminal girls, 83.
 Cumberland county almshouse, 129, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 163, 233.
 Dairy barn at Deaf and Dumb, 23.
 Days' board to inmates, 214-217.
 — — — the basis for average number, 14.
 — — — patients in hospital for insane, 41.
 Deaf and Dumb, cottage for girls wanted, 34, 50.
 — — — dairy barn, 30.
 — — — gymnasium, 23.
 — — — land wanted, 34, 48.
 — — — pay-roll, 267, 272.
 — — — sewer, 23.
 — — — special appropriations asked, 33.
 — — — mutes in almshouses, 230.
 Declaration of principles, respecting care children by the state, 74.
 Definition of idiocy and insanity, 86.
 DeKalb county almshouse, 129, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 164, 233.
 DeWitt county almshouse, 129, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 164, 233.
 Dining-room extension wanted at Central Hospital, 34, 49.
 Discharges from institutions for the insane, 117.
 Distinction between trial and inquest, 91.
 Districts for the insane, 40-44.
 Double purpose of lunacy laws, 88.
 Docket, special, for lunacy cases, 110.
 Douglas county almshouse, 129, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 164, 233.
 DuPage county almshouse, 129, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 164, 233.
 Eastern Hospital, additional protection against fire, 23.
 — — bakery wanted, 32, 49.
 — — boilers wanted, 33, 49.
 — — cost of fuel, 44, 45.
 — — improvements, etc., wanted, 32, 50.
 — — land, 23.
 — — pay-roll, 244-255.
 — — special appropriations asked, 32.
 Edgar county almshouse, 130, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 165, 233.
 Edwards county almshouse, 130, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 165, 233.
 Effingham county almshouse, 130, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 165, 233.
 Electric light, 48.
 Enfants assistés, 71-74.
 Erring Women's Refuge, 81.
 Estimate of ordinary expenses in detail, 31.
 Eye and Ear Infirmary, boilers wanted, 34, 49.
 — — — furniture, 34, 48.
 — — — new location suggested, 46.
 — — — pay-roll, 278, 279.
 — — — special appropriations asked, 34.
 — — — suggested sale of, 46.
 False imprisonment in insane hospitals, 103.
 Fayette county almshouse, 130, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 165, 233.
 Fay, Miss Katherine A., 63.
 Feeble-Minded Asylum, boilers wanted, 34, 49.
 — — — hospital, 24.
 — — — pay-roll, 274-276.
 — — — special appropriations asked, 34.
 Feehanville, 81.
 Fence, at Elgin, 23.
 Ferris, John C., 66.
 Financial statements for two years, 8, 200-267.
 — — uniform, 18.
 Fire, additional protection against, at Elgin, 23.
 — — — Kankakee, 23.
 Fire-proof doors and walls wanted at Elgin, 32, 49.
 Ford county almshouse, 137, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 166, 233.
 Franklin county almshouse, 131, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 166, 233.
 Foster, John N., 68.
 Foundlings, 71, 72.
 Fuel, cost of, at Anna, 44, 45.
 — — — Elgin, 44, 45.
 — — — Jacksonville, 44, 45.
 — — — Kankakee, 44, 45.
 Fulton county almshouse, 131, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 166, 233.
 Gallatin county almshouse, 131, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 166, 233.
 Gillett, Dr. P. G., 11, 14, 15, 18.
 Greene county almshouse, 132, 227, 230.
 — — jail, 167, 233.
 Grundy county almshouse, 132, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 167, 234.
 Gymnasium at Deaf and Dumb, 23.
 Hamilton county almshouse, 132, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 167, 234.
 Hancock county almshouse, 133, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 167, 234.
 Hardin county almshouse, 133, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 167, 234.
 Henderson county almshouse, 133, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 168, 234.
 Henry county almshouse, 133, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 168, 234.
 Home life for homeless children, 58, 62, 65, 67, 74, 75, 83.
 Hose, truck, and ladder house wanted at Elgin, 32, 49.
 Hospital at Feeble-Minded, 24.
 Hospitals for insane, enlargement opposed, 37.
 — — — proposed new, 40.
 — — — new, district boundaries discussed, 40-44.
 House of the Good Shepherd, 79, 81.
 Hyatt filter at Central Hospital, 23.

Idiocy, definition of, 86.
 Idiots in almshouses, 230.
 — increased accommodation needed for, 46.
 Illinois industrial school for girls, 79.
 Improvements and extensions wanted at the
 — Blind, 34, 50.
 — — etc., wanted at Central Hospital, 33, 50.
 — — Kankakee, 32, 50.
 Improvement of grounds, remarks thereon,
 48.
 Increase in number and cost of dependent
 children in New York, 60.
 Industrial school act, 78.
 — — for girls, Chicago, 79, 81.
 Inmates of almshouses, 230.
 — — hospitals, present September 30, 1886,
 41.
 — — — quota for 1886, 41.
 — — present at end of fiscal year, 218, 221.
 Inquest and trial, distinction between, 91.
 — by commission, 100.
 — — judge, 100.
 — — jury, 101.
 — in Chicago, 106.
 Inquest in lunacy, application for, 96.
 — — — place of, 98.
 — — — purpose of, 91.
 — — — scope of, 98.
 — — — subjects of, 95.
 Insane cases on county dockets, 230.
 — in almshouses, 112, 116, 230.
 — — counties in 1880, 41.
 — — county jails, 111, 233.
 — — institutions, 110.
 — — private custody, 113.
 — — personal liberty of the, 87, 89.
 Insanity a medical question, 87.
 — definition of, 86.
 — growth of, 39.
 — legal aspects of, 89.
 — not a crime, 90.
 — statistics relating thereto, 39.
 Institutions, list of, 189.
 Iroquois county almshouse, 134, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 168, 234.

Jackson county almshouse, 134, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 168, 234.
 Jail expenses, 233.
 Jasper county almshouse, 134, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 169, 234.
 Jefferson county almshouse, 135, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 169, 234.
 Jersey county almshouse, 135, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 169, 234.
 Jo Daviess county almshouse, 135, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 169, 234.
 Johnson county almshouse, 136, 227, 231.
 — — jail, 170, 234.
 Jurisdiction in lunacy, 93.
 Jury in insanity cases, 102.
 Juvenile offenders, 53.

Kane county almshouse, 136, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 170, 234.
 Kankakee county almshouse, 136, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 170, 234.
 Kendall county almshouse, 136, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 170, 234.
 Kiernan, James G., 118.
 Knox county almshouse, 137, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 171, 234.

Lake, artificial, at Elgin, 23.
 Lake county almshouse, 137, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 171, 234.
 Land, Central Hospital, 23.
 Land for the Deaf and Dumb, 34, 48.
 Land at Kankakee, 23.
 LaSalle county almshouse, 137, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 171, 234.
 Lawrence county almshouse, 138, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 171, 234.

Lee county almshouse, 138, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 172, 234.
 Leonard, Mrs. Clara T., and the Hampden
 County Children's Aid Association, 57.
 Limit to obligations of the state to the un-
 fortunate, 77.
 Livingston county almshouse, 138, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 172, 234.
 Logan county almshouse, 138, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 172, 234.
 Lowell, Mrs. C. R., her plan for the care of
 dependent children in the city of New
 York, 61.
 Lunacy cases, special docket for, 110.
 — jurisdiction in, 93.
 — laws, double purpose of, 88.
 — — revision of 85-120.
 Lunatic, notice to, 97.

Machinery and material wanted at Reform
 School, 35, 51.
 Macon county almshouse, 139, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 172, 234.
 Macoupin county almshouse, 139, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 173, 234.
 Madison county almshouse, 139, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 173, 234.
 Marion county almshouse, 140, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 173, 234.
 Marshall county almshouse, 140, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 174, 234.
 Mason county almshouse, 141, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 174, 234.
 Massac county almshouse, 141, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 174, 234.
 Massachusetts system of caring for children
 54-59.
 McDonough county almshouse, 141, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 174, 234.
 McHenry county almshouse, 141, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 175, 234.
 McLean county almshouse, 142, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 175, 234.
 Menard county almshouse, 142, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 175, 234.
 Mercer county almshouse, 143, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 175, 234.
 Michigan system of caring for children, 66-71
 Miscellaneous income, 8, 25.
 Montgomery county almshouse, 143, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 176, 235.
 Monroe county almshouse, 143, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 176, 235.
 Morally abandoned children, 72.
 Morgan county almshouse, 143, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 176, 235.
 Moultrie county almshouse, 144, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 176, 235.
 Movement of the population in institutions,
 208.

Net cost to the state for maintenance, 18.
 New York system of caring for children, 59-
 62.
 Northern Hospital, additional building pro-
 posed, 37.
 — — additional protection against fire, 23.
 — — artificial lake, 23.
 — — cost of fuel, 44-45.
 — — fence at, 23.
 — — fire-proof doors and walls wanted, 32,
 49.
 — — hose, truck and ladder house wanted
 32, 49.
 — — pay-roll, 237-244.
 — — side-track wanted, 32, 49.
 — — store-house wanted, 32, 49.
 — — special appropriations asked, 32.
 Notice to lunatic, 97.

Ogle county almshouse, 144, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 176, 235.
 Ohio system of caring for children, 63-65.

Ordinary expenses classified, summary of, 11, 12, 13.
 — — estimate in detail of, 31.
 — — — gross of, for next two years, 29.
 — — for twelve years, 26-29.

Pastor Robin, 72.
 Pauper children, 53, 57.
 — expenses, county, 230.
 Pay-rolls of institutions, 237-280.
 Pennsylvania system of caring for children, 62, 63.
 Peoria county almshouse, 145, 146, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 176, 235.
 — — Peoria work-house, 177.
 Per capita cost in institutions, 11, 14, 26.
 — — decrease in the, 25.
 Perry county almshouse, 147, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 177, 235.
 Personal liberty of the insane, 87, 89.
 Petit income, 8, 25.
 Piatt county almshouse, 147, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 177, 235.
 Pike county almshouse, 147, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 178, 235.
 Pope county almshouse, 147, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 178, 235.
 Prisoners, dieting, per diem, 233.
 — escaped, 234.
 — in county jails, 233, 234.
 — recaptured, 233, 234.
 Private institutions for children, 60, 61.
 Protection and punishment, 53.
 Public and private charity, 76.
 Pulaski county almshouse, 148, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 178, 235.
 Pump wanted at Anna, 33, 50.
 Putnam county almshouse, 148, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 178, 235.
 Putnam, Miss Elizabeth P., 56.

Randell, C. D., 67.
 Randolph county almshouse, 148, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 178, 235.
 Recapitulation of special appropriation asked, 35.
 Reform School artesian well wanted, 35, 51.
 — — chapel kitchen, and dining-room, 24.
 — — machinery and material wanted, 35, 51.
 — — pay-roll, 279-280.
 — — special appropriation asked, 35.
 Refrigerator and store-house at the Blind, 24
 Religious clause in New York pauper law, 60
 Repairs and improvements, remarks on amounts asked for, 47.
 Reservoir at Central Hospital, 23.
 Richardson, Mrs. Anna T., 56.
 Richland county almshouse, 148, 228, 231.
 — — jail, 179, 235.
 Rock Island county almshouse, 149, 228, 232.
 — — jail, 179, 235.

Saline county almshouse, 149, 228, 232.
 — — jail, 180, 235.
 Sangamon county almshouse, 149, 228, 232.
 — — jail, 180, 235.
 Sectarian schools, 80.
 Sewer at Deaf and Dumb, 23.
 Schuyler county almshouse, 149, 228, 232.
 — — jail, 180, 235.
 Scott county almshouse, 150, 228, 232.
 — — jail, 180, 235.
 Shelby county almshouse, 150, 228, 232.
 — — jail, 181, 235.
 Side-track wanted at Elgin, 32, 49.
 Sidewalk from Anna to the hospital wanted, 33, 50.
 Smith, Mrs. Virginia T., 66.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, 7.
 — — — enlargement of, 47.
 — — — special appropriations asked, 35.
 Soldiers and Sailors in county almshouses, 47, 230.
 — — the United States should provide for, 47.
 Soldiers' Orphans' Home, furniture for, 34, 48.
 — — pay-roll, 277-278.
 — — special appropriations asked, 34.
 Southern Hospital, additional building proposed, 37.
 — — cost of fuel, 44-45.
 — — pay-roll, 260-267.
 — — pump wanted, 33, 50.
 — — sidewalk wanted, 33, 50.
 — — special appropriations asked, 33.
 — — water supply, 37.
 Stark county almshouse, 150, 228, 232.
 — — jail, 181, 235.
 State Board of Charity, additional powers required by, 119.
 — — expenses of, 51.
 State, county and municipal charity, 77.
 State institutions of Illinois, eulogized, 52.
 State paupers, 59.
 State primary school at Monson, 54, 59.
 State public school at Coldwater, 66.

Statistical Tables:

I. List of institutions, 189.
 II. — trustees, 191.
 III. Appropriation account, 192.
 IV-V. Collections from counties, 194, 196.
 VI. Balances due, 198.
 VII-VIII. Financial statement, 200-207.
 IX-X. Movement of population, 208.
 XI. Terms and vacations, 209.
 XII-XIII. Admissions, 210-213.
 XIV-XV. Days' board, 214-217.
 XVI-XVII. Inmates present, 218-221.
 XVIII-XX. Consumption of food, 222-224.
 XXI-XXII. Cost of food, 225-226.
 XXIII. Almshouse keepers and physicians, 227-228.
 XXIV. Visitation of almshouses, 230-232.
 XXV. Visitation of jails, 233-235.

St. Clair county almshouse, 150, 228, 232.
 — — jail, 181, 235.
 Stephenson county almshouse, 151, 238, 232.
 — — jail, 181, 235.
 St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, 79.
 Store-house wanted at Northern Hospital, 32, 49.
 — — — Central Hospital, 33, 49.
 St. Vincent's Foundlings' Home, 79.
 Superintendents' bonds filed, 190.
 Superintendents of institutions, list of, 189.
 Supervision of institutions for the insane, 115.
 Surplus, institution, 10, 26.

Tazewell county almshouse, 151, 229, 232.
 — — jail, 182, 235.
 Terms and vacations of educational institutions, 200.
 Treasurers of institutions, bonds filed, 190.
 Trial and inquest, distinction between, 91.
 Trustees of institutions, list of, 191.

Uniform financial statements, 18.
 Union county almshouse, 152, 229, 232.
 — — jail, 182, 235.

Vacations in institutions, 14.
 Vermilion county almshouse, 152, 229, 232.
 — — jail, 182, 235.
 Visitation of almshouses, 121-155, 230-232.
 — — jails, 156-185, 233-235.

Visiting agency in Massachusetts, 54-56.
 — — — Michigan, 67.

Wabash county almshouse, 152, 229, 232.

— — jail, 182, 235.

Warren county almshouse, 152, 229, 232.

— — jail, 182, 235.

Washington county almshouse, 153, 229, 232.

— — jail, 183, 225.

Water supply at Anna, 37.

Wayne county almshouse, 153, 229, 232.

— — jail, 183, 235.

Whipp, John W., 121, 156.

White, Albert S., 65.

White county almshouse, 153, 229, 232.

— — jail, 183, 235.

Whiteside county almshouse, 153, 229, 232.

— — jail, 184, 235.

Will county almshouse, 154, 229, 232.

— — jail, 184, 235.

Williamson county almshouse, 154, 229, 232.

— — jail, 184, 235.

Winnebago county almshouse, 154, 229, 232.

— — jail, 184, 235.

Woodford county almshouse, 154, 229, 232.

— — jail, 184, 235.



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